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A TWENTIETH CENTURY

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

CRAWFORD COUNTY, KANSAS.

BY HOME AUTHORS.

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HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

By A. J. Georgia.

Location and Organization.

Crawford county, Kansas, is located near the southeast corner of the state, and comprises a part of that great empire known as the Louisiana Purchase. At the first division of the state into counties the territory that now comprises the counties of Cherokee, Crawford and a part of Bourbon, was all one county, and named McGhee.

On the 18th of February, 1860, the name was changed to Cherokee, and remained thus until February 13, 1867, when, by act of the legislature, the territory comprising Cherokee county was divided, giving a strip six miles wide off the north end to Bourbon, and constituting Crawford and Cherokee counties from the remainder of the territory.

Thus on the 13th day of February, 1867, Crawford county was born. The boundaries, as defined by the act of the legislature, being in the following language: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Bourbon, thence run south on the east line of the state of Kansas, to the southeast

corner of section 13, township 31, range 25; thence west to the east line of Neosho county, as defined by an act approved February 26, 1866; thence north to the southwest corner of Bourbon county; thence east to the place of beginning;"—being twenty-three miles from north to south, and twenty-six miles from east to west, and containing 592 square miles; the county being named in honor of Samuel J. Crawford, then governor of Kansas.

By the act creating Crawford county the governor was empowered to appoint special commissioners to organize the county. Accordingly the following named persons were appointed: J. W. Wallace, Lafayette Manlove and Henry Schoen; and F. M. Logen was appointed county clerk, who, not being present, was superseded by Lafayette Manlove. These persons met at the cabin of William Campbell, on Lightning creek, near Crawfordsville, on the 16th day of March, 1867. J. W. Wallace was chosen chairman, and the first order of business was dividing the county into townships, precincts and commissioners' districts.

At this meeting the county clerk was authorized to give thirty days' notice of an election; which was held on the 15th day of April, 1867, at which time township and county officers were elected. For the county:—James Wamsley, probate judge; Lafayette Manlove, county clerk; Samuel J. Langdon, county treasurer; W. H. Ryan, sheriff. The following named persons were elected justices of the peace: W. A. Martin, A. J. Georgia, D. W. Crouse, Joseph Carson, J. D. Johnson, William Gass, E. P. Wiley, Jespy Everetts.

Cherokee Neutral Lands.

This entire territory—comprising Cherokee, Crawford and a part of Bourbon counties, six hundred thousand acres in all—was known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands. The name was given to this tract from the fact that the lands belonged to the Cherokee nation of Indians, but

was not occupied by them. At the time the treaty was made with the Cherokees, by which they gave up their lands in the state of Georgia (1828) and occupied lands, in lieu thereof, in the Indian Territory, the Cherokees claimed a half million dollars as an additional compensation for their improvements. They had good farms, with buildings and orchards, near Savannah, Georgia, and for these valuable improvements they demanded pay. This the United States agreed to give, either in lands or money. Thus the territory was set off, but not occupied by the Indians, as they preferred the cash. And thus it became known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

As early as 1850 a few families settled on these lands, and from time to time others were added to them, until in 1860 many families were scattered over the territory. Then the Cherokees thought they saw an opportunity to get the money which had been promised them by the United States government. Accordingly they sent a deputation of their wisest chiefs to interview the Great Father at Washington and demand the money, in as much as the white men had taken their lands. But the Great Father, James Buchanan, President of the United States, found the treasury empty, and promised to see that the lands should be vacated. Accordingly, in the fall of 1860, two companies of United States soldiers arrived at the south line of the Neutral Lands and, proceeding northward, drove the settlers before them, burning their stacks of hay and grain, their cabins and fences. By the time the dispossessed people arrived at a creek named Drywood, near the north line of the Neutral Lands, they constituted a cavalcade of several hundred persons, men, women and children, with their flocks and herds and all their effects. Here a halt was called, and a pow-wow held, at which it was determined that as winter was approaching and further removal would cause much suffering, and in consideration of the fact that they were so near the north end of the

lands, perhaps the Indians and the United States would both be satisfied to let the people remain where they were until a messenger could be dispatched to Washington to receive further instructions. But in those days travel was slow. The messenger made his way to Kansas City, by private and public conveyance, and from there proceeded to Washington as best he could. But winter, with its cold and its inconveniences, was at hand, and the President was worrying over matters of greater import. Bodies of armed citizens, in the south, were seizing the arsenals and forts belonging to the United States, and a general condition of strife and discord was alive in the land; so that the messenger had to wait until nearly spring for his instructions, and by the time he arrived with his message war was on and the Cherokee Neutral Lands were abandoned, except a strip along the north end. Here some families continued to live until after the close of the war; when a treaty was entered into (July, 1866) by which the lands were to be sold at not less than one dollar per acre, and the money paid to the Cherokee nation of Indians.

At the Close of the Civil War.

The close of the war found a large number of men who had responded to the country's call, out of a home and out of a job. While they had been serving the United States as soldiers others had taken their places in business, and immediately after the close of the rebellion thousands in the middle west began to consider the question of how and where to make a home.

Kansas was an inviting field, and many turned their faces thitherward. The war closed in May, 1865, and by the last of July nearly all the soldiers had returned home, and in September of said year settlers began to arrive on the Cherokee Neutral Lands. They came mostly in farm wagons, with white ducking for a cover, and in many instances the wagons were drawn by oxen. Many of these families consisted only of

two persons—a young man and a young wife; while other families were made up of father, mother and several children, all journeying to the land of promise. They came with their sheep and cattle, their pigs and chickens, and whatever household effects they were able to transport.

Pioneer Conditions and Methods of Living.

Thus by the close of the year 1865 quite a number of families had selected claims, built themselves cabins, and were prepared, when spring should come, to open farms. Many of them had but little money, and everything they ate had to be hauled by wagon from Missouri. But the war had so devastated her western border that Missouri had nothing to sell until a point was reached very many miles in the interior. Then, there were no bridges or ferries, and if the streams were up many days of waiting was the lot of the family at home, before father or brother returned with his load of provisions, which generally consisted of corn meal, purchased a hundred miles away, at a cost of one dollar per bushel, and a few pounds of bacon at thirty cents per pound. Not much of the latter was required, as the expense was greater than the purse would justify. Corn bread and sorghum molasses was the principal diet and served the purpose of keeping the wolf from the door of the pioneer's cabin. So it was that no one really suffered from hunger, although many times the families were on short rations.

One particular phase of the early settlement of Crawford county was the willingness of the people to lend. There were many instances when the head of the family had been detained by high water, sickness or other causes, while on a trip in search of food, and the family looking hourly for his return had borrowed from neighbors until not more than a peck of meal was left in the cabins of this immediate community. And it often occurred that on a settler's return with a wagonload of provisions the neighbors would flock about his wagon, and in a few hours nearly the

whole load had been loaned. Perhaps in a day or two, other loads of provisions would arrive, when the owner would pay back what he had previously borrowed. And thus the winter of 1866-7 passed, and only remains a memory to those who faced the difficulties and privations of the pioneer. The men and women who settled Crawford county were not made of the stuff that shrinks at hardships. They had migrated to Kansas to help build a great state, and no amount of privation could dampen their ardor. In their vocabulary there was no such word as *fail*.

Crawford county consisting largely of prairie with small bodies of timber along the streams, the early settlers selected their claims with a view to getting some of the timber. But the lands were unsurveyed, and claim lines were made to extend across the streams, so that a claim was one-half mile wide up and down the stream and extended in length half way to the next stream, on either side. During the winter of 1866-7 the lands were surveyed, and the pioneers were compelled to make their claim lines conform to the United States survey, which had the effect of stimulating the industry of railmaking, as each one desired to secure as much of the timber as possible.

All the buildings were of logs, and generally consisted of one room, which served the purpose of kitchen, dining room, parlor and bedroom. Some of these cabins were not more than ten by twelve feet, while others, of more aristocratic pretensions, were sixteen by eighteen feet, and some even boasted a loft, under the roof, where the entire family slept. Fireplaces served for stoves, and notwithstanding adverse conditions many happy evenings were passed around a blazing fire, while wind and wolves howled without. If the pioneer had been so successful in his affairs as to become the owner of a pig and three or four chickens, a place was provided for them in a corner of the cabin, lest they should become a dainty supper for wolves or other wild animals that roamed the prairie after dark.

Game.

Game was plentiful in those days, and deer, wild turkeys and prairie chickens furnished a fair supply of meat. Of wolves there was a superabundance. They often could be seen in droves, of six to ten, and when the sun had disappeared behind the western prairies and darkness began to settle down upon the earth, they came boldly up to the cabin of the settler and howled and howled.

But the howling of wolves, the screaming of wild cats and the screeching of owls, while they produced an unpleasant effect on persons of nervous temperament, yet it all served as a change to drive dull care away. No piano nor organs furnished music to the family, but the wild animals did their part. It is true that it was not always as melodious as could be desired, but it was better than none.

Sickness and Primitive Medical Treatment.

With the approach of the winter 1866 and 1867, very many of the settlers found that malarial troubles had arrived. Chills and fever, or ague as it was called, became very prevalent. In fact, but few homes in Crawford county escaped the scourge. It was not uncommon when calling upon your neighbor to find the whole family sick and confined to bed; not one able to wait on or care for the others.

To add to the peril of sickness, doctors were very scarce, and a long distance apart, so that father or mother, or both, became the family physician; and when any of the family visited some far-away town for provisions or other supplies, pills, quinine, leptandrum, cinchonia, calomel and capsicum were generally included. And such doses as they dealt out! No wonder that such diseases are almost wholly unknown in Crawford county now; those doses were enough to scarce anything away.

First Civil Officers and Early Legal Procedure.

Soon after the election of April 15, 1867, Lafayette Manlove, the

newly chosen county clerk, saddled his horse and rode from township to township, hunting for the township and county officers who were chosen at said election, securing their bonds and inducting them into office.

The justices of the peace and constables were the only ones who were likely to have official duties to perform. The road overseers had no roads to work, as none had been laid out. They had no bridges to build, for the public crossed the streams wherever it was convenient, and traveled in any or all directions as best suited its purpose.

The duties of courts and their administrative officers were not very arduous. Most of the justices of the peace had never seen a Kansas statute, and knew very little of the duties which the law imposed. Occasionally disputes acrose which sometimes ended in assault, when it became necessary to invoke the power of the law. Or a settler found some stray animal with his herds, and it became necessary to advertise and post the same and enter it on the book, or docket, of a justice of the peace. But not many such occasions arose. Perhaps it would give the reader a clearer understanding of the then existing state of things should the writer relate one of two instances.

A. J. Georgia, who had emigrated with his family from the state of Iowa, was one of the justices chosen at the election April 15, 1867. One day in the early part of June, while busily engaged in the field attending corn, he saw a man approaching from the south. The stranger was about fifty years of age, of medium stature, and full rotund build. As he approached and before a word had been spoken by either party, it became apparent to the justice that his visitor was a German and, from the blackened appearance of his eyes, had been in a fight. The man's name was Osterman, and in broken English he related the story of his troubles. He said he owned a claim about four miles south, and his neighbor, a man by the name of Jerry Elexson, wanted to drive him away so he could get

the land; that he had refused to leave, and that Elexson had blackened his two eyes with his fist, and he wished to take the law on Elexson. The justice had no Kansas statutes, and knew nothing of the laws as laid down therein. He had no blank forms, except such as were contained in his head, and not a sheet of paper about the cabin. However, a flyleaf of a school book was torn out; the complaint written out by the justice and sworn to by Osterman; another blank leaf was converted into a warrant, which was placed in the hands of a constable, who proceeded to arrest Elexson. A jury found him guilty, and assessed a fine of five dollars, which was paid over by the court to S. J. Langdon, county treasurer, and was the only money received by him, as treasurer, during his term of office.

At the election above mentioned W. A. Martin was chosen justice of the peace, and T. Byron constable of Crawford township. As Martin was the nearest justice to Girard he was most frequently called upon to settle disputes among his neighbors. He was a man of good repute, and would rather be the means of effecting a compromise between the litigants than to try a case and get his fees. But sometimes he could not put off the complainant, and then proceeded cautiously, for fear of going wrong.

On one occasion J. Ury, who resided at Fort Scott, in Bourbon county, had several colts that strayed away and came to the vicinity of Henry Schoen's farm, near Girard, and fed on the range with the latter's stock. As they were outside his enclosure Schoen paid little attention to them, so they grazed in the vicinity all summer and the following winter. When spring came and the fresh new grass made its appearance, they wandered off and were not seen again in the neighborhood. Some time afterward, Mr. Ury learned that a herd of horses had been grazing in the vicinity of Mr. Schoen's farm, and started out to find his colts. Going to the farm

of Mr. Schoen and, upon inquiry, being told that a herd, bearing the description given by Mr. Ury, had been in the neighborhood the summer and winter previous, he concluded that something was wrong. He proceeded to swear out a warrant, and the constable, Mr. Byron, took Mr. Schoen into custody. The case was brought before Esquire Martin.

Now it happened that John T. Voss, one of the ablest attorneys of the county, was away in Neosho county, attending court; and as he was the legal adviser of the defendant, the case was continued until Mr. Voss could be brought. Accordingly, a messenger was dispatched to bring Mr. Voss forthwith, the defendant choosing to remain in custody rather than furnish bail. The next day about noon Mr. Voss arrived, and the case was opened without further delay. As no testimony was produced showing that Mr. Schoen had the stock in his possession, the case was promptly dismissed, and the defendant discharged, the costs being assessed to the plaintiff.

But the end was not yet. Mr. Schoen had Esquire Martin and Constable Byron arrested for false imprisonment. This case was tried in the district court, before Judge D. P. Lowe, and a jury of twelve men, and a verdict rendered of not guilty.

One other case deserves mention. A suit for killing a yoke of cattle, and appropriating the beef to their own use, was begun against several citizens of Lincoln township. The suit was brought in the justice court of Esquire A. M. Brown of Mulberry Grove. On the day of trial a change of venue was asked and granted, the justice sending the case to Esquire Georgia of Baker township. It seemed as if nearly all the people of Lincoln township were interested in the case, for on the day of trial they came in droves, many with covered wagons, while more than fifty were on horseback. They camped about the log cabin of the squire, and picketed their horses on several acres of unbroken prairie. Some brought

food for themselves and horses; others, intending to return at night, came without food.

But the case could not proceed for the want of important witnesses who failed to appear, and the constable, a Mr. Wilson, was sent back with subpoenas to bring the derelicts. Near midnight he returned bringing O. F. Smiley, one of the absent witnesses. One man, named Radikin, he did not get. The constable had found him in bed and apparently very sick. But the plaintiff would not proceed without this witness, and the constable was ordered to bring him, or a certificate from a physician that he was unable to make the trip. About one o'clock in the morning the constable started back, arriving at Radikin's cabin just as the sun was gilding the tops of the trees along Coxe's creek, back of the house. He expected to find Radikin in bed very sick, but was told by the wife that Mr. Radikin had just stepped out and would be in shortly, requesting the constable to take a seat and she would call her husband. But the sound of an axe, in measured strokes, down near the creek, aroused the suspicions of the officer, who went out to find his man. Following the sounds of chopping, he found Radikin lustily swinging his axe, with no indication of feebleness. They went to the house, had a breakfast of cornpone and sorghum molasses, and arrived at the cabin of the justice about eleven a. m.

But what were the conditions at the squire's house? As before described, the building was sixteen by eighteen feet, with a loft for sleeping. When bedtime came Mrs. Georgia and her little daughter (now Mrs. Edith Wood) climbed the ladder to the loft, while blankets and other bedding were spread upon the floor, and the guests sought rest for the night. Every available foot of space was occupied. For this purpose the table and other furniture were removed from the room. But the court, with the dignity becoming his exalted station, leaned against some sticks of wood in a corner, and watched the sleepers and longed for day.

About 11 o'clock the case was called, and it was soon ascertained that no testimony could be presented to make a case. The attorneys for the plaintiff, therefore, entered a *nolle* and in a few minutes after one o'clock the cavalcade was wending its way northward and homeward.

Schools.

The first school in Crawford county was taught as early as 1858, and was a private affair. Other schools were held on Drywood creek in the north end of the county. In the spring of 1860 five men came from Osage Mission (now St. Paul) to a point near the present site of Pittsburg, and in connection with Frank Dosser, who lived on a claim now thickly covered with buildings and business houses in said city, proceeded to lay out a town, on what is now section 33, township 30, range 25 east. The site of this town lies one and a half miles south and three-fourths mile east from the intersection of Fourth and Broadway in Pittsburg. The town was named Pleasant Ridge. A schoolhouse was the only building erected, and in it one term of school was taught. But Pleasant Ridge was laid in ashes by the soldiers who were sent to drive out the settlers in that memorable autumn of 1860.

During the winter of 1866-7 a school was organized at Cato, on the north line of the county, and Dr. Charles H. Strong, who afterward became the first county superintendent of Crawford county, was the teacher. Upon the organization of the county, and the election of the county superintendent, schools sprang up in every neighborhood where a sufficient number of children could be brought together.

Dr. Strong, upon assuming the duties of the office to which he had been elected, exhibited rare faculties and most adequate knowledge of the business before him, and displayed untiring industry and undaunted perseverance in its execution. Before him lay Crawford county, without schools or school organizations. The settlements were mostly along the

streams, and the present needs of the people were schools that would be easy of access to those already here. But Dr. Strong, with a prophetic view of the future, proceeded to lay out the county into school districts, as they should be when nearly every quarter section should become the home of happy children. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of his planning, and now in his cheerful old age he lives to see the fruition of his thought and labor. He has lived to see men and women go out of the schoolhouses of Crawford county to fill places of honor and trust among the great and the wise of the nation.

The teachers' institute, an institution that has done more for the elevation of the schools of Kansas than any other one thing, had its inception in Crawford county. It is true that under the statutes of Kansas it was required of the county superintendents to hold an institute of one or two days' duration annually in each county, but the law, in its present form, which requires a school to be held in each county in which teachers may learn all that is best in teaching, was first put into operation here. When in 1874 Rev. S. T. McClure was county superintendent, serving his last year, he was very much impressed with the necessity of providing in some way means to assist the teachers of the county to do more and better work in their schools. Accordingly, after thinking the matter over, he concluded to hold a teachers' school, as he styled it, of two weeks, during the summer of 1874. This school proved a decided success, and was attended by a large number of teachers.

In the following summer the successor to Mr. McClure held an institute of five weeks, at which he had a general attendance of the teachers of Crawford county and several from adjoining counties. He had as his assistants Colonel McKinney, then superintendent of the schools of Fort Scott, Rev. Warren Mayo, of Columbus, Kansas, A. F. Allen, superintendent of school at Girard, and others. During the sessions of

this institute General Frazier, at the time state superintendent of schools, visited the institute and spent several days among Crawford county educators. As he was about to depart for Topeka, his home, he was asked for an opinion as to the utility of such institutes. He replied that he was much impressed with the idea, and believed that each county in the state, where a sufficient number of schools existed, should have an institute. In the discussion that followed the county superintendent proposed that an effort be made in the legislature to secure the passage of a law requiring such institutes to be held. The outcome was the drawing up of a proposed bill which General Frazier carried with him to Topeka, and had introduced in the legislature the following winter, and which subsequently became a law. The above mentioned bill was prepared in General Frazier's room at the Andrus House, now the St. James Hotel, in Girard. With a small beginning, but like the rivulet which starts on its journey to the sea, and is joined by others until it becomes a mighty stream, sweeping everything before it and carrying on its bosom the commerce of a nation, so this effort, to elevate the educational standard of Kansas, has grown and accumulated power until it has enabled Kansas to stand on an elevated plane of educational prosperity and progress.

In the early days of Crawford county, as towns were unknown and the nearest railroad was at Kansas City, and the nearest postoffice at Fort Scott, any kind of a gathering was welcomed by the people. Hence, spelling schools and religious meetings were hailed with delight, and attended by young and old.

The first teachers' institute was held at Iowa City schoolhouse, presided over by Dr. Strong, county superintendent. It was held in the summer of 1868, and the people of the vicinity turned out en masse to its sessions. Iowa City was only a postoffice, and was kept by George Hobson, on his farm, two miles south of the present site of Pittsburg. The

schoolhouse was built of logs, without floor. A log was sawed out of both north and south sides to let in light. The building was sixteen by eighteen feet, and about seven feet high at the eaves.

Dr. Strong had invited Colonel McKinney of Fort Scott to attend the institute. At the time Rev. Dr. Beatty, of the Episcopal church, was at Girard, looking over the field with a view to church work, and he too was invited to go to Iowa City to the institute. A hack having been procured, the three set out, over the prairies, to Iowa City, distant about fourteen miles, where they arrived at two o'clock p. m., and were welcomed by the people assembled. As they crossed Cow creek, at the Mission ford, the cabin of John Hobson, standing on the bank of the creek, was the first house seen since leaving Girard; and Dr. Strong announced that "this is Iowa City." To which Professor McKinney replied, "this," pointing to the cabin, "must be the Lindell Hotel." After the evening session of the institute was over they became the guests of Mr. Hobson, and went home with him for the night. The cabin consisted of but one room, and as Mr. Hobson had a wife and grown daughter, the Rev. Dr. Beatty, who was a bashful man, was somewhat worried about his preparation for bed, but with the assistance of the professor they got in bed and slept soundly through the night. It was a new experience for the reverend gentleman, and one never by him forgotten. In the morning, on going out, they discovered that they had stayed at the Lindell Hotel.

The spelling school was a diversion in which young and old participated, and it was no uncommon thing to get up a party and drive eight or ten miles to spell down some other school. The spelling book was studied more than any other book in the house. It was a frequent occurrence, when calling upon a neighbor, to find the whole family, father, mother and children, engaged in a spelling match; and often a man was seen studying his spelling lesson while driving along the road.

I cannot dismiss the subject of schools without calling attention to the fact that two of the most important elements in the educational system of Kansas had their beginning in Crawford county. The first, the institute, I have previously referred to. The second is the system of manual training. To Professor R. S. Russ belongs the honor of having first established manual training in the schools of Pittsburg, and, in conjunction with Senator E. F. Porter and Dr. Charles A. Fisher, secured the establishment of a state normal manual training school in Pittsburg.

Land Claims and Local Legislation.

The American people are essentially a people of law, and this sentiment finds expression in every community. The early settlers of Crawford county proved that they were no exception to the rule, for hardly had they stuck their stakes at the corners of their claims when a meeting was held to make some laws to govern the settlement of claims. The first meeting of the kind held in Crawford county was at the cabin of Mr. Daniels, which was one mile south of the present site of Pittsburg. There were present at that meeting Daniel Beecher, A. M., and George Hammond, Frank Dosser, S. S. Georgia, George and Isaac Hobson and many others. The meeting was organized into a legislative body, which proceeded to pass laws, with penalties attached, for the protection of the settlers; and to prevent claim jumping and other crimes. The usual penalty for violation of said law was hanging to the nearest limb strong enough to hold the violator. It is needless to say that claim jumping, horse stealing and other like crimes were unknown.

In those days it did not take all winter to do a little wholesome legislating. All the laws necessary to govern the people and protect the weak as against the strong, were passed in one afternoon, and the law-making body adjourned in time for supper.

Neutral Land Trouble.

In the winter of 1866-7 reports were rife that the Cherokee Neutral Lands were about to be sold in a body, to James F. Joy, of Detroit, Michigan. This was very unpleasant news to the settlers, who had been promised by Andrew Johnson, then president of the United States, that they should have their lands under the homestead act. The effect of this report was to call the people together for mutual protection. No telephone, nor telegraph, nor even a mail route afforded means to spread the news of the proposed gathering; but men on horseback rode up and down the creeks and notified the settlers to assemble on Cow creek near the Mission crossing, on a certain day at ten o'clock.

Long before the hour appointed, the people began to arrive. They came on foot, on horseback, in covered wagons drawn by oxen, mules or horses, and by the fixed time several hundred were on the ground. The meeting was called to order, and S. J. Langdon was made chairman, and Robert H. Barton was elected secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to consult to the best means to secure the settlers' homes, and prevent their being sold to Mr. Joy. Many were the plans suggested, and finally a motion prevailed that money be raised and some one be sent to Washington to represent the interests of the settlers. A collection was taken, and netted $68.80.

Many gave their last cent, and would have given more if it had been possible, so anxious were they to secure a home on these lands. For weeks and months they had toiled through almost impassable roads, in many instances with ox teams, to bring wife and little ones to the land of promise, where they could build for themselves homes, and now, when the hope was almost realized to see the coveted prize snatched away to satisfy the greed of one man, was quite sufficient to arouse every man to do his best.

W. R. Laughlin was selected as the man to go on the mission, and two days later was on his way, by stage to Kansas City and from there by rail, to the national capital.

This was the beginning of the Land League, and the land troubles, as they were usually called. Leagues sprang up in almost every neighborhood, and the members met to discuss ways and means to secure their homes. The delegate sent to Washington made favorable report, but as time wore on money must be raised to defray his expenses, and the members of the league found it a great burden. Finally when the land had been sold by the secretary of the interior and the sale confirmed by supplemental treaty, the League was merged into a semi-military secret organization, with signs, grips, and countersigns, prepared to resist eviction from their homes.

About this time a test case was made up and submitted to the supreme court of the United States. The suit was brought in the nature of ejectment, S. J. Langdon being the defendant. The settlers employed as counsel Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio. These lawyers were to receive as compensation the sum of three thousand dollars. The decision was in favor of James F. Joy, and the legislature of the state of Kansas appropriated three thousand dollars to pay the settlers' attorneys. During the land troubles men became very intolerant, and many acts were committed which cannot be approved. Many people were driven from their homes because they expressed a belief that Mr. Joy would hold the lands. The surveyors who were engaged in locating the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad were captured by a company of Leaguers, their wagons and other equipments, including surveying instruments, were burned, and the surveyors brutally treated and sent north.

As a result of such disorder the United States sent a company of

soldiers to Crawford county, where they were quartered for several months; first on Cow creek, north of Girard, and then moved south to Limestone, west of what is now the town of Beulah. The Leaguers went so far as to declare that no political party, except the League, should put a ticket in the field to be voted upon at any election. In the fall of 1869 a call was made for a Republican county convention to meet at Girard. When the primaries met at Iowa City, and other places, they were taken possession of by the Leaguers, and the election of delegates prevented. At Iowa City the voters assembled to the number of nearly one hundred. Politically they were Democrats and Republicans, but they all claimed to be Republicans, and that they had met to elect delegates to the Republican convention which should meet in Girard on Saturday. As no hall could be had they met outdoors, on the east side of a small store. In the crowd were six Republicans who were determined to exercise their rights as citizens. When therefore the chairman elect announced that the primary was now ready to elect delegates, one man, Job Taylor, arose and said "the real Republican convention will now meet on the other side of this building." He immediately started for the other side, followed by the other five. The six organized and elected the six persons delegates, prepared credentials and adjourned. The crowd on the other side elected their entire number and ordered them to go to Girard and carry their guns, and not allow any "Joyites" (as they called all who did not subscribe to their ways) to hold a convention.

On Saturday at Girard they encamped in the public square, and presented quite a warlike appearance. After dinner the convention assembled in a small room near the southwest corner of the public square. An American flag had been fastened to a strip, sawed from the edge of a board, and the staff stuck in a knothole in the board which was used as a counter. While getting ready for the work of the convention Col. C. G.

Hawley, who had seen service in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war, was called upon for a speech. Responding to the call, he was standing upon the counter near the flag when one of the Leaguers seized the staff and attempted to take down the flag. Quick as a flash the colonel stuck a cocked revolver in the man's face, and with an oath told him to let the flag alone. It is needless to say that the fellow gave up the job quick, and the others, seeing that the members of the convention were in no mood to be trifled with, gave up their intentions and departed for their homes. So that, what at first appeared to be a cloud of war dissolved in the sunshine of peace.

Towns.

The first town laid out in Crawford county was southeast of the present site of Pittsburg, about three miles. Only one house was built. This was in the spring of 1860. The one house built was a schoolhouse. The removal of the settlers from the Cherokee Neutral Lands, which occurred the next fall, required that all buildings should be burned, hence the only building in the town of Pleasant Ridge was consumed by fire, the torch having been applied by United States soldiers.

The town of Arcadia in Lincoln township was laid out on or near Coxe's creek, in the year 1860, on the military road which extended from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory, and was the second town laid out in the county. The town was then called Hathaway. As early as 1862 Hathaway boasted of a house, which consisted of two rooms, built of logs. Before and during the war this house was the theatre of many stirring scenes. It was a typical frontier town. Here was a stopping place for the weary traveler, and here many tarried a night to rest. It was a motley crowd that gathered there. United States troops, Indians, speculators, and seekers after fortune. Many were the nights that the house was incapable of sheltering all its guests, but if the weather

was warm beds were made on the ground, with the azure blue of a Kansas sky above for a covering, and here the weary traveler sought the arms of Morpheus, and dreamed of loved ones far away, or perchance, had the day been full of mishaps or dangers, he saw in his dreams such sights as did not contribute to his rest. Since the war the town has moved further south, and is now a thriving business place; with good business houses, fine residences, and all the elements that go to make up a thriving business town. Here is the junction of the old Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad and the Arcadia and Cherryvale branch, all now operated by the Frisco.

After the war, in 1865, many of the families that were removed by United States soldiers in 1860 returned to the claims which they had previously occupied. Among these were Francis Dosser, whose original claim is the northwest part of Pittsburg, and all of which is laid out, and nearly all occupied by fine residences, Lincoln Park being a tract of thirty acres in the northwest corner of said claim. Three daughters who were born and grew to womanhood on this claim still live in Lincoln township; namely, Loretta Stotts, Terrace Stotts and Emma Hinkson. Willis Banks also returned to his claim, which was situated two miles east of Girard, and found his cabin still standing. He afterward sold it and moved farther down Cow creek, and took a claim which he also sold, and went to Bakersfield, California. A Mr. Daniels also returned to his claim, two miles south of where Pittsburg now stands. It was at his cabin that the first Neutral Land legislation was enacted.

First Shipment of Cattle from Crawford County and First Sawmill.

Among those who found their places occupied, when they returned from fighting the battle of their country in 1865, were two brothers, Captain William C. Beck, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, and Captain Geo. Beck, of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. These brothers had a

strenuous life as soldiers, the former in the Fifth Army Corps, and the latter in the Ninth (Burnside's) Corps. On the 4th of June, 1866, they arrived on the Neutral Lands, full of determination and grit. They had been to Texas, and returned with a herd of cattle which, the following autumn, they drove to Illinois, and then shipped to Chicago. After disposing of their cattle they visited their old home in Pennsylvania; after which they returned to Crawford county, bringing with them a steam sawmill, the first that ever came to the county. The mill was shipped to Sedalia, Missouri, which town at that time was the terminus of railroad facilities. From Sedalia the mill was hauled to Crawford county, by Virgil and John Harrison, with a team of twenty-eight oxen. The roads were almost impassable, the streams without ferries or bridges, and oft-times a block and tackle had to be employed to pull the wagons out of the mud. It took eight weeks to make the trip, and men and teams were in a sorry plight when they reached Crawford county. The mill was set up four miles southeast of Iowa City postoffice, and served an excellent purpose, sawing lumber, and grinding corn for the settlers.

The town of CRAWFORDSVILLE was laid out in 1866, on the banks of Lightning creek. Here was the first county seat, declared so by Governor Crawford. The town had a store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and four or five cabins, in which the families of the town lived.

In the summer of 1868 GIRARD was laid out, at or near the center of the county. The incorporators were Dr. Couch, Dr. Charles H. Strong, Dr. B. F. Hepler, S. D. McIntosh, Levi Hatch, Col. J. Alexander and E. J. Boring. Dr. Charles H. Strong christened the town, giving it the name of his home town in the state of Pennsylvania. Here within the limits of the public square Dr. Strong shot and killed a deer. He was looking for the geographical center of the county when a large buck sprang up from the tall grass and started to leap away, but the doctor had

his trusty rifle and with a single shot brought down his game. Girard is laid out with a public square, surrounded with stores and other business houses.

At an election held November 5, 1867, Girard was declared to be the county seat, but the election was informal, as it lacked a petition from the people calling for an election for that purpose, and the commissioners ordered the records of the county returned to Crawfordsville. This order was made to comply with an order of the district court, in mandamus proceedings instituted by Dr. D. W. Crouse.

At a meeting of the commissioners held November 7, 1868, a petition was presented, signed by 577 citizens, asking that an election for the location of the county seat be held. The petition was granted, and an election called for December 15 following; at which the vote decided that Girard should be the permanent county seat. From that time the town grew rapidly, business houses around the public square and residences farther out sprang up, as if by magic. Early in 1868 a postoffice was established with Dr. C. H. Strong as postmaster. Alive to the necessity of furnishing the means of an education to the children of Girard, a vote was taken on the question of issuing a thousand dollars in bonds to build a schoolhouse. The election occurred August 7, 1869, and was unanimous in favor of issuing the bonds. A house was soon built, and in the summer of 1870 Miss Maggie T. Hill taught the first school, for which she received forty dollars per month. Since then Girard has become an educational center, always foremost in everything that tends to elevate her people. It is needless to say that the educational influence has spread all over the county.

If the educational interests of Girard have been carefully looked after, so also have the moral and social. The Methodist church was the first to begin the work of preaching the gospel. Rev. Robert Stocker

preached the first sermon, in a frame building on the north side of the square, and in 1873 Rev. McWhirt bought the schoolhouse which had been built in 1870, and it was dedicated as a house of worship. Soon after the advent of Methodism the Presbyterian church got a foothold, and erected a fine brick and stone building, at a cost of thirty-six hundred dollars. Rev. McClure was its first pastor. Then came the Christian, the Episcopal, and other churches, until Girard may well be called a city of schools and churches.

First Murder.

About the 25th of April, 1866, occurred the first murder and lynching, near Monmouth. The facts are well given by J. F. Price, editor of the Cherokee *Sentinel,* and we let him tell the story in his own language. He says: "It must have been about the 25th of April, 1866. Myself and wife, and her father, Lars Larson, arrived in the vicinity of Monmouth on the 14th of April, 1866, and settled down for a few days, in a cabin belonging to A. M. Watson, now living in Pittsburg. The cabin was on Lightning creek. The day after we settled in the cabin we started out to hunt up a claim of our own. We found nothing to suit us until we came to a place, now occupied by Thomas Hayes, three miles west of where Cherokee now is.

"Here we stuck our stakes, and went down to Uncle Jake Miller's place, and registered as a settler, which entitled men to membership in a league, that meant riding on a rail any man who jumped the registered rights of a settler. After a rainy spell of a week we moved out to our claim. Not a stick had been cut toward building a cabin, but we camped on the prairie, at the edge of the woods, and began building a house of round poles, after the plan of a pen. This we sloped on one side, and covered with split boards, and made a rude door. The next day we went for the remainder of our goods, and more boards, leaving the wife, then a young woman, to keep house.

"On our return at noon we were told that a man had been there with an order for every member of the league to come to Monmouth at once, as a murder had been committed. Thinking the order meant expulsion, or court martial, not exactly understanding the nature of the institution we had joined, we left the team with wife, after showing her how to load and shoot a revolver and after having her practice shooting, and left her alone to keep the house, three miles from neighbors, and started to Monmouth. When we arrived at Monmouth, which consisted of a log store house, we found that a man by the name of Lem Shannon had been shot by robbers, and there was great excitement. Hundreds of settlers were there, but cool heads kept them quiet.

"The circumstances of the murder were as follows: Ralph Warner, a settler across the creek south of Monmouth, was the owner of a large herd of cattle. Fort Scott was then the postoffice, although forty miles away, and also the place where the stockmen met. On one of his trips to Fort Scott, Mr. Warner met the Tippie boys, who lived in Linn county. They were considered hard characters, and were accused of robbing their uncle of several thousand dollars, a few weeks before. They wanted to buy Warner's cattle, and a trade was made, which amounted to several thousand dollars. Mr. Warner's friends warned him that he was in danger of being robbed of his money either at home or on the road from Fort Scott.

"The plan of the Tippie boys was to buy the cattle and rob Mr. Warner of the money the same night. Two of the Tippie boys came down and stayed several days, and one evening just before dark paid for the cattle and started in the night with them for Fort Scott. Mr. Warner gather in the neighbor men as fast as he could, and prepared for the attack, thinking it would be that night. Just at dark two men were seen coming toward the cabin, but the men lying under the wagons outside,

supposing them to be neighbors, paid no attention to them. The first thing to attract attention was the firing of guns in the house. The two other brothers had walked in on the waiting crowd and begun their work of death. Warner's brother-in-law Lem Shannon, had his pistol apart cleaning it, and he at once closed with the foremost robber, and was shot while in his arms. A man by the name of William Lamb did the best he could and shot off the thumb of one of the robbers. The women held on to Mr. Lamb so as to prevent him doing effective work. Mr. Warner ran to the woods with the money and the robbers after him, but he escaped. Then there was hurrying to and fro, and a posse was sent after the men with the cattle to arrest them as accomplices. By this time black clouds rolled over the heavens, the lightning flashed, the thunder roared, and there was a deluge of rain, but on went the posse and overtook the men and cattle near the present site of Farlington. They took the men prisoners and drove the cattle back to Monmouth. Then there was a call for the league. No trace of the real murderers could be found, but it was evident that the men with the cattle would have to suffer as accomplices.

"It was decided that they should have a fair trial. There was no law or officers, in fact the county was not organized. Jacob Miller was elected judge, and others appointed to prosecute and defend, and so the trial began. Men were sworn and witnesses examined with as much form as if in a properly constituted court. Men paced the room with Winchesters, while outside a cordon of armed men stood guard. They expected that a band of robbers would try to liberate their fellows. We stayed until after dark, hoping to see the end, but, remembering our young wife out on the prairie among the Indians and wolves, we shouldered a 25-pound sack of flour and took a dog-trot for the cabin four miles away.

"The outcome of the trial was that after hearing the evidence the jury decided that these men were accomplices, and the crowd was then

asked to form a line and when the command should be given for those to step forward three paces who favored hanging, nearly every man made three steps and the procession started for the timber, where the Monmouth cemetery is now located, and the two men were hanged till dead, and were buried under the tree where they were executed. The cattle were afterward turned over to the uncle, who claimed that the purchase money was stolen from him by the men who were hanged."

Sunday Schools.

The first Sunday school held in the county was in the log store house of Lafe Manlove, at Monmouth, and was organized in 1866, Rev. Isaac Thorp being elected superintendent. Many people traveled for miles to attend this school.

Cherokee.

The town of Cherokee was laid out in 1870 and first named Litchfield. Among the first who settled in Cherokee were Captain Jameson, who built the first hotel, the Grand Central. J. W. Fletcher built a small frame store building, and Grandpa Price built one also. Dr. Cushenberry (now of Girard) was the first druggist. George W. Brown and G. W. B. Hoffman also erected a store building known as the "Blue Front."

It was in the immediate neighborhood of Cherokee, that Hon. Eugene F. Ware, late commissioner of pensions, and the Kansas poet laureate, had his first experience as a frontiersman. He had taken a claim here, and with a long whip and several yoke of oxen broke prairie. Here he farmed, batched, and cracked jokes, and was as entertaining a talker then as now. Later he taught school, studied law, and by his energy, vim and push has gone to the head of the procession, but he belongs to Crawford county, and especially to Cherokee, even though he resides in the city of Washington and rides in the president's carriage.

Like all western towns, Cherokee in her early days had her rough

side. Among the first of her business enterprises was a saloon, kept by Thomas McGrath, his place of business being a lumber shed. Here were enacted some of the wild west scenes common to such places.

The town of Cherokee was surveyed and laid out by Colonel Percy Daniels, since lieutenant governor of Kansas, and who resides on his farm near the site of Crawfordsville. Among the first settlers of Cherokee were George W. Brown, G. W. B. Hoffman, J. Manlove, Joseph and George Lucas, A. N. Chadsey, Captain Jameson, J. W. Fletcher, Dr. Bailey and J. F. Price, the present editor of the Cherokee *Sentinel*. Some of these reside at Cherokee yet, honored citizens, who have faithfully enacted their part, in building a thriving commercial and educational town. Others have moved away, while some have joined the great majority, and are peacefully resting from their labors. The county high school, a prosperous educational institution, is located here.

The first school in the town was taught by Sarah Jameson, afterward the wife of Hon. E. A. Perry, a prominent attorney at Cherokee. The first child born in the town was Willie Manlove, who lived but a short time, and his funeral was the occasion of the first sermon preached in the town, and his burial was the first in the now beautiful cemetery, the location of which was made by Captain Jameson and J. F. Price. The first churches organized in Cherokee were the Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian, the former by Rev. B. Coombs and the latter by Rev. Hawkins, now connected with the *Mid-Continent*, a religious paper published in St. Louis. The Christian church was organized on the 24th day of March, 1874, with twenty-one members. Other churches came later. The first mayor was J. M. Dennis. Three railroads furnish transportation to the people of Cherokee and vicinity. They belong to the Frisco System and the Missouri Pacific.

CRAWFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, CHEROKEE, KANSAS

ERECTED 1902-3 COST $25,000

Monmouth.

The town of Monmouth, so called after Monmouth, Illinois, was laid out by Lafayette Manlove, and was the third town laid out in the county. It is located six miles west of Cherokee. L. Manlove built the first building, a log store room. Ralph Warner built a residence, as also did Dr. Moore, who later represented Crawford county in the state senate. In 1869 A. M. Chadsey built a store room, and put in a stock of general merchandise. A postoffice was established in 1866, with L. Manlove postmaster. The building of a narrow-gauge railroad in the year 1879 from Cherokee to Parsons in Labette county, which passed through Monmouth, gave an impetus to the growth of the town, and good schools, churches, secret societies, and business enterprises sprang up and added materially to the conveniences of the people; which, added to the fact that the whole south end of the county is underlaid with an abundance of excellent coal, and that most excellent farming lands surround all the towns in that part of the county, has made the vicinity of Cherokee, Monmouth and McCune a very desirable location.

McCune.

Four miles west of Monmouth is the city of McCune. The town was laid out in 1879, by Isaac McCune, and is located on the Frisco railroad. The first building erected was a dwelling, by J. Z. Sherfick, and was afterward used as a hotel. I. V. McCune built a store building, which was occupied by J. D. Rogers with a stock of general merchandise. At the time McCune was laid out a postoffice was kept by W. Welch, and was named "Time." This was about half a mile north of the townsite, and was moved into town, and J. F. McCune appointed postmaster. The name was soon changed to McCune. Miss Mary Ball taught the first school, followed by Daniel Hollinger, who has for several years been growing oranges in Florida. McCune has had a substantial growth,

and is now one of the best towns in the county. Churches, schools, newspapers, banks, in short, all classes of business are well represented, and the town is a busy, thriving, prosperous place.

Walnut.

Walnut is located near the northwestern corner of the county, and has two railroads, the M., K. & T. passing through the town from northeast to southwest; and the Santa Fe from southeast to northwest. The town is surrounded with excellent farming lands, and affords good facilities for trade. It was laid out in 1871. Among the early inhabitants of the town were Fabius Robins, J. Miller, Ira Boyle, H. Burns, H. Shackleton and J. A. Goff. The town was first named Glenwood, but afterward changed to Walnut. It is represented by all classes of business, and is prosperous; and the people are industrious and thriving. Good schools, churches, newspapers, banks and other institutions help to make Walnut a desirable place in which to live.

Farlington.

The town of Farlington is located seven miles north of Girard on the line of the Frisco railroad, and was laid out at the building of the road in 1869. But it has not progressed as rapidly as some other towns of the county. It is a good trading point, has good schools, churches, and a postoffice and other business places. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad (now Frisco) planted a grove of several hundred acres of catalpa trees on the hill west of the town, which has grown into a magnificent forest, probably the most notable of the kind in the United States. From it are annually cut large quantities of excellent timber for railroad ties, fence posts, etc. Here also is a large artificial lake, formed by the grade of the railroad across a rocky ravine. The lake covers about one hundred acres, and supplies water for railroad purposes and stock water, and abounds with excellent fish.

Hepler.

The town of Hepler is located in the township of Sherman, in the northern part of the county, about nine miles northeast of Walnut, on the M., K. & T. Railroad, and is a trading point for the people of the northwest part of Crawford county and the southwest part of Bourbon county. The first settler of Hepler was John Viets. In 1871 a town company was formed with B. F. Hepler as president, after whom the town was named. John Viets erected the first store building, in 1871; and filled it with a stock of general merchandise, and by 1874 his business had so increased that another large room adjoining was built, and here could be found nearly every kind of merchandise. A postoffice was established in 1871, with J. N. Strawn as postmaster. The first marriage in the town was that of Dr. A. M. Griffin to Miss Grace Hitchcock. The first birth was that of Frank Strawn.

Among the first blessings that come to a Kansas town is a schoolhouse and a free school, and Hepler was no exception to the rule, for in 1873 a comfortable school building was erected, and Mr. William G. Little was employed to teach the first school. Hepler soon grew to an extensive shipping point for cattle and grain, as well as the minor products of the farm. The soil about the town for miles in every direction, being of good quality, has made this an excellent place for handling produce. Here butter, eggs, and poultry have found a ready market, and have been shipped to other points. Intellectually and morally Hepler is a good town in which to live.

Opolis.

The town of Opolis is located in the southeast corner of Crawford county, on the line of the Frisco railroad. It was first started by J. L. Davis, in 1868, and was called Stateline, as the eastern line of the town was the dividing line between Missouri and Kansas. Shortly after, E. B.

Hoyt and J. H. Gould located in Stateline, and opened a store and lumber yard. They handled grain, hay and stock in connection with their merchandise business. In course of time the name was changed to Opolis. J. H. Ozburn was its first postmaster. Several churches are well represented and various secret societies have here a home. Nearly every class of business is carried on, and affords facilities for trade with the farming community in the surrounding country.

Pittsburg.

In the winter of 1875 John B. Sargent and E. R. Moffett, both of Joplin, Missouri, conceived the plan of building a railroad from Joplin to Girard, Kansas. These gentlemen were engaged in lead and zinc mining at Joplin, and were making money rapidly, and were looking for an outlet for the product of their mines and smelters. In the spring of 1876 the work was begun, and by the fall of that year the grading reached the vicinity of Pittsburg, at which time the town was laid out, as directed by Colonel E. H. Brown, who had charge of the construction of the railroad. One hundred and sixty acres were platted, and Broadway and Fourth streets were graded, each one-half a mile. Forty acres from each of four sections constituted the townsite, a section corner being the center of the town. The land belonged to the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, but was occupied and claimed as follows: The east one-half of southeast quarter of section nineteen, and the west one-half of southwest quarter of section twenty, were claimed and occupied by George Dosser. On the latter tract he had a farm house and other improvements. The northwest quarter of section twenty-nine was claimed and occupied by Jacob Pugh, while the east half of northeast quarter of section thirty was unoccupied, but was claimed by Thomas Secley. All these tracts of land are in township thirty south, range twenty-five, east of the principal meridian. These with other lands were purchased by

Messrs. Moffett and Sargent, who also made satisfactory terms with the claimants on the land.

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The first house built on the original townsite stood on the northwest corner of section twenty-nine, where now stands the two-story brick block owned by John R. Lindburg and occupied by W. E. Pierce as a drug store. The building was a box house fourteen by sixteen feet, and eight feet high, and was built by Martin Brown, and occupied by himself and wife as a farm dwelling. It was built in the summer of 1868. Mr. Brown lived here about one year, when he sold his claim to a Mr. Esam, who afterward sold to Jacob Pugh. The second house built was a substantial frame dwelling, built by George Dosser, and stood near the present site of the Waskey commission house, and was occupied by him as a farm dwelling.

The first building erected after the town was laid out stood on the corner of Fourth and Broadway. It was put up for George E. Richey, and was occupied by him as a drug store, Charles M. Gossin being his clerk. The building and lot was afterward bought by John R. Lindburg, who moved the building away and built a substantial brick, and the corner has been occupied as a drug store ever since. The first general store was built by W. G. Seabury in the winter of 1876-7, and occupied with a small stock of goods in the spring of 1877, with Neal E. Wood as clerk. The first dry goods brought into the town for sale belonged to W. G. Seabury. He had a store in Girard, and when the new building was ready to be occupied and after the store closed at night he and his clerk, N. E. Wood, loaded a few bolts of calico and other dry goods and notions into a spring wagon and drove to Pittsburg, and when morning came the store was opened for business. The first sale was made to Miss Hortense Ferguson. Mr. Wood, the clerk, was standing in the door, looking east, when he saw a lady on horseback approaching with a basket on her

arm. The contents proved to be eggs, and were exchanged for a few yards of calico. Thus began the mercantile business of Pittsburg, which has grown to immense proportions, millions of dollars here being exchanged annually.

The postoffice was established in the fall of 1876 with George H. Richey as postmaster. He was succeeded in March, 1877, by A. J. Georgia, who continued to hold the office until April, 1884, when he resigned and A. E. Nau was appointed, who held the office four years. The postmasters since Mr. Nau's term expired have each held the office four years. They served in the following order: O. S. Covsad, Charles Patmore, W. H. Yarcho and W. J. Watson, the present incumbent. The name given to the postoffice was New Pittsburg, there being a Pittsburg postoffice in Mitchell county. The town being one name and the postoffice another caused much confusion and trouble with mails. In 1880 C. Wood Davis, president of the Pittsburg Coal Company, interested himself to secure a change of name. He succeeded in having the name of the Pittsburg postoffice in Mitchell county changed to Tipton, after which the postoffice department dropped the "New" and the name became Pittsburg.

In the summer of 1877 a frame schoolhouse of two rooms was erected at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, this being the maximum of bonds that under the law could be legally voted. The house was built by Sanders, of Girard, Kansas. The first school was taught by A. J. Georgia during the winter of 1877 and summer of 1878. The terms were for seven months.

The first marriage in the town was that of William Weaver to Mattie Boyne, and was performed by John W. Jennings, justice of the peace, and their daughter Josephine was the first child born in the town.

Among those who came with the advent of the railroad and who aided in making the town lively were C. S. Clanton, Thomas McNealus,

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, PITTSBURG, KANSAS

Newt Stewart and Neal Adams. Mr. Clanton started a barber shop, but as he was not an expert in the business, he soon sold out and entered the grocery business with a small capital, but by sticking to the business built up a large trade and then sold out and retired. McNealus had a habit of filling up on the worst class of whisky, when he became a terror to the town. On one occasion he attempted to drive Mr. Clanton from his grocery, but found a pick handle was harder than his head and concluded to leave town and make his stay permanent. He is now an honored and peaceable citizen of Missouri; has been engaged in mining in the lead and zinc fields about Joplin, and has made quite a fortune. But in his prosperity he has not forgotten the early days of Pittsburg.

Since the first schoolhouse was built, seven other large brick buildings have been erected for school purposes, aggregating about seventy school rooms. By act of the legislature a State Normal Manual Training School is located here, and occupies one of these buildings. This school has been previously referred to. Here the students, male and female, in connection with other studies, are taught many mechanical trades. Cabinet making, carpentry, sewing, and all kinds of needle work, including cutting and fitting garments, cooking and housekeeping in all branches, are taught—and the young man or woman who graduates in these departments is fitted to take up some lucrative employment, when he or she leaves school.

The Zinc Industry.

In the spring of 1878 Robert Lanyon came from Peoria, Illinois, and began the erection of a zinc smelter. His plan to bring the zinc ore, which is mined in large quantities in and about Joplin, Missouri, and Galena, Kansas, to the coal fields for reduction, proved an excellent one. With him came S. H. Lanyon, who was a general overseer of the work. For three years he remained one of the firm of Robert Lanyon & Company.

He then severed his connection, and began the erection of zinc works of his own, associating with him his two sons, Arthur and Alvin, both of whom are now connected with the National Bank of Pittsburg.

In the spring of 1880 the Granby Mining and Smelting Company began the erection of zinc works on the west side of Broadway, north of town, and two years later William and Josiah Lanyon came from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and built extensive zinc works.

The adding of smelting works to the mining of coal gave Pittsburg an impetus that has never ceased. Business enterprises of all kinds came in. A large frame hotel was built by L. Stephens on the ground where Biles' Brothers bakery now stands. Another hotel was built on the corner of Fifth and Broadway on the spot now occupied by the First National Bank. Both of these buildings were burned. Then came the first brick building, erected by Kalwitz and Vogle, which they soon sold, and built another. In the summer of 1883 four brick business houses were built. John R. Lindburg built on the corner of Fourth and Broadway, Brown & Brown on the next block south, I. P. Waskey built across the street the building now occupied by T. J. Evans, books and music, and A. J. Georgia built on the corner of Third and Broadway.

The town company was organized with C. M. Condon president, and B. F. Hobart secretary, who purchased the lands owned by Moffett and Sargent. John W. Jennings, who had been the agent of the old company, was succeeded by Major J. J. Rochison as manager. Other tracts of land, contiguous to the original town, were platted and put on the market and sold. New buildings went up everywhere, and the town began to assume the appearance of a city. In the fall of 1879 Pittsburg was incorporated as a city of the third class. M. M. Snow was elected mayor and J. R. Lindburg, W. McBride, F. Kalwitz, P. A. Shields and D. S. Miller councilmen. These were the pioneers in establishing a city government.

M. M. Snow was re-elected mayor in the spring of 1880, and in 1882 was succeeded by H. C. Willard. The councilmen who served with him were John R. Lindburg, A. J. Georgia, C. S. Jennis, E. E. Eakin and J. R. Braidwood.

In the spring of 1882 the directors of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company, of Granby, Missouri, held their annual meeting in the city of St. Louis, an account of which appeared in the St. Louis newspapers. At this meeting they resolved to build zinc smelters. The item as it appeared in the newspapers attracted the attention of the mayor and councilmen, who sent an invitation by telegraph to the managers to come to Pittsburg before locating. The result was the building of the Granby Smelting Works. About this time S. H. Lanyon began the erection of a new plant; then William and Josiah Lanyon built their works, which were followed by two other plants, the St. Louis and the Wear. Then Pittsburg was known as the coal and smelting city.

In the fall of 1890 Robert Nesch and John Moore came from Atchison and embarked in the brick business, manufacturing building and paving brick, which, proving of an excellent quality, a contract was entered into with the city, by which they were to pave Broadway for a distance of three-fourths of a mile. During this time Mr. Moore retired, leaving Mr. Nesch in full control of the brick plant, which has grown to large proportions. The excellent quality of the clays found in and around Pittsburg attracted the attention of manufacturers. Now two other clay-working establishments are engaged in manufacturing. One turns out brick to be used exclusively in building tall smoke-stacks for manufacturing plants; the other makes drain and sewer tile, hollow blocks for building and other products.

In the year 1888 Lewis Hull and T. G. Dillon started a small packing plant, which has increased from year to year until now it is a large industry.

So Pittsburg has in a few years grown from a plat of bare prairie to a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, with all the modern conveniences. Five railroads carry her commerce. Four wells, reaching to a depth of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred feet, furnish an abundance of pure water. The trolley cars of the Pittsburg Railroad Company, extending to Frontenac on the northeast and Chicopee on the southwest, making a continuous line of ten miles, furnish the transportation to the people; while the railroad shops of the Kansas City Southern Railway, with the many other manufacturing establishments, furnish employment to her people.

In her push for business the wants of the traveling public have not been overlooked. The Hotel Stetwell was erected in the year 1890, and is one of the finest hotels in the west. It is kept by O. K. Dean, who caters bountifully to the wants of his guests. Other hotels are the Crescent, on the corner of Third and Locust, Commercial, Third and Broadway, Phoenix, Fifth and Locust, and other smaller ones scattered over the city.

Churches.—No sooner had the town begun to grow, than the several churches sought to secure a location. The Methodist Episcopal was the first to build a house of worship. The building was erected in 1880, of brick, and stands on the corner of Fifth and Pine streets. It is now owned and used by the United Presbyterians, Rev. J. H. Gibson, pastor. After selling their building the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1891, proceeded to build a larger one, on the corner of Eighth and Locust streets, where they now worship. Next after the Methodists came the Christian denomination. They built and still occupy a commodious church building across Pine street from the United Presbyterian church. The Baptists built a small brick church on Walnut near Fifth street, which they sold to the German Methodists, and have since built a fine church

building at the corner of Seventh and Walnut. The Presbyterians occupy their church building at the corner of Eighth and Pine, while the Memorial Baptists worship on East Tenth street. The United Brethren and Congregationalists are in the south part of the city, while the Swedish Lutherans and German Lutherans worship in their respective churches in the eastern part of the city. The Episcopal is on West Euclid avenue.

The Bell and Home Telephone Companies run their wires to all parts of the city, while the gas and electric light companies furnish the people with light.

In 1881 H. C. Bruner built the first mill. It stands on East Fourth street, and is a modern flouring mill.

Nearly all the secret societies are well represented: Two lodges of Masons, two Odd Fellows lodges, one each of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen, Sons of Herman, Elks, Eagles, and many fraternal beneficiary societies claim the attention of Pittsburg citizens. Two hospitals the City and Mount Carmel, minister to the wants of the sick, in connection with two score or more of physicians.

The Standard Mercantile is probably the largest store in Kansas, occupying a three-room department on the first floor, with basement and second floor, while more than one hundred other establishments are selling drugs, hardware, dry goods, clothing, shoes, queensware, musical instruments and every other kind of merchandise.

Water Works.—One of the difficult problems that confronted the earlier inhabitants of Pittsburg, was a supply of good water for domestic and public purposes. Wells and cisterns were first resorted to, but the water obtained by digging wells was generally bitter and unwholesome, while cisterns were often dry from lack of rainfall; so that when a fire occurred all that could be done was to carry out the goods and

let the building burn. The furnishing of water thus became a grave problem. Where was the water to come from, necessary to put out fires, and furnish pure water for domestic purposes? This was the question discussed in the stores, on the street, and in the family circle, until it developed into a call for a meeting to be held at the school house to discuss the water question. About fifty men attended that meeting, and there were several plans proposed. One was to purchase a large tract of land along Cow creek, northwest of town, build a dam across the creek, and levies on the sides, where needed to hold the water, and with pumps, water mains and settling basins, prepare and bring the water to the city. But as this plan would involve an outlay of about fifty thousand dollars, it was not considered feasible, and was abandoned. Other plans were suggested, among which was the boring of deep wells, with the hope that an abundance of good water might be obtained. This meeting was finally adjourned to meet in one week. Accordingly, on the next Monday night, another one was held and was largely attended. At this meeting reports were heard from the various committees appointed at the first meeting. After hearing the reports it was decided to adopt the deep well plan, and a committee consisting of O. T. Boaz, A. J. Georgia, S. H. Lanyon, D. Miller and H. C. Willard was appointed to present the matter to the city council, and report results in two weeks, at the next meeting. The council heard the arguments in favor of the city boring a well, but refused to take any action. The next move was to form a stock company. A charter was secured, the shares fixed at ten dollars each and subscriptions taken. Mr. O. T. Boaz was sent to Kansas City, to contract with Mr. Swan to bore or drill the well, and in April Mr. Swan was on the ground, with his drilling machine, and the work began. A lot had been purchased on Pine street, just back of where the Stilwell Hotel now stands. For days, weeks

and months the work went on. At first only one thousand dollars was subscribed, but when that sum was exhausted the stockholders would double up their subscriptions, and, more money being in sight, the work would go ahead.

Finally, in December, the well had reached a depth of one thousand two hundred and three feet, and an abundance of water, of excellent quality, secured, at an expense of five thousand dollars. By a vote of the stockholders the well was offered as a donation to the city, provided she would proceed to put in water works. But the offer was promptly rejected, under the plea that the city would get in debt. In the following spring A. H. McCormick, of Parsons, Kansas, who was engaged in building water works, came to Pittsburg and offered to buy the well, provided a test should show an unfailing supply of good water. A test of ninety-six hours' continual hard pumping showed no diminution, and the bargain was closed for the sum of three thousand dollars. He secured a franchise from the city and proceeded to build the works. Since then the property has changed hands twice, and is now owned by L. M. Emerson, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Three additional wells have been bored, averaging about fifteen hundred feet each, and an inexhaustible supply of water obtained. The water is practically pure, the analysis showing ninety-eight and one-half per cent of pure water, the one and a half per cent being solid matter consisting of chloride of sodium or common salt, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia and a trace of iron, all wholesome products. The water when first pumped is heavily charged with carbonate gas, which soon evaporates on coming to the open air. This fact of the water being impregnated with carbonate gas is the only evidence of natural gas at Pittsburg. The company has recently built a large reservoir, into which the water is pumped and exposed to the open air. Thus the question of an abundance of pure water for all purposes was successfully solved by a few of the enterprising citizens.

Courts.—In the winter of 1899 the legislature of Kansas created a common pleas court, to be held at Pittsburg and Galena, in Cherokee county, to accommodate the large number of litigants living at and near these places. The court was established by the election of W. E. Sap, of Galena, judge. Some cases were tried, and some parties sent to the penitentiary, but the constitutionality of the law creating the court having been attacked, the law was held to be unconstitutional, and the cases remanded back for retrial.

At the following session of the legislature an enabling act was passed to permit an election being held to divide the terms of the district court, so that alternate terms might be held at Girard and Pittsburg. The election resulted in favor of the change. Pittsburg then built a courthouse, and gave the use of it free to Crawford county.

Frontenac.

Frontenac, located three miles north and one east of Pittsburg, is a flourishing town of two thousand inhabitants. The Santa Fe Railroad furnishes transportation to the people, while the Pittsburg Railroad trolley cars carry people to and from Pittsburg. Frontenac is the outgrowth of the Devlin or Santa Fe Coal Company. Here are located the coal shafts and offices of said company, and here most of the people employed in and about the mines live. They have built comfortable cottages for themselves and families. Excellent schools are maintained, and churches are well patronized. Several stores, a postoffice, hotels and boarding houses are well represented. The coal shafts are one hundred and twenty feet deep, where they mine forty inches of excellent coal. The Santa Fe Coal Company own several thousand acres of coal lands about Frontenac and the vicinity of Chicopee.

Chicopee.

Chicopee lies southwest of Pittsburg, and about the same distance

as Frontenac on the northeast. Here is another mining village, of about one thousand population. The street cars from Pittsburg reach this town, and the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads pass through this place. Several stores, a postoffice, boarding houses and other conveniences accommodate the people. Most of the inhabitants are of foreign birth, the Italian race predominating. The people are nearly all coal miners, and work for the several coal companies operating about Chicopee. They have good schools, which are well attended, and the children of these foreign born people are quick to get learning, and soon become excellent business men and women.

Beulah.

Beulah is located on the main line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, about five miles south of Girard. This road is now operated by the Frisco. In the year 1874 some members of the Methodist Episcopal church formed a company for the purpose of establishing a colony, to be composed exclusively of Methodists. Among those who entered heartily into the scheme, were Rev. D. P. Mitchell, C. S. Jennis and Thomas J. Crowder, also C. A. King, H. T. Potter, Henry Brown, J. S. Schofield, R. G. Hermance and many others. Some of these lived in Iowa, some in Illinois, while others lived as far east as Pennsylvania. A committee was chosen to select a site for the company. After much travel, and examination of various locations, the lands in the vicinity of Beulah were chosen, and the members began moving to the new country, and by the close of the year two hundred persons were living in the village. Time has proved the good judgment of the committee who selected the lands. They are rich, of black, deep soil, slightly rolling, and make the very best of farms. As might have been expected the first enterprise was the erecting of a schoolhouse, and then a church. Both were large and commodious, but have been added to from time to time

as necessity required. Beulah has not grown to be a big city, but as a village of good moral homes she has no superior in the county. A large number of her promoters have joined the great majority, but a few still live to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Mulberry Grove.

On the north side of the ridge, which is partly in Lincoln and partly in Washington townships, and near the state line, in the early days of the settling up of Crawford county stood a beautiful grove of wild mulberry trees. Here the Osage Indians frequently camped when on their hunting expeditions. From the top of the ridge, back of the grove, the red men could look far away to the northeast and south, and no enemy or wild game could approach without being discovered. When the military road was established between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson it passed within a few rods of this beautiful grove, and the place became the camping ground of the frontiersman in his lonely journey. When white men began to settle the county the land where the grove stood was taken by N. W. Taylor, who secured a large tract of the richest of lands. In 1866 a stage line was established on the military road, and a postoffice granted the people, which was named Mulberry Grove. When the Cherryvale division of the Gulf Railroad was built, a town was laid out and named Mulberry. Among the first to locate in the town were A. M. and Jesse Brown, two brothers, who came from Ohio. Churches, schools, a mill, several stores, hotels and all the things that serve to make a town have been established at Mulberry. About 1871 mines were opened near the town, and have increased in volume of business until extensive mining is carried on, and Mulberry has become an extensive shipping point. The Miller brothers are extensive dealers in coal, merchandise and farm implements. Excellent farms surround the town, and grain and stock-raising are the principal work of the farmers.

Englevale.

Englevale, located near the west line of Lincoln township, on the Fort Scott and Southern Railroad (now the Missouri Pacific), was laid out in the fall of 1890, on land belonging to David Dick and Jerry Ingals. Frazier & Baysinger built the first store building and put in a stock of general merchandise. W. L. Baysinger was appointed postmaster, which office he has continued to hold, with the exception of four years during President Cleveland's administration. The first school was taught by Charles Finley, and the first child born in the town was Pearl Swain. Two neat churches, the Methodist Episcopal and Church of God, supply places for worship. Three other general stores, one drug store, one grain house, and one lumber yard constitute the largest part of commercial activity. A coal shaft, employing about one hundred men, is in constant operation, and produces the very best quality of bituminous coal. The coal measure is from thirty to forty-two inches. The farming lands surrounding Englevale are very productive, and are occupied by an intelligent, industrious people.

Early Postoffices.

Among the postoffices that were established in an early day, and which have long since been discontinued, by reason of the advent of railroads, we mention Iowa City, which was kept by George Hobson, two miles south and one-half mile east of Pittsburg.

Hope was the name of another postoffice, kept by Joseph Lane, two miles west and one-half mile north of Pittsburg. Strongtown, kept for a while by Alfred Williams, was located five and a half miles north of Pittsburg. Lacoy, first located six miles northeast of Pittsburg, was kept by a Mr. James, and was afterward moved to the farm of John Magie, five miles north of Pittsburg, his wife Elizabeth being appointed postmistress. The removal of Lacoy discontinued Strongtown. Carbon

was located five miles northeast of Pittsburg; afterward the name was changed to Litchfield, but the moving away of the mines and the company store has nearly depopulated the town.

Cato.

On the north line in Lincoln township is one of the oldest towns in the county. As early as 1866 there was a store kept by Peter Smith, who also sold some drugs. A postoffice was also established in the same year. In 1867 a saw-mill was built, where corn was also ground. About this time a blacksmith located in the village. Then came George and Robert Fowler. They put up a good mill and built a store-room and filled it with goods. The farms of Isaac K. and Chad Brown adjoin the town. These men lived here with their father before the war, and both went into the Union army, serving in a Kansas regiment. Many of their neighbors were in the Confederate army, and during the war life and property were not safe in and around Cato. But all that is changed, and those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray live side by side in peace, enjoying the blessings of a stable government.

Brazilton.

Located about half way between Girard and Walnut, on the Santa Fe Railroad, is the village of Brazilton. Considerable stock, grain, hay and poultry are shipped from this point. The town is supplied with postoffice, stores, hotel, blacksmith shops, schools and churches. Farming is extensively carried on around the town, the soil being of excellent quality. The town is growing slowly.

Arma, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Lincoln township, is but little more than a station and shipping point. A depot and one or two houses are all there is of the town.

Midway is a mining town in Baker township, on the line of the Arcadia and Cherryvale branch of the Gulf Railway (now Frisco). A

postoffice was established here in 1871. The Pittsburg and Midway Coal Company have a large store here to supply the wants of a large number of miners who work in their mines. Good schools are also provided. Large quantities of coal are shipped daily.

Other towns are FULLER, three miles south of Mulberry Grove; YALE, two miles south of Fuller; and NELSON, southwest of Yale two miles, all mining towns with about five hundred population in each town. Yale and Nelson are on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, while Fuller is located on the Kansas City Southern. Each town has a postoffice of the name of the town, also stores, schools and other conveniences. The people are nearly all engaged in mining. The coal is of excellent quality, and finds a ready market. Farming is also carried on, the soil being rich and well adapted to raising wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay and other farm products.

CHAPTER II.

CONCERNING LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

By F. A. Jewell.

Cato postoffice, named by E. J. Boring, first postmaster, in about 1858, located on what is now the county line between Bourbon and Crawford counties, in N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, T. 27, R. 24.

Captain Rogers, who was killed during the war by the bushwhackers, bought out Mr. Boring and was the next postmaster. After Captain Rogers' death Peter Smith became postmaster and inherited by marriage the Rogers property.

The postoffice was not moved until 1869 or 1870, when George W. Fowler was appointed postmaster and moved the office to the present site of Cato.

The first lodge in Cato was the Masonic Lodge, organized about 1872, with William Simpson master. This lodge is now consolidated with Godfrey and meets at Pawnee. There was an Eastern Star in connection with the Masonic lodge, with Mary Fowler as matron. The next lodge organized was the A. O. U. W., in 1883, with John W. Odom as master and J. H. Brown past master, which was removed to Topeka. This lodge still meets at Cato, and has a D. of H. lodge also.

First church organized at Cato was a Missionary Baptist church organized in 1871, with Israel Harris as pastor. This church was organized with eight members. Mrs. Chad Brown was the first member baptized into the church. Two other churches have been organized and gone off from this church, viz.: Farlington and Drywood, and the Cato

church has now a membership of 101 and has preaching twice a month. The Christian denomination had an organization at Cato for several years, but has no organization now. Rev. Wilson was the first pastor. The Church of God had an organization at one time, but have no organization at Cato now. The first school house, located on Chad Brown's farm, was a small log house without a glass window, a door in the south and a log sawed out in the north for a window. Mr. Emery Conditt taught the first school. Mr. C. H. Strong organized the first Sunday school in Crawford county in the school house, with Miss Wilcox, the teacher of the school at that time, to assist him.

The present Cato school house was built in 1869. This is a stone structure still in a fairly good state of preservation. This served as school house and meeting house until 1881, when the Baptist church was built.

The Cato mill was built by Robbins and Steele in 1868. This was the first mill in Kansas south of Ft. Scott. It was both a grist and saw mill. People came from far and near to this mill and a hundred teams have been seen here at a time waiting for their grists. The stores were owned by George W. Fowler and Peter Smith. Mr. Fowler moved to Arcadia and the Smith store is still run by Mr. Smith's niece, Miss Evelyn Smith, to whom he gave the store at his death.

Andy Linthicum had the first shoe shop. Afterwards Mr. Allen and then Isaac Barker had shoe shops. William Telcamp had the first harness shop.

William Shamblin had the first blacksmith shop. He sold out to B. C. Redlon.

Bone Creek rises about two miles southwest of Garfield school house.

Drywood rises three miles northwest of Farlington. Bone Creek

empties into Drywood about two miles east of Cato. First county bridge in township was across Bone Creek, a mile and one-half east of Hatch school house.

Englevale was so named because located on Dan Engle's farm in 1891. The Missouri Pacific Railroad was built in the summer of 1891, no bonds were voted for it, and it ran in in 1892.

Lincoln township is rich in coal deposits. Many strips are worked and there is a three or four-foot vein of coal found at a depth of 150 to 250 feet.

J. F. Joy visited Cato during the Leaguer troubles. My grandfather, Colonel Jewell, was killed during the war, and the commission to intercede for the Cherokee strip was appointed after the war.

Woolery Coonrod, Sr., was about the earliest settler, coming in 1856, Elisha Black, Sr., coming about the same time. E. B. Black, his son, was the first white child born in Lincoln township. E. B. Black still lives at Cato. H. B. Brown moved on a farm north of Cato in 1862. Ezekiel Brown and his two sons, I. K. and Chad, moved to Cato in 1865. I. K., Chad and Ezekiel Brown owned patents Nos. 1, 2 and 3. I. K. and Chad Brown still reside on this land.

Other early settlers were: John Hale, Sr., Jacob Workman, still living, Benjamin Workman, Levi and Sam James, James Odom, Crede Burton, Elihu Talcott, Mr. Pearson and his sons Riley and William, Levi Hatch, E. J. Boring, N. Sawyer, Jones Elliott, Mr. Franklin and sons William and Jerry, Spencer Reynolds.

Among the Cato boys who have gained some distinction may be named J. S. West, who was Judge of the Sixth judicial district, afterwards assistant attorney general. Arthur Fuller of Girard, one of the best lawyers in the county. J. M. Humphrey of Ft. Scott, a leading attorney of Bourbon county Albert Ross, one of the leading politicians

of Jewell county and a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School; O. C. Brown, now attending Theological Seminary at Newton Center, Massachusetts; L. L. Smith, a successful Baptist preacher of Oklahoma. George E. Cole was the youngest county clerk in the state when elected in 1883. He afterwards served as state auditor six years; is now secretary of Illinois Life Insurance Company at Topeka. Hiram Barker, a physician in Oklahoma, and Hugh Scott, who is also a physician in Oklahoma.

Civil War Soldiers: William Simpson, Neal Humphreys, James Humphreys, William Franklin, Chad Brown, I. K. Brown, J. H. Coonrod, Sam James, J. H. Odom, Jonas Elliott, William Pearson, James Jones, Aaron Jones, Robert Mack, Mr. Shakely, Pascal Moss, H. B. Brown, Captain Rogers, Thomas Emmitt.

In the Spanish War was Frank Hagerman.

Robert Adams. Settled first on what is known as the Mason place. His two sons, J. Q. Adams and C. Adams, are still living. J. Q. Adams was at one time county surveyor.

Mr. Howard was an early settler who died several years ago. His widow is still living at Arcadia and is the oldest person in Lincoln. Their son Bluford Howard lives on this farm also.

Mr. Franklin was one of the earliest settlers. At his house the Lincoln township election was held for several years. His sons, William and Jerry, were early settlers also. Jerry is dead and William moved to Bartlesville, Indian Territory, where he died.

The Wortleys were not early settlers. They came here in 1880.

William Stitler settled in the township about 1867. He was a prosperous farmer, but lost most of his property when he went into the mercantile business in 1884. His oldest son, Harry, is a locomotive engineer in Texas. His daughter Sadie is now Mrs. Pete Fowler, and

the other daughter, Mollie, is Mrs. John Hale of this township. Mr. Stitler is now in Oklahoma proving up a claim, commencing at the bottom of the ladder trying to climb up.

Levi Hatch was a soldier in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. Settled in what is now Lincoln township before the war. His sons, Wesley and Lewis, are dead, and his son John lives on the old homestead. One of his daughters is Mrs. Henry Burden and another Mrs. Lou McGonigle. Mr. Levi Hatch was probate judge of Crawford county. Chad Brown went to his office for his marriage license. Not finding him there, he came on to Judge Hatch's home, where he found the judge, but he said he could not write out a license, and told Chad to have I. K. Brown write one and bring to him to sign. This Chad did, but when he returned to Judge Hatch's house he was gone, and Chad gave up chasing Judge Hatch and went to Ft. Scott for his license.

Old Mr. Pearson was an early settler and was one of five men in Lincoln township who was not a leaguer. He had two sons, William and Riley, who still live in Lincoln township, and two daughters, one of whom is now Mrs. John Smart, the other Mrs. Riley Dalton, both living in this township.

Riley Dalton was an early settler. In 1866 a man jumped his claim. There was in those days an organization to protect the settlers. I. K. Brown was chairman of this committee. A meeting of this committee was called and a trial held, which decided that Mr. Dalton was the actual settler and the other man was ordered to vacate the claim, which he did. Of Mr. Dalton's children, his sons, Harvey, Sabe, Ben, Philip and Abe, live in Lincoln township and are all prosperous men. His two daughters are married, but do not live in the township.

Gideon P. Cole settled in the township in 1868. His first wife was a sister of I. K. and Chad Brown. She died in 1870, leaving six

children. Of these, Cynthia, with her husband, Leroy Hemenway, moved to Kansas with them and is now living in Liberal, Missouri. Mary, the second daughter, is now Mrs. E. B. Black, and lives at Cato. George E., the oldest son, early became injured so that he has always been crippled. He has held several places of trust, among them county clerk of Crawford county four years and state auditor six years. He now lives in Topeka. Sophronia, the third daughter, taught school several years. She was married to R. T. Grant in 1883. She died in 1899, leaving two daughters who live with their father near Girard. Nettie R., the fourth daughter, also taught school, and when George was elected county clerk, Nettie was his deputy, and a better one Crawford county never had. Irving H., the second son, became crippled also when a small boy. For years he worked in the Girard postoffice, and has been for five years bond clerk in the state auditor's office. In 1871 Mr. Cole married Miss Sarah Brooks of Sherman township, and they have four children. The oldest daughter, E. Grace, teaches school in Kansas City. The other daughter, Gertrude, is now Mrs. H. W. Hudgen of Ft. Scott. The older son, Willis, lives in California, and the youngest son, Ralph, lives at home with his father, near Girard. Mr. Cole brought with him the first piano that was in Crawford county. He kept in 1869 what was known as the Buck-horn tavern, where the stage between Ft. Scott and Girard changed horses. Among the guests at this tavern one night was C. Dana Sayers, an attorney whom many old settlers will remember and who is now a great temperance worker in Nebraska, but in those days he was never known to be without his bottle of fire water. While talking in an eloquent way to the other guests, he became excited and rising to make his arguments stronger by gesture threw the bottle of whiskey from his pocket to the stone hearth.

B. C. Redlon was at one time the blacksmith in Cato. In the fall

after buying the blacksmith shop he had enough money to pay for half a car load of cattle. He borrowed enough more to pay for the other half of car, and from this start he became a very successful stock-man, buying and selling cattle. At one time he owned in Lincoln and Sherman townships two thousand acres of land. He had two sons, Charley and Lloyd, and one daughter, Anne. Mr. Redlon now lives on a farm near Girard. I. K. Brown says he still has a wrought-iron stove-lid lifter that B. C. Redlon made himself while he was blacksmith at Cato.

Woolery Coonrod, Sr., was one of the very first settlers in what is now Lincoln township. He settled on Drywood about a mile south of where Cato now stands, about 1856. He had quite a family and he and his wife, who were familiarly known as Old Daddy and Old Mammy, lived together sixty-three years, when he died. His wife followed him about a year later. His children were: Add, John, Franc, Jeff, William B., George, the sons, and Martha, Mary and Emily, the daughters—some of whom live in the township, others have moved away. Add Coonrod died several years ago, leaving a family who now live in the Indian Territory.

John Coonrod, Sr., lives on the treaty claim which he bought of the government. He was a member of the Sixth Kansas Home Guards during the Civil war. He is a member of the Christian church and is a strong temperance Democrat. In early days of Kansas Mr. Coonrod enjoyed a hunt with hounds, and he still keeps hounds, and it is a pleasure to him yet to go with his horse and hounds for a chase, bringing home anyway a jackrabbit. His three sons, Woolery, John and Dick, are in partnership in a general store at Drywood and farming, Woolery attending the store and being postmaster of Drywood, and John and Dick running the farm and attending to the stock. Mr. Coonrod's son Hilman is the Cato blacksmith. Callie Coonrod, his oldest daughter, was

married in 1884 to Nathan Hutchins, who died in 1894 leaving her five small children, which she has worked nobly to raise and educate. Zona, the second daughter, taught school until her health failed. She and Mrs. Hutchins live together. The youngest daughter, Minnie, married Ora Williams, and lives in Cherryvale. Franc and Jeff Coonrod both live in Texas.

William B. Coonrod owns the old Coonrod homestead, and married Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler Reynolds. They have four sons and four daughters. Franc, the oldest son, is a prosperous farmer. He was married in 1899 to Miss Jessie Mack. They have two little daughters. Fowler, the second son, is on his own farm, across the line in Bourbon county. His wife was Miss Lizzie Hulbert of Arcadia. They have one little daughter. The oldest daughter, Nora, was married to Olin Kelley in 1900. They live on a farm in Crawford county and have two children, a daughter and a son. The other children, Susie, Tom, George, Florence and Mattie, still live at home. George Coonrod was married to Miss Lucas. They live in the Indian Territory. Martha Coonrod was the wife of Elisha Black, Sr., one of the earliest settlers. Her daughter, Mrs. Conditt, lives in Lamar and, although left a widow years ago, she has given her children all good educations. Her other daughter, Mrs. Hightower, also a widow, lives in Texas. Her only son, E. B. Black, lives in Cato. He is a farmer. He has two children, Lee and Viva. Mary Coonrod was the wife of James Odom, an early settler. They had only one child, John W. Odom, who lives near McCune. Emily Coonrod was married to Henry Gaither and lives in the Indian Territory.

Jonas Elliott was one of the early settlers and a soldier in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. He lives about one-half mile east of the Hatch school house.

Rufus Boring was an early settler and a soldier in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. Mr. Boring settled on a farm east of where the Garfield school house now stands, later he moved to a farm a mile and a quarter east of the Hatch school house. About two years ago he sold this farm and moved to Englevale. He has now moved to Oklahoma. He has two sons and two daughters. The two sons, Ezekiel and George, are both married and live in Oklahoma. The oldest daughter married Mr. Phillips and lives in Englevale. The youngest daughter, Emma, was married to John Deering in 1904 and lives in Bourbon county.

I. K. Brown was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1840. He moved to Rockford, Bourbon county, Kansas, in the spring of 1858. Enlisted from there in the Second Kansas Battery in 1862. Was in the war until 1865. Moved to Cato with his parents, Ezekiel and Cornelia Brown, in the fall of 1865. He owns patent No. 1 of the Cherokee Neutral Land. He was married in 1867 to Miss E. Eva Johnson. He was township trustee of Lincoln township two years. He was nominated clerk of district court of Crawford county by the Republican party in 1892. He had six children. Dollie E., the eldest daughter, taught school successfully for several years. She was married to T. L. McWilliams in 1891 and lives in Crawford township on a farm. They have two sons. Owen C., the oldest son, taught school for several years. Won first prize in the Crawford County Oratorical Contest in 1893. He graduated from Ft. Scott Normal School in 1898, and then attended school at Ottawa University. He was married to Miss Lois Gates in 1898 and was ordained into the Baptist ministry at Cato that same year. He graduated from Ottawa in 1902, when he went to Boston to attend the Baptist Seminary at Newton Center. He has preached at a fashionable church every Sunday since he arrived there. He will graduate from the seminary in 1905, after which (in June) he

goes to Kansas to accept a call in one of the leading churches of the state. He has one son, Carl Newton. Minnie C., the second daughter, was for several years organist for the church and Sunday school. She was married to Dick Nance in 1896. They have four children and live at Niotaze, Kansas. Nannie G., the third daughter, taught school two years and was married to Albert Farmer, who is a prosperous farmer of this township. They have one little son, Ralph. Chad, the second son, died when he was eight years old. Mary, the youngest daughter, is a promising young lady. She is the present organist for the Sunday school and church at Cato.

Chad Brown, son of Ezekiel and Cornelia Brown, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1843. He, with his parents and brother, moved to Rockford, Kansas, in 1858. He enlisted in the Third Kansas Infantry in 1861. He was also in the Tenth Kansas Infantry. He served over three years in war. He was married in 1867. He owns patent No. 2, Cherokee Neutral Lands. He bought, during the war, from Spencer Reynolds the two claims which he and I. K. Brown now own, and Mr. Reynolds said he might have his daughter Hattie to boot, and later Chad held him to this agreement, as Hattie did not object. They had six children, two of whom, Mollie and Chad, died in infancy. Ezekiel S., the oldest son, was born in 1868. He was married to Lorette Jolliff in 1889. He was a prosperous farmer near Cato for several years, but moved to the Indian Territory six years ago. They have eight children, the oldest of which, Ernest, lives with his grandfather, Chad Brown.

William H., the second son, attended school in Ottawa University, but was married when quite young to Miss Eva Snow, and settled down to farming. They have four children, and live near Hiattville, Kansas.

Nellie, the oldest daughter, was married in 1894 to Jonah Bixler, Jr. When a girl she was organist for the church and Sunday school. They are carrying on a dairy at Bartellsville, Indian Territory. They have four children and are prosperous.

Bertha M., the youngest daughter, taught school successfully a number of years, was church organist some time. She was married to Curt Deering in December, 1899. She never was a strong woman and after a lingering illness she died in the fall of 1903, leaving one daughter, Hattie, two years old.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

(By A. G. Lucas.)

There is, perhaps, not another word in the English language which is more abused than the word "politics" and its cognates. It is made to do duty in almost every conceivable line of thought; but the most vicious use made of it is to confound it with partisanship. Some men are so ignorant or so blinded by prejudice that they can not conceive of any politics aside from party. Hence, if you ask such a person what his politics is he will answer that he is a Republican, or he is a Democrat, or Prohibitionist, giving the name of the party with which he affiliates instead of any principles or policy of government which he accepts or advocates. A man may be a Republican or a Democrat in a partisan sense and at the same time advocate a high tariff or low tariff or no tariff. He may belong to any of the parties of the present day and advocate a direct tax on all property alike, or a graduated tax, or a tax on real estate alone. He may favor national banks, state banks, private banks, or postal banks, and still be an orthodox Republican or Democrat. And so with all other political questions that have come before the American people for the last century. Men of all parties have been on all sides of all questions without losing their standing in their respective parties.

Have political parties, then, no well established or well defined principles? We do not so assert. But the principles or doctrines of a party at one time may become the doctrines of the opposing party at

another, or they may change without passing over to the other side, or even while a protective tariff is the slogan of the Republican party there are men in that party who look upon it with indifference, not to use a stronger word, while at the same time there are Democrats, so called, who regard a protective tariff as one of the essential elements of a safe and healthy administration.

Politics in its broadest sense is the science of government, and in a more restricted sense it means the principles and policy that should control the administration of government, whether national, state or municipal. With this definition of the word in mind, I propose to write a political history of our county, with only so much reference to the several parties that have figured in the politics of the county as is necessary to a full and fair understanding of the subject in hand. Where praise and honor are due to a party they shall be awarded, not because the writer belonged to or affiliated with that party, but because its principles and policy served the best interests of the people at the time and under the conditions then prevailing. Where censure and blame rightly belong to a party they shall not be withheld or covered up, whether the writer acted with that party or not. In a word, it is my intention to give a fair and candid history of the political status of the county from its beginning to the present time, regardless of party success or party failure.

THE BEGINNING.

"In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," was a curse pronounced upon our great-grandmother when she was about to be expelled from the garden of delights. It has been verified, not only with individuals, but with nations as well. Kansas was born in the throes of a revolution, which for extent and ferocity has not been equalled since the days of Robespiere, and then only in the latter element. From

the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean, the whole nation was stirred in its utmost depths, and notwithstanding the interest was of national extent and importance, all eyes were turned toward Kansas, where the war actually began long before the walls of Fort Sumter were battered down by rebel cannon. And Crawford county was not exempt from the general strife and turmoil, but in addition to the common cause in which all were interested, she had trials of her own to which but few other counties were subjected. The greater part of Crawford county was included in "The Cherokee Neutral Lands," which gave rise to numerous heated, and in some cases fatal, disputes, and which formed an important factor in shaping the early politics of the county. Even before the breaking out of the rebellion proper, while James Buchanan was yet president of the United States, he sent troops to drive the settlers from their homes, and these troops, true to the behests of their master, marked their course by applying the torch to the hay stacks and buildings of the settlers as they passed, leaving no trace of civilization behind them except the charred ruins of what had been quiet and peaceful homes.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

was organized in the winter of 1866-7 from a part of what had been McGhee county, which embraced all that part of the state lying between Bourbon county and the southern line of the state. Temporary officers were appointed, and the first permanent officers were elected in November, 1867. But little attention was paid to parties, as the all-absorbing question was, "Shall the people be allowed to purchase their homes from the government, or must they buy them of Shylock, at whatever price he may stipulate?" The Land League was formed for the purpose of protecting the settlers in their rights against what they believed to be a swindle of gigantic proportions, and although the courts

decided against them there were hundreds of men, some of whom are still living, who believed firmly that they were right and the courts were wrong.

Many conflicts occurred in which blood frequently marked the outcome, and no doubt excesses were committed on both sides; but, as both the state and national governments were backing the anti-leaguers, they could well afford to be the law-abiding element. But the case was finally settled in favor of Shylock, who got not one, but many pounds of flesh, and without the penalty for shedding Christian blood.

PARTIES FORMED.

After the Neutral Land question was settled, and peace and quiet was restored, the people began to divide into parties for political purposes; but the questions that divided them then were quite different from those that have since agitated the public mind. The first thing to be settled was the location of a county seat. Crawfordville had been declared by the governor to be the seat of justice, but the people of the county were not willing to submit to the one man power in things purely local. The Girard Town Company had been organized and a site secured on the surveyed line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, which now seemed to be a fixed fact, and this gave it a decided advantage over its antagonist. After much disputing and several removals of the records, an election was held on the 15th of December, 1868, which decided by a vote of 375 to 312 in favor of Girard, and so the struggle ended.

While the railroad was under construction, and till the cars were running beyond Girard, there was a very bad element of society, which seemed, indeed, to hold the preponderance, and the third building erected in Girard was occupied as a saloon, and at one time there were seventeen saloons in full blast, and all this in a population of less than

500. And as the saloon has always been an important and baneful factor in politics wherever it was allowed to exist, it is easy to surmise the political status of the town and county at that time.

ANOTHER FACTOR

in shaping the politics of the county as in all communities, was the local newspaper. The *Press* was moved from Fort Scott to Girard in the fall of 1869, and was run in the interest of the railroad without regard to party politics, as one of the proprietors and editors was a Democrat and the other a Republican. Both strongly favored the building of the road, and perhaps neither of them foresaw the effect which the road would have on the politics of the county and state. But a strange anomaly occurred in 1872, as all are aware, namely: That a Democratic national convention nominated a life-long Republican and abolitionist for the presidency. The senior editor of the *Press,* Dr. Warner, was a Democrat of the first water, and espoused the cause of Greeley, while Mr. Wasser was equally zealous in advocating the claims of Grant for re-election. This necessarily gave rise to a discord in the family, and as the railroad was no longer a bone of contention, the proprietors agreed to disagree, the senior going out and leaving the junior in peaceable possession of the plant and all its appurtenances, and the *Press,* with whatever ability the editor possessed, has been *the* Republican paper of the county till the present day, and has been run under the same management as when Dr. Warner left it.

But while the *Press* has always been a Republican paper since Dr. Warner left it, it has not always advocated the same doctrine or policy, but, like the candidates in their announcements, it has been "subject to the nominating conventions." In other words, it has advocated the party platform and the party candidates whatever these might be or how-

ever they might vary from other platforms of the party. Instances of these will be given later.

There has always been in Girard an element which was opposed to the saloon. At first this element strove through temperance organizations, such as the I. O. G. Templars, and later the Murphy movement, to suppress, or at least to control the saloon, but found that, like the untamed broncho, it would not be controlled by moral suasion, but on the contrary it controlled all other influences both in church and state. Churches were helpless to stem the tide of drunkenness that was sweeping over the country. Even temperance societies were entered by the devotees of rum for the purpose of controlling their action or of rendering them odious in public estimation. It is therefore not to be wondered at that when the prohibitory amendment was offered by the people of the state, the city of Girard gave so large a vote in its favor, the vote being about two to one in favor of the amendment. And it must be remembered that up to this time the two leading parties had been pretty equally balanced, the victory first to one and then to the other, so that the honor of the large vote for the amendment could not redound to either party as such.

As to the two parties, the Democrats were in the ascendant for several years, and when at length the Republicans gained a partial victory in the county there was as much rejoicing and crowing over it as if a national victory had been won over a foreign foe. From this time forward for several years the Republicans succeeded in electing a majority of the county officers; but about the only thing involved in the several contests was, who shall hold the offices and secure the spoils, and these were several times divided between the parties.

From and after 1873, when Congress reduced silver from a standard to a subsidiary coin, the money question occupied an important

place in national, state, and county politics. The Patrons of Husbandry had already prepared the minds of the people, in a great measure, for a reform in this respect, and Crawford county, as usual, led in the movement. And it is not singular that in this, as well as in all other reforms coming before the people, it was a general uprising of the common people instead of a few self-appointed leaders. And this was not because the county was destitute of men qualified to lead, but because the people had fully embraced the doctrine enunciated by Lincoln, that "this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." And when the people desired standard bearers they found them in their own ranks. True, they did not always make the wisest choice; but, being men of their own choosing, they found no difficulty in turning them down when it was necessary to do so.

In 1876 the Greenback party was organized as a part of the National Greenback party, and, strange to say, that party that made the greenbacks, and that paid them out to the soldiers in the field when it took about three dollars in that currency to buy one dollar in gold, was now the bitterest enemy that the Greenback party had to contend with. It may be that this party was somewhat chimerical in some of its claims and positions, but, as it appears to the present writer, it would have been more patriotic and rational to correct it where it was wrong and assist it wherein it was right, than to oppose it *in toto* simply because "it followed not us."

The Greenback party continued to be an important factor in the politics of the county for ten years, although it never was strong enough to elect its candidates, but it exerted an influence in molding the policy of the dominant parties, in the county, as well as in the state and nation.

This was the first organized opposition that the two old parties

had in the county, although there were factions in both of them, partly on local questions, but more on "who shall be greatest." These factions caused many bitter strifes among the members of the two old parties, and helped to augment the membership and power of any new party that might be formed. The money question was a real issue, not only in the county, but throughout the entire country. Capital was very largely confined to the eastern money centers, and it was to their interest to make money scarce and costly. But if the Greenback principles prevailed, and all money was issued and controlled by the government instead of by corporations, it would take the power out of the hands of these corporations to contract or to expand the volume of currency at their own will and pleasure, and this was the very thing that Shylock dreaded, and determined to prevent. Hence the whole money power was exerted against this party, and although there were men in all the parties who were opposed to the then prevailing state of things, there were not enough of them to change the policy of the parties, and hence, after a gallant fight of ten years, the party was obliged to succumb and give place to the Union Labor party, which was organized in 1886.

Crawford county bore a conspicuous part in all reform movements. While the Greenback party lasted this county did its full share in its support, and when the transition came it was an easy matter for the reform forces to glide into the new organization, and this was the more readily done on account of the large labor element in the county. The coal mines in the southeastern part of the county, and later, the smelters, brought a large influx of laborers, and these industries necessarily gave an impetus to other branches of labor, and although capital increased, and, as everywhere else, strove to control the political situation, there was too much intelligence among the laborers to be entirely brought under the domination of capital, and many of the miners and

smelterers left the old parties and joined the Union Labor party, and continued with it till it gave place to another, which called for a more sweeping reform than any of its predecessors.

At the time the Union Labor party made its debut there appeared in the Republican party a man who had been tabooed and ostracised by many in his own party, even the Girard *Press* taking strong ground against him, but who, nevertheless, carried the brains of the party above his own shoulders. B. W. Perkins, of Cherokee county, then judge of the district court, was nominated for Congress in the Third district, of which Crawford county formed a part. And notwithstanding the bitter opposition and even denunciation which he had met in his own party, the Girard *Press* included, when he ran for district judge, the whole party gave him a hearty, and almost unanimous support for Congress; and well it might, for he did more to unite and harmonize the party, and thereby lead it to victory, than any man who had preceded him.

In 1888 a new element appeared in the politics of the county; a new star arose above the horizon. General Percy Daniels, one of the brainiest men that the state contained, and one who had been honored by the Republican party, he having been a life-long Republican, and who was spoken of in political circles as a candidate for state senator, wrote an open letter to the party, in which he took strong and decided grounds in favor of a graduated tax on large holdings and estates—not on incomes, as some erroneously represented him—stating at the same time that "no party could command his vote which did not hold the same view." Of course he was not nominated, but a much inferior man was nominated and elected, and the general was left to the peaceable cultivation of his farm. But his work in the cause of political reform did not end here. He continued to write and talk on his favorite theme until he succeeded in having it favorably recognized by a county con-

vention, and a resolution passed the general assembly recommending it to Congress as a wise measure of Congressional legislation. He also formulated a bill embodying the same measure, and succeeded in keeping it before Congress for several sessions, but did not succeed in getting it enacted into a law, some of the friends of the measure deciding in their own minds that it would be ruled out by the supreme court as unconstitutional.

This measure, if enacted and carried out as General Daniels contemplated, would not only put a stop to the rapid accumulation of vast fortunes, but would take a part of these accumulations from the present holders and restore it to those who produced it, namely, the laborers, the producers of all wealth. But as this is a history, and not an argument, we forbear further comment.

The Prohibitionists concluded that neither of the old parties was likely to do much for the enforcement of the prohibitory law. It had been violated so much that it was fast becoming a by-word and a jest among liquor men, and a disgrace to the state. It had been clearly demonstrated that it could be enforced whenever the proper authorities saw fit to perform their sworn duty; but this was so seldom as to form the exception instead of the rule. This led to formation of the Prohibition party, and proved how many were Prohibitionists in fact, or at least it showed that a great many cared more for party success than they did for the enforcement of the law. The Democrats, as a party, never claimed to be prohibitionists, although many of them had helped to secure the prohibitory amendment. On the other hand, the Republicans claimed that they "had done all for prohibition that had ever been done," which was practically nothing at all. In all, or nearly all, the large towns in the state, and in many of the small ones, liquor was as free as it was in Missouri. "What has this to do with the political

history of Crawford county?" Very much; for it is a well established fact that wherever liquor is sold and used it forms an important, if not a controlling, factor in politics. Crawford county was no exception to the rule, and hence the real Prohibitionists deemed it necessary to organize a party; and for several years they maintained their organization intact and exerted a healthful influence on the politics of the county. Especially in 1888 was their influence felt when H. Clay Needham, Levi Belknap and Harry Potter stood in the front rank, and with other worthy coadjutors, made a gallant fight for law against anarchy, and for honesty against hypocrisy. Needham moved to California, Potter died, and Belknap in disgust went into business in Pittsburg, the very stronghold of the liquor element, since which time but little has been known or felt of the Prohibition party in the county, although it has not been without friends and supporters.

But the most exciting and perhaps the most important part of the history is yet to be told. The Republican party felt itself so strongly entrenched in power that it well nigh forgot that there was any other power in the county or in the state. In 1888 it carried the state by 80,000 majority—a majority phenomenal in the political history of the country. And Crawford county never lagged in peace or in war, when any great achievement was on the boards; so, of course, it bore its part in rolling up this immense majority. But there was an influence at work which was complacently smiled at by some, ridiculed by others and scarcely thought worthy of naming by a few. This was the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It was a union of several labor organizations which had sprung up in different parts of the country, east and west, north and south, and which embraced men of all political parties and of all classes of laborers. Crawford county does nothing by halves. If right she is right all through, and if wrong

she is as thoroughly wrong. When the Farmers' Alliance struck the county its principles appeared so just and reasonable to the farmers and laborers of the county that it was but a short time till almost every school district had its sub-alliance. Whatever might have been the purpose of the leaders, it was not the intention of the rank and file to make it a political party; but in their secret meetings they discussed the business situation of the country, the power of capital, the injustice done to labor, and the remedy for these wrongs, until a very large majority of its members became convinced that the only remedy was through political action, and that this action must come through a new party, and the Alliance had become so strong in numbers, intelligence and wealth that they resolved to cut loose from all former parties and "to go into politics" on their own account. True, there was an element in the Alliance that opposed this movement, and most of this element left the Alliance, one man, then president of the County Alliance, going so far as to declare in public print that he would as soon think of leaving his wife as of leaving the Republican party.

At this time the Democratic party had almost ceased to maintain an organization in the county, and in 1892 the editor of the leading Democrat paper in the county went into a People's party convention and asked to be received, with his paper, into the party, stating at the same time that he could see no propriety in running a Democrat paper without a Democrat following. And although more than half the members of the party came from the Republican ranks, it so completely broke up the other party that in Grant township, the stronghold of the party, there were but three votes polled for Cleveland in 1892. Yet all this time the Republican leaders were claiming that it was only an annex of the Democratic party.

The People's party was organized at Farlington in the fall of

1890, and a ludicrous account of it was written for and published in the Girard *Press,* the writer comparing the organization to an accouchment and the party itself to a feeble infant that would scarcely survive its birth, little foreseeing that when but two years old it would whip its mother, the G. O. P., all over the state, and drive her out of business for several years.

At the election of 1890 the new party succeeded in electing all the county officers of that year, and it was admitted, even by the opponents, that the affairs of the county had never been more honestly or ably administered than they were during the incumbency of W. M. McDonald, clerk of the district court; Albert Finger, probate judge, and T. B. Mosher, county superintendent of schools. This regime lasted four years, these parties all being re-elected in 1892, when the People's party swept the state, and when they elected everything in Crawford county, so that one good-natured Republican facetiously remarked that they had elected one road overseer by a small majority.

So far as electing officers and big majorities were concerned, Crawford was the banner county in the state for several years, nor was it behind in men of ability to represent it in the state administration and the legislature; of these we shall speak later.

In the Omaha convention of 1892 this county was represented by General Daniels, and also in the St. Louis conference; and if his counsel had prevailed the People's party would be the dominant party in the county and in the state till this day. But he was turned down, and with this turning down the party began to decline, and continued on the down grade till it became a thing of the past. It died a lingering death by its own hand, as I shall now proceed to show by an array of facts that will not be disputed.

It has already been stated in these pages that in 1890 and for

several years thereafter the Democratic party scarcely maintained an organization. Sometimes they would show spasmodic signs of life, as if operated upon by a galvanic battery, and would then relapse into a state of desuetude. During these years the greater portion of the party voted with the People's party, some of them from principle, but more of them "to down the Republicans," as they themselves acknowledged. At the same time there were a few stalwart Democrats who never swerved from their allegiance to party and although they sometimes affiliated with the Republicans, and very rarely with the People's party, it was only for the purpose of helping them into office, as in the case of B. S. Gaitskill, who once accepted the nomination for county attorney from the latter and once from the former, and was elected both times by the help which he received from these parties. There are other names that will receive notice in due time, some that performed a conspicuous part in the People's party, and others that never flinched from their party fealty, even when their party seemed to have gone out as completely as the old-fashioned candle in the blast of the north wind.

But the decadence of the People's party in the county and in the state was not from opposition from without, nor yet from the ridicule which was heaped upon it when its opponents had no other argument to offer; but from mistakes made by the party itself. The first of these was in its nominee for Congress. This gave the party in the county, as well as throughout the district, a severe backset; but it had well-nigh recovered from this and still maintained its supremacy in local politics, when the party in the state made a greater mistake in the railroad assessment, which had been a cause of complaint for several years, it being claimed that other property was taxed at a much higher rate than the railroads. This mistake well-nigh ruined the party in the state, and of course the county had to bear its part

of the opprobrium, although our representative on the assessment board, Lieutenant-Governor Daniels, did his utmost to secure a just assessment, and the next year the Republicans carried the state, but not the county. If the Republicans had improved their opportunity and corrected the wrong complained of they might have retained uninterrupted control of the state, and, soon, of the county as well; but that party was too completely under the dominance of the railroads in general and the Santa Fe in particular, so that it could not release itself from its taskmasters, and as a result, at the next gubernatorial election the People's party succeeded, with the help of Democrats, in electing the state ticket, together with a majority of the legislature, and the county officers in Crawford county. Now was their opportunity to do something for the people and to secure an indefinite lease of power; but their efforts, like those of the other parties, degenerated into a scramble for official patronage rather than an attempt to correct existing wrongs or inaugurating new measures for the benefit of the people. True, they enacted some wholesome laws, some of which remain on the statute book, and the party in the county secured the county offices; but these did not prove as satisfactory as the former set.

Another thing that militated against the continued success and long life of the party was the non-enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law. With but one exception, and he a Republican, no county attorney had made an honest effort to enforce this law, and probate judges had been equally derelict in duty. When the People's party gained the ascendency in the county it was aided in its success by Prohibitionists, many of them going into the new party with the assurance that the new officers would try to enforce all laws alike. Instead of this, however, they tried to find excuses for the non-enforcement of this particular law, and it was loudly whispered in some quarters that they

even profited financially by shutting their eyes to the numerous violations of it. I do not affirm this, but I know that liquor was sold in nearly every town in the county, in some of which no notice was taken of it, and in others monthly fines were collected from the violators of the law and they were permitted to continue their business the same as other business men who were not violators of law.

The defections brought about by these various causes so weakened the party that continued success was extremely doubtful, to say the least of it, and something must be done to build up the waste places caused by these mistakes and follies, not to use any harsher words. It will be remembered that many Democrats had assisted the party and had secured victory for it when it could not have succeeded without such help. It is also true that there was an element in the Democrat party that advocated some of the reform measures that constituted the principal features of the People's party platform. And furthermore, although they had once or twice aided the Republicans in defeating the party, they had generally professed friendship for it without ever laying claim to the offices or the emoluments of office. One thing more is worthy of note. The People's party, while denying affiliation with or sympathy for the Democrat party, had actually nursed it back to life when it was afflicted with necrosis and atrophy, apparently beyond the reach of medical aid. All these things served to make it easy to cajole the People's party into a coalition which they termed "fusion," which resulted in the entire overthrow of the People's party, and the substitution of the Democrat party in its place. But all this did not help the Democrats, for the first year of complete "fusion" witnessed the most complete triumph of the Republicans and consequent defeat of the Democrats that had been witnessed since 1888. Men of both the fusing parties tried to explain their defeat, but neither of them,

so far as known to this writer, gave the right explanation except in part—that was the nefarious election law enacted by the previous Republican legislature. In addition to this I give the following reasons: First, the unreasonableness of fusion itself. If there ever was a reason for a new party separate from those already existing that reason still obtained, as neither of the old parties had shown any disposition to reform in any practical degree. Therefore, men who had sung with so much enthusiasm "Good-bye, old parties, good-bye," could see no reason for changing their tune and chorus to "Come to my arms, my long lost sweetheart."

Second, a large portion—some said a majority—of the People's party had come from the Republican ranks, and when it now showed but one choice, Republican or Democrat, these almost unanimously chose to go back to their former associates rather than to affiliate with their life-long political opponents.

Third, the numerous mistakes committed by the People's party while it remained intact gave no ground for hope of improvement when tied to and lost in a party that had been, to their minds, a "comedy of errors" for more than half a century, and which had lost by death or conversion most of the able men that it mustered in its ranks in the long ago. The truth is that although the Democrats had aided in bringing about some important reforms, as a party they had done nothing to inspire confidence in the minds of real reformers, and hence those who had come from the Republicans, like Hamlet, thought it was "better to endure the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of"; and so they returned to the G. O. P., which may mean almost anything we choose, even "go on to perdition."

These were undoubtedly the main reasons for the change in the political complexion of Crawford county in 1902, and which will

probably continue it in the Republican ranks till a new reform party rises, one which will beget confidence in the people, and one which can adopt some plan to keep out shysters, who are always ready to fly to any new party that promises them a prospect of promotion.

But the political history of the county would be incomplete if we omitted a recent element—one which has put in an appearance within the memory of the youngest voter in the county, about twelve years ago. J. A. Wayland moved his paper, the *Appeal to Reason,* to Girard. Very few of its subscribers were residents of Crawford county, and many predicted for it a short life and an ignominious death; but they did not know of what stuff Wayland was composed. He had money and brains, the two principal ingredients for making a successful newspaper. Besides, he advocated some principles that appealed to the common sense of the common people, and, as men (and women) suffering from severe bodily ailment will swallow any kind of a nostrum if it is well sugar-coated, so the people could easily be induced to swallow the vagaries of modern socialism when blended with important, and in some cases, self-evident truths. People began to read the paper, mostly from curiosity at first, but soon on account of the many truths and sound principles it contained, the circulation increased with a corresponding increase of influence, till at the present writing, it has the largest circulation of any paper in the state, and its influence is felt in every part of the county. As a consequence of this a very considerable number of citizens went into what was known as the Socialist party and these largely from the People's party, although there were some from all the existing parties in the county; and some predicted that this is the new party which is to bring about the much needed reforms. As said before, I am here to write history, not to argue principles; but I will venture to say that socialism must lay aside some of its vagaries before it becomes the dominant party.

Some writer has said that history and biography are complements of each other, that we cannot have a correct history of any country or part of country without a biography of the leading spirits that have made up that country, and that the biography of such spirits is really the life-giving principle of the history. I do not propose to give a biographical sketch of each of the principal actors in the political drama of Crawford county; but this history would be quite incomplete were I to fail to notice some of those men whose lives and actions make up the political history of the county. I regret that I have not more ample data from which to compose the sketches, but must be content to use to the best of my ability the materials at hand.

As stated on a former page, the early politics of the county consisted mainly in local questions, and the parties were Land Leaguers and Anti-Leaguers; Railroad men and Anti-Railroad men. And it should be observed here as it has not been noted before, that the Anti-Railroaders were not opposed to railroads, *per se*, but only to taking the land which they claimed belonged to the people, and giving it to corporations, ostensibly to build railroads, but really to give these corporations an opportunity, which they never failed to improve, for extortion from the people. It has already been noted that the Girard *Press* was moved from Fort Scott to Girard for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, and that the proprietors and editors were divided on national politics, but agreed on local questions. This leads us to notice these two men first, as political factors, not only in the early history of the county, but also in after years when politics meant something more than local squabbles and conflicts for office.

Dr. W. H. Warner was one of the early settlers of southeast Kansas. He was here before the war, and helped in the early struggles

of the territory, was in the Union lines when Price made his vandal raid into the state, and took an active part in the battle (massacre) of Baxter Springs. His account of that battle in rhyme is found in the *Western Herald* of 1892 (the exact date not now remembered), of which the present writer was then editor and publisher. When the railroad question was settled and national politics became the question of the day he retired from the *Press,* leaving it in the hands of his partner, while he attended to his medical practice, but always took a lively interest in politics, being a stanch and life-long Democrat of the old school when Democracy and patriotism were almost synonymous terms. He died in Girard.

E. A. Wasser, the younger of the firm of Warner & Wasser, was descended from an old Hessian family, and displayed throughout his political career at least one trait of his German ancestry, namely, if the readers will allow a slang word, that of stick-to-itiveness. No one ever charged him with being a man of great ability, but by his position as editor of the leading Republican paper of one of the leading counties in the state, and by his persistency in adhering to his party, he has gained an influence in political matters enjoyed by but few men. He has one idol—his party—and no Hindu ever more devoutly worshipped at the shrine of his favorite god than does this man before the imaginary deity of his choice. He is like the Scottish boor who, when asked what he believed religiously, answered, "I believe what the kirk believes." "And what does the kirk believe?" was asked. "It believes what I believe." "And what do you and the kirk both believe?" "We baith believe the same thing."

In other respects Wasser is above an average citizen—a kind, obliging neighbor, an upright, honest citizen, and a good local editor, making his paper one of the best newspapers in the state—one which

we always liked to read when there was no politics in the way. After Dr. Warner left him he had several partners. First, Mr. A. P. Riddle, then D. C. Flint, and last his son, Albert Wasser; but at all times the paper bore the marks of the senior editor in matters political. He still lives and runs the *Press* always strictly loyal to party.

Some of the early workers in the Democratic party were unknown to this writer, and, not having their histories or even their names before me, I can say nothing for or against them individually. Suffice it to say, they were able to maintain their cause against all opposition for several years, winning at every election until the Republicans began to divide the offices with them, and finally gained so much as to crowd them from the crib entirely and keep them in the background until the People's party, without any "malice prepense" nursed them back so far as to give them a name to live, at least, although they have not yet shown the vigor of youth nor the strength of manhood.

One of the early workers in the Democrat ranks, and who is still "in business at the old stand," is Dr. C. H. Strong. Although somewhat intimately acquainted with him, I have not yet been able to discover wherein lies the secret of his strength and influence as a politician, although it cannot be denied that he possesses these qualities to a considerable extent. He is not noisy, never boisterous, but in a quiet, gentle way he moves along in a well-beaten track which he has traveled often enough to be perfectly familiar with it and to have all the brush and rock moved out of the way, except such as have been recently thrown in, some by his own friends and some by his opponents, the latter just for the fun of seeing how quietly and easily he will clear them out, and go on his way rejoicing. But age is telling on him, and it is evident to all who see him that his race, whether in politics or otherwise, is nearly run, and that soon he will be numbered among the men of the past.

Following closely in the wake of these men is Dr. Cushenberry, who is one of the sharpest politicians in the county, and who, if he should turn his attention exclusively to politics, would compare favorably in this respect with the smart ones of the state and nation. He has always followed his profession, and, in connection with it, has kept a drug and book store; but when a campaign was on he has always been found an active worker. Several times he has co-operated with the People's party, but always claiming to be a Democrat, acting with the new party for prudential reasons. He is a man to lead, generally in a very quiet way, so much so that only those who are behind the scenes know that he is in the campaign at all, as he always attends to his own business, just as though there was nothing else on hand. But if any move is made on the political checker board he sees it, and generally knows how to move next, and especially how to take advantage of any mistake made by the other fellow. These qualities made him a very desirable coadjutor with the new party, when he worked with it, as most of the men who composed that party knew much more about farming and mining than they did about politics.

Another man of considerable ability in the Democratic party was T. W. Wells. He came from Iowa in the early days of Kansas, and settled on a farm in Osage township, but soon turned his attention to the law, and moved to Girard, opened a law office and became somewhat popular as an attorney, all the while acting with the Democratic party, and once to the writer's knowledge running for office on the Democratic ticket. But it was when that party was in a hopeless minority, and of course he was not elected. He was known and respected in the councils of the party, but never enjoyed the emoluments of office. He died but recently, following a much respected wife to the great beyond.

George W. Brown, of Cherokee, has been for several years an im-

portant factor in the Democratic ranks, and was once, I believe, elected to the legislature; but his time and attention were too much divided between his private business and politics, to say nothing of his interest in the Christian church and Odd Fellowship, ever to become a great politician or a successful office seeker, if he had desired office. He acted with the fusionists in the campaign of 1902.

Dr. J. H. Mahr, of McCune, deserves well of his party, although he started in his political career as a Republican, and by that party was sent to the legislature from Labette county, as a member of the lower house. In that session he saw things in the party which, as an honest man, he could not approve, so he left the party and affiliated with the Democrats, and for several years published the only Democratic paper in the county, the *Crawford County Democrat*, of which the present writer became proprietor and editor in 1901, though changing its political character somewhat. Dr. Mahr stood fearlessly and unflinchingly by his standard when the party in the county had become a forlorn hope, and did not, like one of his brother editors, leave the party on account of its weakness, but up to the last moment of his editorial career spoke out freely for the men and measures which he believed to be right. Having been a Union soldier from Missouri, where it was worth a man's life to declare Union sentiments, this was only what we might expect of him; but how many men disappoint our expectations under less trying circumstances than those surrounding him. We honor a man's adherence to his principles, however widely we differ from him, and I end as I began this sketch, Dr. Mahr deserves well of his party.

Of the Pittsburg politicians, I know but little. Only two of them can claim a notice here, although they are not the only ones that deserve such notice. After using due diligence to secure sufficient data to write intelligent sketches of some of them, I found it impossible to do so

without using more time and money than the case would justify, and so concluded to let it go by default. The first man that claims our attention is "the venerable editor" of the Pittsburg *Kansan,* who has been a Republican, a populist and a Democrat, all within the memory of men who have not yet reached the meridian of life. I do not know that these changes are the result of a vacillating mind, but rather attribute them to the ups and downs of politics. He reminds me of a Dutchman who worked for my brother when keel boating was at its best on the Allegheny river. At that time keel boats were propelled up stream partly by horse power and partly by man power, the men walking on what was called the run board, and with long poles provided with sharp iron sockets on the lower end and a broad, flat knob on the upper end, pushed the boat along, thus aiding the horses in getting the boat over the rapids which abounded in that beautiful stream. When the old Dutchman came on board to hire, my brother asked him on which side (of the boat) he worked. He answered, "On de side next de bank." "But when the boat crosses over then what do you do?" "Den I cross over, too." The same seems to be true of this editor. But this I can say, but few men in the editorial ranks of the state have shown greater or more versatile talent than he, and whether he advocated Populist or Democrat ideas, he did it with the same energy as though he believed every word he said. (I did not know him when he ran a Republican paper.) If I was allowed to express an opinion I would venture to say that he would have had more influence in the political world, and perhaps would have made as much money in the aggregate if he had stood firm on one line. I can give him credit for ability and for clearness of diction, but can not endorse his many changes. But I leave that to himself and the public.

I now come to the giant of the Democrat party in the county—a giant in stature as well as in intellect—Morris Cliggett, Esq. And while

I have had occasion to join issue with him on more than one occasion, and while I think he has advocated some extravagant and absurd theories, I am free to acknowledge that he possesses more logical and forensic ability than any other man of his party that I have met in the state; and I have wondered that he has not been pushed to the front by his fellow Democrats. It may be because he is more of a Republican than a Democrat on the money question. He takes ultra ground on this matter, going so far at one time as to say that "God makes the only real money that there is, and that is gold." In this I do not think that he displayed either erudition or wisdom, as the former would teach him that for centuries silver was the only money in use, and the latter would clearly show that gold is not money till it receives the government fiat stamp. But notwithstanding these aberrations, I must still award to him the first place in the Democratic ranks in point of intellect and political acumen, and I think it only requires a slight effort on his part to place him among the foremost leaders of his party—not in the county, but in the nation. Among other things I have to say of him is this, he has been one of the bitterest and most unrelenting enemies that the People's party has had in the county, and I believe he has always opposed fusion with that party. Whether he opposed it when B. S. Gaitskill ran for county attorney on the Republican ticket as well as on his own, we are not apprised, but suppose he voted for his friend, Ben, as a Democrat.

There are a few other men who have figured largely in the politics of the county, but I scarcely know where to place them. B. S. Gaitskill is one of these, who, while claiming to be a mossbacked Bourbon Democrat, accepted a nomination from the People's party, and was elected, mainly by that party, and at another time was nominated by the Republicans and was elected by that fusion. So far as I know, at all other times he was true to his party, and always a bitter opposer of the People's party.

W. H. Ryan is another who is hard to classify. As a Democrat he was only an ordinary citizen, scarcely known in political circles, but when the People's party called him out as a candidate for the legislature, he very soon developed into a campaigner of no mean ability. As a speaker it was found that there were few of any party that excelled him, and fewer still of his political opponents that cared to meet him on the forum. His forcible arguments, coupled with his Irish wit, were too much for them, and they stood aloof from him on the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor." He was in the belligerent legislature, and according to his political enemies, made his pugilistic talent answer him a good purpose, where a war of words would have been of no avail. This incident created quite a sensation at the time, but when it came to be explained according to the real facts there was very little in it, and the party elected him to the state senate by a handsome majority, the Republicans declaring all the time that he was, and still is, as much of a Democrat as ever. However this may be he was true to the principles of the party that elected him in both branches of the legislature, and all the mud-slinging that his enemies could do did not cause him to swerve from the principles which he espoused. Since he left the senate he has given his attention to the law more than to politics, but does not ignore the latter. He is now mayor of the city of Girard.

L. H. Phillips is another worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, but he says now that there is no money in it, and that henceforth he intends to devote himself to his profession in order to be able to furnish his wife and babies the necessaries and comforts of life. A wise conclusion. He is a law partner of W. H. Ryan.

The last that I shall name in this long list is E. A. Frazier, who has been for several years chairman of the Democratic county central

committee, and in this position has exerted a somewhat controlling influence in the party. In connection with Mr. Montee he runs a drug store in Girard.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

In addition to the editor of the *Press*, already noticed at some length, there have been and still are men of influence in the party. One who has been with the party the longest and who is still recognized as a wheel horse is J. D. Barker, who has always "stood pat" on the Republican platform, and who has probably done as much towards giving the party prestige as any one man, although he has not been as noisy as some others. He was a captain in the Union army, and this alone secures him a prominent place in the party, although they do not always give due honor to the soldiers, especially if they do not vote with the Republicans. Captain Barker has not squandered his means, but has enough to support him in his old age unless he changes his business ways, and as he is now approaching his three score and ten, it is hardly to be expected that he will make any radical change in this respect. He is still a stanch Republican, believing, as I suppose, that he is right, and that any change that he might make would be to change from good to bad.

Of the early workers in the Republican party the writer knows but little, but it is evident that there were some who understood their business when we consider that the party worked up from a minority, first to a parity, and then to a controlling majority, and this in a period of not to exceed nineteen years, when the party began again to decline. Within the knowledge of the present writer one of the most talented leaders was John Randolph, who, but for one failing, might today be a shining light in the political firmament, even though he had to appear in a galaxy of brilliant orbs. Rising from an humble place as a country school teacher he ascended by slow but steady degrees to an eminence

in his profession which secured to him the county superintendency, and gave him a prominent standing as an educator. He had good natural gifts as a speaker, and he embraced every opportunity to improve them, establishing for this purpose, and for the benefit of others, the Crawford County Oratorical Association, which lives to his credit after he is numbered with the dead. At first his aspirations seemed to lead entirely in an educational direction, but after entering the legal profession, it was not long till he entered also the political arena, where he soon rose in the estimation of his fellows, till but for the one fault he would have occupied a seat in Congress. Although of a different political faith, I admired the man, and none perhaps, except his immediate friends, more seriously lamented his untimely taking off. But such is the baleful effects of man's deadliest foe and the devil's most active and successful agent. It first blotches, then blights and withers consciences, and utterly destroys the fairest and best of earth's sons and daughters, and leaves nothing to compensate for their loss save broken vows, broken hearts, disappointed hopes and sad memories. Will men ever be wise enough to let it alone, except to drive it from the earth?

Another man of ability who labored earnestly in behalf of his party was Ed Van Gundy, and he was the only man of any party, within the writer's knowledge, who honestly tried to enforce the prohibitory liquor law. While he was county attorney the liquor men had very little rest, and for this reason he was turned down at the next county convention, the liquor element, which was dominant in the party, going solidly against him. But he lived and died with the proud consciousness of having done his duty as an officer of the law—a consciousness which was worth more to an honest man than all the income of the office. But it is very difficult in these days of official corruption to make men see it.

In a former place I referred to a man who "would as soon think of leaving his wife as the Republican party." This was M. C. Kelly (if we have the initials right), who was rewarded by his party for his loyalty by sending him at one time to the state senate, and at another by being appointed oil inspector.

It is a pleasure to me to "give honor to whom honor is due," no matter to what party they belong. Among all the men prominent in Crawford county politics there lived not a more honorable and upright man than Chas. Slawson. Whether as private citizen or public officer I have yet the first word of aspersion against his character to hear. Honest in his dealings, upright in his official acts, mild and generous in his opposition to what he considered political error, he made his opponents feel that it was an honor and a pleasure to have such an antagonist. If all politicians were like him it would put an end to dirty politics and official corruption, and our government would become what its founders intended it to be, and what the apostle Paul said civil government should be, "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well." In his death the county lost one of its best citizens, and the Republican party one of its ablest and most honest defenders. He left a son, M. G. Slawson, who has already reached a point in the political world attained by but few men of his age; but I believe he has concluded to attend strictly to his own business and leave politics to others.

One of the earliest and ablest of Republicans in the county is W. B. Crawford, Esq. He is not one of the blatant kind, but a constant and untiring worker when work is to be done. As politics run he may be considered an honest politician, never forgetting to take advantage of any incident or remark of the opposite side that may fall in his way. He has been a justice of the peace for a good many years, and still holds that office.

Another of the pioneers was William Merriweather, of whom we can say but little except that he was a stanch Republican, and a bitter partisan.

But there is one man of whom I wish to make honorable mention. Jesse R. Carpenter I regard as one among a hundred for fidelity to party and at the same time for candor and fairness to opponents. He was twice elected to the office of district clerk, and is now serving as register of deeds, and in all his official life no stain attaches to his character. He owns a farm in the eastern part of the county, and when not in office quietly cultivates his farm, working with his own hands for the support of himself and family.

Others there are, or have been, who have taken an active part in the politics of the county and state; but as they are gone from the political arena either by death or withdrawal, and as my limit will be reached without noticing them, I pass them by. But there are two exceptions, one on each side of P. M., to which we briefly call attention. These are L. D. Herlocker, who has always been an active worker on the Democrat side, and R. E. Carlton, on the Republican side. The former has filled several offices in the county and always with fidelity to his constituents, unless it was when he went back on his Alliance friends, by whose aid he was elected sheriff. When his term of office expired and he was not re-nominated, he came out as an independent Democrat, and drew off all the votes from the regular nominee that he could—enough to defeat him and elect the Republican candidate. This was not relished by those who had once elected him. Aside from this we believe his political record is without a stain according to modern ethics.

Mr. Carlton served two terms as clerk of the district court to the satisfaction of the people of the county, and since then has attended to

his private business, but has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the county, with special reference to the interests of his party. He is now a resident of Pittsburg, and in connection with Mr. Greef, carries on an extensive land, loan and insurance business.

OTHER PARTIES.

Going back to the days of the Grange, which was really the starting point of political reform, although they disclaimed any intention of interfering in political affairs (meaning party politics), we find one of the foremost men in the Grange to be Arthur Sharp, who stood by it through all its vicissitudes till it was merged, so to speak, in the Farmers' Alliance. He was an unassuming man, brought up in the Quaker faith, and in the quiet manner of that people he helped to carry on the affairs of that body to the end of its existence in the county as a separate organization. He was a great reader and a sound thinker, and this combination enabled him to form and to communicate clear views on economic questions, which was the end and aim of the Patrons of Husbandry. They had not yet learned that economics is a very important integer in politics, and that there could be no economic reform without political action. And this was the condition of the Alliance for some years after its formation. When the Greenback party sprang up Mr. Sharp espoused its principles, and was an active worker in its ranks during its existence as a party. So in the Union Labor party, and finally in the People's party, always seeking to better the condition of the laboring classes, and leading them to a higher appreciation of their several callings. He was, and is, also a stanch temperance man and prohibitionist.

When the Greenback party was organized in Crawford county the principal actors in the movement were I. G. Eastwood, Arthur Sharp, E. C. Lynch, E. W. Majors, Dwight Wilder, G. W. Moore, F. H. Dum-

bauld, Hugh Reid, Ephraim Holt, E. P. Pomeroy, E. R. Ridgely, S. S. Ridgely, and a few others, whose names are not known to the writer. Of these the more worthy of mention here, because of their continued and faithful work in the cause of reform, are Arthur Sharp, already noticed, E. C. Lynch, Dwight Wilder, J. G. Eastwood, F. H. Dumbauld, and E. R. Ridgely, the last of whom has been twice sent to Congress, and has faithfully stood by his colors except when he succumbed to the fusion element in 1902. He has helped to bear aloft the banner of reform ever since it was raised in the county, and is as firm now as ever. While I did not agree with him on the subject of fusion I am willing to accord to him the meed of praise for his faithful adherence to the principles of reform and for the manly ability with which he met his opponents on the rostrum and in the house. But like many others in all the parties he is tired of politics, and is giving his attention to farming and stock raising, and has also shown wisdom in that he has taken to himself a wife to aid him in his newly chosen calling.

J. G. Eastwood has been one of the best and ablest campaigners in the county, and has done efficient service all along the line of political reform, and for his service in the campaign of 1896 the party presented him with a gold headed cane, which, he told the writer, was too fine for every-day use, and was only to be brought out on state occasions. It will probably be laid away as an heirloom to his children and his children's children.

F. H. Dumbauld was a farmer, and as such took a deep interest in economic questions, and always took the side of reform. He could not see why men who labored late and early, and who produced all the wealth of the nation, should live in hopeless poverty, while those who never earned an honest dollar should revel in luxury and leave their millions for their children to squander in riotous living. He could not

see why ninety per cent of the wealth of the nation should be owned by two per cent of the people, while the other ninety-eight per cent should be put off with only two per cent of the wealth that they themselves had produced. These things he talked to his neighbors instead of going out as a public speaker, in which capacity he doubtless would have failed, and thus, in a quiet way, he did much to aid the cause of reform.

Another of the private but efficient laborers in the reform parties was Dwight Wilder, who, like the man just noticed, never could have succeeded as a public speaker, but who in his own way did good service, and who proved faithful to the end. He was not in the reform movement for office, nor for money, but from principle, and for the good of others as well as himself.

William Lawler, for many years a Republican of undoubted sincerity, was honored by the reporter for the *Press* as the accoucher at the birth of the People's party at Farlington, in 1890. However this may be, it is certain that he was an active worker in that party from the day of its birth until its untimely death in 1902. In public and in private he ceased not his efforts to make it a success, and if all its adherents had been as faithful and honest as he it might be the controlling party today instead of a thing of the past. His quondam brethren charged that he quit the Republican party for the sake of office, but if this was true he did not fare much better in his new affiliation, as the only emolument he ever enjoyed was an appointment that brought him $600 a year, poor pay for the sacrifice of principles, if he made the sacrifice. Those who knew him never believed this charge. But among all the workers in the cause of reform in Crawford county there was one man whose ability never received proper recognition nor his labor proper appreciation. This man was B. D. Sanderson, now of Greenwood county. He was in every reform party that existed in the county, and was

never an idler. Gifted by nature with an easy flow of words, he only lacked an education to make him one of the first orators of the country, and he had a most thorough knowledge of the political history of the country and of political parties, from the founding of the government till the present time. Notwithstanding his illiteracy there were but few men of any party or any calling that were a match for him in argument, and on account of his illiteracy, he always took them by surprise, as no one who heard him in common conversation would ever suspect that he possessed such a store of political knowledge. In the Grange, in the Alliance, in the Greenback party, and so on down to the People's party, he occupied a prominent place as a public speaker and earnest worker. And he delighted in the work. No night was too dark and no weather too inclement to deter him from meeting an appointment, and no audience was ever disappointed by his failure to put in an appearance. He is now living on a farm in Greenwood county, and although age begins to tell on him, he is still ready at a moment's notice to meet any man that has the temerity to meet him in political controversy.

One more man must claim my attention for a short time. I have already spoken of the bomb thrown into the Republican ranks in 1888 by General Percy Daniels. From that time forward the Republicans of the county had no particular love for him, but at times they dreaded him. His forensic ability did not appear in oral discussion, but where he took his pen he was clear in logic and forcible in diction, and he has so thoroughly studied the one subject—his tax theory—that no one, so far as I know, has ever been able to meet his arguments or gainsay his positions. In 1892 he was nominated for lieutenant governor by the state convention of the People's party and elected at the November election, in which capacity he served one term, being in the meantime appointed a major general, and put in command of the National Guard of

the state. While acting as commander of the state forces he was sent by Governor Lewelling to Pittsburg, where a strike of the miners, and the bringing in of colored miners to take the places of the strikers, well nigh brought on a civil war, and rioting and bloodshed had prevailed for some days. It was expected by some that he would take a partisan view of the situation and be governed in his actions accordingly, and because he did not, but acted as reason and justice dictated, some of the miners turned against him, and at the next state convention his name was left off the ticket. The strike trouble was not the only thing that operated against his re-nomination. His action in the railroad assessment board, and some other things in which he was not in full accord with the party served to lay him on the shelf for the time being, and gave him ample time to cultivate his farm and to continue his work in the graduated tax problem.

General Daniels is one of the best thinkers and ablest reasoners on political-economic questions that the state has in any party. Indeed, he does not tie to any party, but whenever the occasion calls for it he rises above party and seeks "the greatest good to the greatest number." But for this independence of thought and action he might have stood much higher in the party councils, first of the Republican party, and afterwards of the People's party. All admit his honesty and his sound judgment, but his very candor is a drawback to his promotion among men who regard policy above principle.

I do not claim to have given sketches of all in any of the parties that merit a notice in these pages. Some have been omitted on account of the meager knowledge that I had of them, and others because of some flaw in their political careers that would not show to their credit if it should appear. I have tried to be faithful and true to life in all that I have given, and think that I have given enough to give a fair, if

not a full, showing of the political history of the county. If my strictures on some of the men seem severe, I assure my readers and the men themselves that I have followed my best judgment "with charity for all and malice toward none." As history, including biography, is made up of many parts, when any of those parts are omitted the history is necessarily incomplete, and where I have given defects in the character of an individual, it is only where it affects their public or political conduct.

And now that I am nearing the conclusion of my task, allow me to say a few things in my own behalf, and I allow my readers and the public to criticise me as severely as I have criticised any whose names appear in these pages. I started out in my political career as a Liberty party man, casting my first vote for President for James G. Birney. When the Free Soil party started I went with it till the Republican party arose, and as it declared for "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Trade, Free Schools, Free Soil and Free Men," I entered heartily into its work, and stood by it through all its vicissitudes in peace and war till it showed so much duplicity in this state on the prohibition question, and had acted in such bad faith on several other matters, that I was compelled to leave it for conscience sake, and in 1884 I abandoned it and went with the Prohibitionists till 1890, when I helped to make up the People's party. Here I stood till the days of fusion, when I could stand it no longer, but stood aloof from all parties till 1902, when I divided my vote, giving part to the Prohibition party and part to the fusionists.

This is a very brief synopsis of my political history, as I have always been an active worker in whatever party I affiliated with, and with tongue and pen and vote have always stood for the principles of the party. My course in Crawford county is well known, having published the *Western Herald* for several years, and I am proud to say that no one who read its columns had to ask, "Where is he at?" And after tak-

ing editorial control of the *Crawford County Democrat*, when asked where I stood politically, I answered in the columns of the paper, "I am a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type, a Republican of the Abraham Lincoln type, a Greenbacker of the James B. Weaver type, a Populist of the Omaha platform type, a Socialist of a very mild type, and a Prohibitionist of a very strenuous type." And such I am today, especially the last. I acknowledge good in all the parties of the present day; but not enough in any of them to command my implicit support, and hence I claim the right of a rover to go where I please and vote for the men and measures which to me seem most conducive to the public good.

As regards the present work I do not claim any great literary merit for it, for although it has been under contract for several months it has been done in a great hurry and under very unfavorable conditions. Coming to a new place in the woods, without a house to shelter me and my little family, I was compelled to *work hard at hard work* in order, first, to secure a place of shelter, and next to have some place to write, before I could complete the work. This left me but a few days in which to perform a task that might well have occupied a month. But having lived an active and strenuous life from childhood, and having learned to perform work that most men would shrink from undertaking, I have been able to bear up under this burden also, and I now give it to the public, believing that it is accurate in statement and both just and generous in spirit.

For facts and figures I acknowledge myself indebted to B. D. Sanderson, Percy Daniels, E. R. Ridgely, The History of Kansas, and very largely the files of the Girard *Press*, kindly furnished me by the editor-in-chief. These parties will please accept my thanks thus publicly tendered, and, as I am a firm believer in the doctrine of reciprocity, I

await an opportunity to render them equal service. In the meantime I crave the indulgence of the public for any shortcoming it may find in the work, as it has cost me more time and labor by far than I can hope to receive compensation for, except in the consciousness of having done my best to present them with a faithful "Political History of Crawford County, Kans."

Granniss, Ark., Oct. 31, 1903. A. G. Lucas.

CHAPTER IV.

MINING HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

(By Fred Henney, Mining Editor of the Pittsburg *Headlight*.)

The mining history of Crawford county is really the history of Pittsburg, for with the sinking of the first coal shaft in the county, on the townsite of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1877, began the growth of the town, and with the growth of the mining industry in this county has likewise grown the center of the coal industry and the metropolis of the Missouri-Kansas coal district, Pittsburg.

But the coal industry of Crawford county dates back farther than the sinking of the first mine. For years before the first coal shaft was sunk coal was taken from the surface of the earth in this county. Before the Civil war coal was taken from strip and slope workings in the southeastern part of the county. At that time the nearest settlements were Fort Scott and Carthage, Missouri. Teamsters dug the coal from the outcroppings on the surface, and made a livelihood by hauling it across the prairies to Carthage or Fort Scott. One of these early coal drifts was opened up in the ravine east of the present location of the vitrified brick works in Pittsburg. Coal was also stripped from the surface in a crude manner by teamsters along the old military trail which ran along the state line south from Fort Scott through this county. The pioneer settlers who made a sparse living in this section before the war took coal from the outcroppings and traded it at Fort Scott and Carthage for groceries and supplies. When the Civil war broke out a good deal of coal was hauled by teamsters to the fort at Fort Scott for

army use. Most of this was obtained from coal banks along Drywood and Bone creeks in the northern edge of the county.

A. J. Georgia, who was one of the first settlers on the townsite of Pittsburg, located here in 1867, and is still a resident of Pittsburg. "When I first came here," said he, "I saw coal cropping out on both sides of a draw where the Granby switch of the Frisco now turns to enter the vitrified brick works. I was told that the settlers had been engaged for several years taking out coal and hauling to Carthage. Among those who were thus engaged were Frank Dosser, one of the first county commissioners, Marion Medlin, and a man named Daniels."

But so little attention was paid to the coal prospects in the county and so little did capitalists realize that there was a fortune awaiting development, that when the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad was built through the county, in the memorable race from Fort Scott south to the Indian lands, the railroad company really disregarded the coal. Although the railroad company owned nearly all of the land which later became the coal belt of the county, they did not appreciate what riches underlaid the land. It was true that they knew coal cropped out of the surface and had been removed from the surface for years, but an agent who was sent here to look into the mineral prospects, reported that the coal existed merely on the surface, and that there was no probability of mining ever being profitable. And the railroad company actually sold much of the land for a song to settlers, land which the successors of the railroad company were glad to buy back for $75 and $100 an acre, being then offered for sale for less than $5 an acre.

It was not long after the construction of the Gulf railroad through the county before a number of small coal companies were formed for the purpose of prospecting and mining coal from strip and slope banks along the railroad. It was not at first supposed that it would pay to

sink a shaft. The coal could be taken from the surface too readily to make it profitable to go to the expense of sinking shafts. Girard had been laid out on the railroad survey, and it soon become the center of mining operations. Several coal companies opened headquarters in Girard, and coal was taken from the surface in strip and slope workings both north and south of Girard, along the railroad. Coal was also hauled to the railroad from the southeastern part of the county and loaded for shipment. At where Litchfield now stands strip and slope workings were opened up and quite a bit of coal removed and hauled to Girard, Cherokee, or elsewhere on the railroad for shipment.

The branch of Cow creek which flows along the south edge of Litchfield early became the scene of active coal operations, and on account of the coal which cropped out along the stream was early named Carbon creek.

Here was opened up the first mining camp of the county. No shafts were sunk at first, but several strip pits were opened, and from the strip pits slopes were run along the veins, and coal operations opened on a small scale. By 1877 perhaps one hundred miners were working along Carbon creek, getting out coal. One of the early strip pits was opened by the firm of Piper & Sawyer, the latter, P. H. Sawyer, still being a resident of Pittsburg. They ran a slope in from their strip pit. Another strip pit was opened up by Tom Fields of Joplin. A Girard man named Anderson also opened a strip pit, and an Irishman named Dugan opened a slope about 1876. P. H. Sawyer was the first to operate a drift.

It was Joplin men who started the coal mining industry in Crawford county. The mining boom had opened in and around Joplin, with the discovery of zinc and lead, and thousands of prospectors and mining men had flocked to the Joplin district. With the production of lead

and zinc came a demand for fuel, and when the Joplin men began to hear that coal outcropped along the surface in this county, prospectors began to drop in here to investigate. Among the first to appreciate the importance of the coal which underlaid this section were Messrs. Moffatt and Sergeant, of Joplin, and when Colonel Edwin E. Brown, of Girard, laid before them his scheme to build a railroad southeast from a junction with the Gulf road at Girard to the zinc mines, passing through the coal fields, they put up the capital and built the road and bought hundreds of acres of land, comprising the townsite of Pittsburg, which was built up later.

Work started at once on the railroad, construction being commenced at Girard, under Colonel Brown's personal supervision. The farmers and settlers of Baker township were especially anxious to see the railroad built through, although there was much antagonism to railroads in general, resulting from the old Joy controversy. R. E. Carlton, now a prominent real estate dealer of Pittsburg, was one of the settlers here then, and he used his best efforts to get the right of way for the road. Moffatt & Sergeant leased some land along the railroad in Pittsburg to the Coyle brothers, Peter and Matt, of Joplin, and in the spring of 1877 they commenced putting down a shaft on the east side of Pine street, south of where the Standard Ice Company ice plant is located, a negro church standing almost on the spot of the old shaft.

There is some disagreement among pioneer miners as to whether or not this was the first shaft sunk in the county. James Vincent, who now lives at Tenth and Walnut, in Pittsburg, and who was one of the first pit bosses of the old Coyle shaft, declares that work was started on it in the spring of 1877, and that it was the first shaft to be sunk. Probate Judge T. R. Jones, who was also here at that time, declares that it was not the first shaft put down, but that the gin shaft sunk by him-

self at Litchfield for George W. Anderson, work on which was started on July 24, 1877, was sunk before the Coyle shaft. Some pioneer miners agree with Jones, others with Vincent, but all agree that the Coyle shaft was the first steam shaft sunk and the first to amount to anything. Peter Coyle was better known among the pioneer miners as "Pat" Coyle. He and his brother dug the first shovelful of dirt from the shaft, according to Judge Jones. At any rate, work was started on the shaft in 1877, and a man named Carson was the first pit boss.

Vincent, who had been working in the Piper & Sawyer slope at Carbon creek, was soon appointed foreman of the mine by the Coyles, and in August, 1877, he came to Pittsburg and took charge. He timbered up the shaft, which had caved in twice before and was in bad condition, and completed the mine.

"The shaft was a double entry shaft, with a double cage, and operated with steam hoisting apparatus," remarked Mr. Vincent. "It was almost as well equipped as any of the shafts of to-day. The coal was loaded in cars and shipped to Girard, from where it was billed to the Gulf road and shipped to Fort Scott and to Kansas City."

The Moffatt & Sergeant road was not yet built into Joplin when the mine was put in operation. The south end of the road was then about two and a half miles from Joplin. Coyle Brothers at once commenced to build up a camp around the mine. Pittsburg prior to that had consisted of a cross roads country store at the crossing of the roads now called Fourth and Broadway, and about half a dozen houses. Coyle Brothers built a number of houses around the mine.

The Anderson gin shaft, which Judge Jones declares is entitled to the distinction of being the first shaft to be sunk, was put down about one hundred yards north of where the bridge is now located at Litchfield. T. R. Jones, who is at present (1904) probate judge of Craw-

ford county, and Jacob Morgan, who is now dead, sank the shaft for George W. Anderson, of Joplin. Judge Jones later worked in the Coyle shaft and has ever since been actively identified with the mining industry of this county, having until recently been mine foreman at Midway for the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Company.

Six months after the Coyle shaft was started in Pittsburg, Moffatt & Sergeant sank a shaft for themselves on their land, a short distance west of the Coyle shaft. This shaft was put down east of Olive street and south of the present site of the Pittsburg Boiler Works, south of the railroad. This shaft was soon abandoned, not being a success.

Fields & Chapman, another Joplin firm, were the next to enter the field, sinking a shaft about five months after the sinking of the Anderson shaft, about four hundred yards south of it. Six months later E. R. Moffatt, Jr., and a man whose proper name has been forgotten, but who was generally known as "Brigham Young," came here from Joplin and put down a slope north of the Anderson shaft.

In the meantime the Joplin railroad company built a spur north to the mining camp which had sprung up on Carbon creek. This spur left the main track at what was known for years as Litchfield Junction, and was later called the Litchfield spur. The camp was named Edwin, in honor of Col. Edwin Brown, and in 1879 the postoffice was established there, and Jeff Bedford, who had come in from Joplin that spring, and engaged in mining operations, was appointed postmaster. With Bedford came Jim Whitfield, of Oronogo. They sunk a shaft about 100 yards north of the bridge near the Anderson shaft. The old dump is still there. Edwin and Pittsburg were now the two camps, and one was about as large as the other. In fact Edwin was the more important mining camp, as there were mining operations being conducted all along the creek, while Pittsburg had but the one shaft.

But Pittsburg just about this time was visited by a Wisconsin man, who changed the course of affairs, and definitely assured the permanency of Pittsburg. This man was Robert Lanyon, or "Bobbie" Lanyon, as he was best known. Mr. Lanyon had come west from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to see what he could make in the Joplin district. There he heard of the coal prospects here, and one day he came to Pittsburg, and visited James Vincent at the Coyle shaft.

After a careful inspection of the coal prospects, Lanyon returned to Joplin, quietly acquired extensive zinc land holdings, and within a few weeks he had commenced building a block of zinc smelters here. The coal for this smelter was hauled in wagons from the Coyle shaft. At that time slack coal had no value to the operator. It was as worthless as the ashes from a smelter, and before the erection of the smelter the Coyle brothers had found it necessary to pay men to haul away the slack which accumulated at the mine. This can be best appreciated when it is stated that last winter (1903-04) slack coal was sold at the mines here for $1.75 per ton. This smelter was the beginning of the great zinc industry which firmly established Pittsburg, and which resulted in the growth of the mining camp to a city with today a population of 16,000.

But to return to Edwin, the rival town. Col. Edwin Brown was early interested in the new camp on Carbon creek, which had been named after him. He brought Jack Armel, a railroad contractor, who had been engaged in the construction of the railroad from Girard to Joplin, to Carbon creek with him, and Armel leased the land where Jeff Bedford had put down his shaft, and then he sent to Ohio for a couple of young men who have ever since been actively identified with business affairs in this county. They were James A. Patmor and brother Charles. The former is now president of the Pittsburg First State Bank, and the latter is superintendent of the gas and electric light plant.

The Patmor brothers brought with them from Ohio a steam shovel outfit, and commenced active operations stripping by steam north of Edwin. Charles Patmor opened the first coal pits at Midway about this time. In the meantime an important change had taken place at Pittsburg. Peter Coyle, the active manager of the Coyle coal business, took sick and died, and his brother, Matt, sold the business to some Oswego, Kansas, capitalists, who had formed the Oswego Coal Company. At the head of this company was B. F. Hobart, who later became prominently identified with coal interests in the county, and especially in Pittsburg, as the head of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, and large real estate interests in Pittsburg. With Mr. Hobart in the Oswego Coal Company was C. M. Condon, a wealthy capitalist of Oswego.

The Oswego Coal Company acquired the land of the Coyle brothers, and in the spring of 1880 sunk a second shaft, known as No. 2. This shaft was put down on what is now known as the Hull & Dillon farm, northeast of Pittsburg, about three-quarters of a mile this side of Litchfield.

Before this, however, the name of the camp on Carbon creek had been changed from Edwin to Carbon, on account of another postoffice of the name of Edwin being in existence at that time in the state. The Patmor brothers were getting out a large quantity of coal with their steam shovel, and had associated with them in the enterprise Mel Snow, who later became prominent in affairs in Pittsburg, and was one of the town's early mayors. It was just about this time that William Hamilton, now at the head of the Hamilton Coal Company, of Weir, bought the old "Brigham Young" slope, and converted it into a shaft, sinking a shaft and putting in a steam hoist.

The Oswego Coal Company commenced extensive operations at Carbon in 1880, and that winter Bill Weaver took a contract to build

twenty-eight company houses in the camp for the Oswego Coal Company. These were the first "company houses" built there. A. M. Watson, now of Pittsburg, aided in constructing the houses. A company store was also built, the first in the county, and T. P. Waskey, now at the head of the Waskey-Kassebaum Commission Company, in Pittsburg, was, if the writer's information is correct, the first manager of the store. This old company store was the school which graduated many of the prominent business men of Pittsburg. Among the men who were connected with this old store were W. C. Seymour, of the Seymour Dry Goods Company, Ed Nevius, superintendent of the Nevius Coal Company, John Tracey, city clerk of Pittsburg, and other prominent Pittsburg men were identified with the store as managers.

In 1880 T. R. Jones and David Arnott sunk a gin shaft at Carbon, which Arnott "bossed." Arnott was one of the pioneer coal men of the county, and until recent years was at the head of the Arnott Coal Company. He is now superintendent of the Dickey & Mullholland shaft near Mulberry. This shaft was first known as No. 5, and when steam was used it was later called No. 10.

When the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company acquired the Moffat & Sergeant railroad, the railroad company also acquired the coal property of the Oswego Coal Company, and this was the entrance of the Frisco into the coal industry in this county, and it has ever since been an important factor in the mining industry.

When this change occurred in 1882 the Rogers Coal Company was formed to control the coal interests, the company being named after General Superintendent Rogers, of the railroad. The company soon sunk No. 3 mine near Playter's Lake. About the same time No. 4 mine, a slope, was opened south of the present fine residence of J. B. Smith. The Rogers Coal Company now practically controlled the coal industry

of the county. The Frisco was the only railroad tapping the coal district, and every ton of coal shipped by other operators was compelled to pay a high tribute in the way of exorbitant freight rates. Mining operations were practically suspended by independent operators.

In 1882 Charles Wood Davis, or "Cottonwood" Davis, as he was known, who had been superintendent for the Oswego Coal Company, Major Rombauer, who had also been identified with that company, and Charles Patmor purchased the Michilds one hundred and twenty acres, in the south and east part of Pittsburg, the tract now comprising the residence section east of Broadway and south of First street. They formed the Pittsburg Coal Company, and sunk and equipped a first-class shaft, which was located east of the building now called the Southern Hotel. This company experienced the same trouble that the other independent operators did, not being able to get cars from the Frisco, and finally the independents and other interests of the town arose, and headed by "Cottonwood" Davis succeeded in getting the Gulf road to build down from Minden, through Pittsburg, this being now the Arcadia-Cherryvale branch of the Frisco.

This gave the companies an outlet besides the Frisco, and with the opening of this road came a revival of coal operations on the part of the independent operators.

The shaft of the Pittsburg Coal Company was known as shaft "A." It was sunk by the late John R. Braidwood, who at the time of his recent tragic death, was connected with his father-in-law, William Hamilton, in the Hamilton & Braidwood Coal Company. Mr. Braidwood was superintendent of the mine until the winter of 1883, when he left to become underground superintendent for the Rogers Coal Company. John Kilholland was pit boss of the shaft.

In the meantime the Rogers Coal Company had not been idle. The

company had expanded its territory, and put down three shafts at Weir, Nos. 5, 6 and 7. The next shaft in this county was No. 8, which was put down near No. 4 at the site of the Smith residence at Fairview. Before, this, however, the name of the coal town on Carbon creek had again been changed from Carbon to Litchfield on account of the name conflicting with Carbondale, another Kansas postoffice. The Rogers Company opened up its ninth mine at Litchfield in 1884, near the junction of the Memphis road with the Litchfield spur. Two other shafts, Nos. 10 and 11, were put down at Litchfield soon after.

In 1885 the Rogers Coal Company again changed its name. The state legislature had passed a law providing that railroad companies should not own coal lands or do a coal business, and in order to evade this law, it is claimed, the Rogers Coal Company was dissolved, and the Kansas & Texas Coal Company was formed. The company was very intimately related to the Frisco railroad, however.

After the Kansas & Texas Coal Company commenced business, it put down seven more mines in this county, all but two of them being sunk in Pittsburg. No. 12 was put down at the foot of Sixth street in the Goff addition, in 1885; No. 13 at what is now about Broadway and Twenty-third street, in 1885; No. 15 at the present site of the Hull & Dillon packing house, in 1886; No. 20 west of Cow creek on the Playter farm, in 1888; and No. 28 near the north smelters, in 1889. All of these mines are now abandoned, and the places where they were located are covered with handsome homes, or business houses. There are barely traces of the old dumps left. Two more shafts were put down about this time at Litchfield, Nos. 17 and 22.

The years 1885 and 1886 marked the beginning of the boom in the coal district. In those two years no less than ten or twelve new coal concerns commenced operations in the district. It was in May, 1885,

that Colonel Edwin Brown, who had been so prominently identified with the development of the coal district, commenced active operations. He interested the Chick brothers, W. H. and James, of Kansas City, and they, with the late J. T. Morrison, formed the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Company, and commenced stripping operations north of Litchfield, at the place where, in the earlier days of the county, had been located a station on the old stage route, and which had been known in the early days before the war as "Holes-in-the-Prairie," but which had later acquired the name of Midway, being midway between Fort Scott and Baxter Springs, on the stage road. Shortly after they had commenced operations, the Pittsburg Coal Company, after a spell of hard luck, became bankrupt. "Cottonwood" Davis got as his share of the wreckage a lawsuit against the Frisco, Patmor got a house, and Major Rombauer got the shaft. Colonel Brown and Mr. Morrison purchased the remains of the coal property, and the company was re-organized as the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Company, and the shaft on South Broadway was moved to Midway and became No. 1 of the new company. This company soon abandoned the shaft at Pittsburg, and commenced operations exclusively at Midway. Bennett Brown went to Midway with the company, and became the first superintendent of the company. This company is still in existence, and still operates mines at Midway, which has become an important coal camp, but both Colonel Brown and Mr. Morrison are dead, both having passed away without fully realizing the financial benefits of their investments and undertakings. The latter died recently in Pittsburg, comparatively a poor man.

It was about this time, in 1886, that Guss Johnston came to the county from Topeka. He secured the land northwest of Pittsburg on the other side of Cow creek, and there he sunk a shaft, which was called Lone Oak shaft. A small camp was built up around the mine. The

shaft was not a success, however, not because of poor coal, because the coal was rated as fine as there was in the district, but because of faulty construction of the mine. Pillars had been left too small in opening up the works, and before long the mine commenced to "squeeze," the roof settling in, and work had to be abandoned.

Johnston gave it up and went to Osage county, where he engaged in mining, and he is still located there, being one of the leading operators of the Osage field. Later a man named Beadell endeavored to operate the shaft, but he gave it up soon, and the Hamilton brothers, Matthew and Andrew, then leased the property, and tried to operate the mine. They owned farms near Pittsburg, and the mine nearly cost them their farms, for they became involved in litigation with the Frisco Railroad Company, and the result was that the railroad secured judgments, which cleaned up the brothers. The railroad company then pulled up the switches, and the mine was abandoned, and from that date to this there have been no mining operations at Lone Oak. The houses were gradually moved away, until today the only trace of the old camp is a black spot in the soil where vegetation will not grow, which marks the site of the old dump. The first mine explosion to occur in the county was at the Lone Oak mine. Four miners were caught in the explosion, and two or three of them killed.

In 1885 the Gould interests entered the field, and the Nevada & Minden railroad, now the Missouri Pacific, was constructed into Pittsburg, and through the county. That same year mining operations were commenced by the Western Coal & Mining Company, which was at that time, as it is now, closely identified with the Missouri Pacific and Gould interests. The first mine was put down in 1885 at Minden, and was called No. 1. The mines were numbered in order as they were sunk. Ira Fleming, who is now president of the Fleming Coal Company,

in Cherokee county, was the first superintendent of the company. In a few months the camp of Fleming was laid out south of Pittsburg, and mine No. 2 was sunk. The camp was named after Superintendent Fleming. In 1887 two more mines were sunk, No. 3 at Fleming, and No. 4 at Yale, another new camp which was laid out north of Litchfield, and which, for some unknown reason, was named after the famous eastern college. Mr. Fleming was succeeded as superintendent soon by Josiah Lane, who came here from Rich Hill, where he had been connected with the same company. Mr. Lane is still in the service of the Western Coal & Mining Company as assistant cashier in the Pittsburg offices, and has up to this time been connected with the company for twenty-two years. He was succeeded in 1891 by James Gardner, who had come here in 1890 to be mine foreman at Fleming. Mr. Gardner has been connected with the company in that capacity ever since, and is now general superintendent of the company's interests in this and Cherokee counties. The company has put down in this county eleven shafts, and is now laying out a twelfth shaft, northwest of Yale, which, however, will be called No. 13, as No. 12 had been sunk in Cherokee county, at Folsom.

In 1886 a number of Topeka capitalists who were interested in the Southern Kansas railroad, which later became the Santa Fe, formed a company which they called the Cherokee & Pittsburg Coal & Mining Company, leased coal land north of Pittsburg, and at once commenced mining operations. Mine No. 1 was sunk and a camp which was called Frontenac was established. Today Frontenac is a busy mining town of about three thousand population. Robert Craig, of Topeka, came down and was made superintendent of the mine, and later became general manager of the company.

The Southern Kansas railroad, which had been built to Girard

from Chanute, was extended to the mine and the new camp from Girard, but it was not until later that it was constructed on into Pittsburg. No. 2 mine was sunk in a few months at Frontenac, and shortly after No. 3 was put down east of Frontenac, east of the present No. 9 shaft. Alex Watson, of Pittsburg, set the timbers for the first shafts. The Cherokee & Pittsburg Company soon acquired more coal land south of Pittsburg, and another camp, named Chicopee, was established, and mine No. 4 was sunk there. The railroad was built on to the new camp from Pittsburg, and that was made the terminus of the railroad, passenger trains from Pittsburg running to Chicopee to carry the miners out. This train service was maintained until the electric railway was built a few years ago. It was at this time that the merchants of Pittsburg raised a fund of $7,000, which was given the company in consideration of their agreement not to maintain company stores in Frontenac and Chicopee. This agreement was kept until the successor of the company, the Mount Carmel Coal Company was formed, when stores were established, and are now operated.

The Mount Carmel Coal Company was formed when C. J. Devlin, formerly a bookkeeper in a coal company office at Spring Valley, Ill., entered the field. Mr. Devlin had rapidly acquired a fortune by clever manipulation, and he made arrangements with the Santa Fe railroad by which he became the head of the fuel department of that system, and the Mount Carmel Coal Company resulted. Mr. Devlin is now a resident of Topeka, Kansas, and is reputed to be worth several millions of dollars. The Mount Carmel Coal Company has confined its operations in this county to the coal lands around Frontenac and Chicopee, maintaining its headquarters in Frontenac. The company has, however, coal interests in Osage county, and Mr. Craig, former general manager of the company, is now superintendent in Osage county. Joseph

Fletcher has been superintendent of the interests here for several years. The company has opened up nine mines in this county, six at Frontenac and three at Chicopee.

The Kansas & Texas Coal Company enjoyed the height of its prosperity in this county during the ten years following 1882. David Ramsey was local superintendent during this period. Bennett Brown, now arbitration commissioner for the Operators' Association, was underground superintendent, and F. E. Doubleday, later general superintendent of the company, and at present superintendent of the Central Coal & Coke Company, at Bevier, Missouri, was superintendent of the mines at Litchfield. Labor troubles with its employees which resulted in a prolonged strike weakened the company, and it is believed brought about the decline. The end came about three years ago, when the Central Coal & Coke Company absorbed the old Kansas & Texas Coal Company and supplanted its general officers and superintendents with its own men. This consolidation made the Central the largest and most important coal company in the district and today the Central operates in Crawford county eleven mines, located both north and south of Pittsburg.

In the spring of 1891 Archie Kirkwood, now the general superintendent of the Wear Coal Company, and Frank Wear, now the president of that concern, opened the "Sunshine" mine at Minden. About the same time John Anderson opened a gin shaft southeast of Pittsburg. In 1892 Wear and Kirkwood purchased the Anderson shaft below Pittsburg, and on August 1, of that year, commenced operation, calling it No. 2. The camp which was built up was named Kirkwood in honor of Archie Kirkwood. The Wear Coal Company was then organized and commenced operations, and up to the present this company has opened and operated twelve shafts, all around Pittsburg, and work has

already commenced on three additional large shafts, northwest of Pittsburg.

The history of the coal industry of the county for the past fifteen years is a story of rapid development. Not only has the coal field immediately around Pittsburg been wonderfully developed in that time, but the coal belt has expanded, the "known" territory has been widened, and coal shafts are now in operation on land which as recently as five years ago was declared to be out of the coal belt. There are today in operation in Crawford county forty-four mining concerns, operating sixty-two coal shafts, and which last year (1903) employed nearly 7,000 men, and produced over four million tons of coal, or more than four-fifths of the entire output of the state of Kansas.

CHAPTER V.

BANKS AND BANKERS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Prior to 1871, the banking of this county was transacted at Kansas City and Fort Scott. The pioneer banker of Crawford county is Franklin Playter. He was born at Whitechurch, Ontario, Canada, June 30, 1841. Mr. Playter was the son of a farmer, and worked on his father's farm, attending school in winter, until a teacher's certificate was obtained. He taught four years in a country school, attended Toronto University, Canada. Left Canada for Kansas in December, 1868. Studied law and was admitted to the bar at Fort Scott, in the spring of 1869, shortly afterward removing to Girard. Formed a partnership with C. G. Hawley in the law, and George H. Richey in the real estate business. Their office was located a few doors south of the southwest corner of the square. In 1871 Mr. Playter bought out the interests of his partners, and fitted up the front room of the office as a banking room. The following is a clipping from the Girard *Press* of June 8, 1871:

"Mr. Frank Playter has fitted up his office in regular bank style. He has had it beautifully painted and grained in an elegant manner, and it is furnished with one of Hall's Patent Burglar Proof Safes."

This was a private bank owned and controlled by Mr. Playter. It was called "The Crawford County Savings Bank," but was more generally known as "Playter's Bank." In the fall of 1872, Mr. Playter built a two-story brick building on the south side of the square, and on January 9, 1873, the bank was moved into that building. This was

the first brick business house built in the county, and has always been used for banking purposes. It is now occupied by the Bank of Girard.

On March 1, 1877, the Crawford County Bank was organized under the banking laws of Kansas, with a capital stock of $50,000. The following constituted the board of directors: Franklin Playter, Loren Brown, Girard; J. H. Playter, Cherokee; F. M. Shaw, Paola. The officers were, president, Franklin Playter; vice-president, F. M. Shaw; cashier, J. H. Playter; assistant cashier, George E. Howard. August 2, 1877, the Crawford County Bank was re-organized under the name of the Merchants and Farmers Bank. Board of directors were: Franklin Playter, B. P. McDonald, J. E. Raymond, John Tontz, B. C. Redlon. The following officers were elected: President, Franklin Playter; vice-president, B. P. McDonald; secretary, J. E. Raymond; cashier, J. T. Leonard; assistant cashier, J. H. Playter. January 22, 1878, the bank was re-organized, James Hull and John T. Voss becoming stockholders. The following were the directors: James Hull, John T. Voss, H. P. Grund, John Tontz, B. C. Redlon. The officers were: President, James Hull; vice president, B. C. Redlon; cashier, J. T. Leonard. May 23, 1878, at the annual election of directors of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, the following were elected: James Hull, John Tontz, Nelson Smith, B. C. Redlon, J. G. Vincent. The officers were: President, James Hull, vice-president and acting cashier, B. C. Redlon.

June 12, 1879, the Bank of Girard, successor to the Merchants and Farmers Bank, opened for business, capital stock, $50,000. The following were the officers: President, E. R. Moffet; vice president, Franklin Playter; cashier, J. L. Moffet; assistant cashier, J. H. Playter. December 9, 1879, J. L. Moffet resigned, and T. C. Molloy was chosen to fill the vacancy. Franklin Playter, having sold his interest in the bank, also resigned and retired from banking business. March 4, 1882,

E. R. Moffet closed the bank, all creditors being paid in full within thirty days.

July 10, 1882, the banking house of Chapman and Adams was opened in the Bank of Girard building, being owned by E. G. Chapman and H. Adams. October, 1882, the name was changed to Bank of Girard. July, 1884, E. G. Chapman retired, the business continuing with president, H. Adams; cashier, Oscar Schaeffer. October, 1884, H. W. Haldeman purchased an interest. The officers were: President, H. Adams; vice-president, H. W. Haldeman; cashier, Oscar Schaeffer. In 1886, H. W. Haldeman purchased the interest of H. Adams, becoming president, and for the past eighteen years there has been no change.

Oscar Schaeffer, cashier of the Bank of Girard, the oldest in point of service of the bankers of Crawford county, was born forty-five years ago, at Lisbon, Linn county, Iowa. Educated in the common schools of Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas. Moved to Girard in 1872, from Coffeyville, Kansas. A mere boy, he was first employed as office boy and collector by Franklin Playter in his bank, in 1874. Was later with Booth's Bank, and the Merchants and Farmers Bank. Thus, for more than thirty years has Oscar, as he is familiarly called by his friends and associates, been identified and connected with the banking business of this county. To him belongs the distinction of longer service behind the bank counter than any other person in Crawford county.

May 15, 1878, the banking house of James H. Booth was organized, with the following officers: President, James H. Booth, East Saginaw, Michigan; cashier, E. W. Ross, formerly cashier of Hobart and Condon's Bank, Oswego, Kansas. February 9, 1882, James H. Booth sold his banking interest to E. H. Brown, H. P. Grund and J. T. Leonard. It was called the Citizens Bank. The following officers were elected:

President, E. H. Brown; vice-president, H. P. Grund; cashier, J. T. Leonard. November, 1882, J. D. Barker purchased the interest of E. H. Brown, and succeeded him as president. May 8, 1884, the First National Bank of Girard was organized from the Citizens Bank, and assumed the deposits, discounts, etc. The following directors were chosen, June 23, 1884: J. D. Barker, H. P. Grund, J. T. Leonard, J. E. Raymond, D. Corning, Thomas McLaughlin, W. C. McMillan. Officers: President, J. D. Barker; vice president, H. P. Grund; cashier, J. T. Leonard. Capital stock paid up, $50,000. Opened for business July 9, 1884. January, 1891, H. P. Grund was elected president, D. Corning vice president, J. T. Leonard cashier. January, 1899, J. E. Raymond was elected president, W. C. McMillan vice-president, J. T. Leonard cashier. There has been no change in the officers for five years. May 8, 1904, the charter was renewed for a second twenty years. Thus, for more than twenty years, has this bank continued in active business without change in the personnel of the board of directors, a fact for which they may well feel proud.

J. T. Leonard, cashier of the First National Bank, Girard, was born in Cass county, Illinois, in 1854. Educated in the common schools of his native state, he migrated to Kansas in 1872, and was employed in a general merchandise store as clerk, in Girard, Kansas, for five years. He accepted the position of cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank in 1877, resigning in 1878 to engage in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of Kincaid and Leonard. In 1881 he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business in his own name for ten days, when a fire, starting in an adjoining building, destroyed his stock, causing almost a total loss, only partially covered by insurance. Five years of hard work found him with his fire losses all paid in full, and once more free from debt. In 1882 he was elected cashier of the

Citizens Bank. To Mr. Leonard belongs the honor of being the oldest cashier in the county, in point of service. Notwithstanding the vexations and anxieties constantly arising in the line of his duty, he always has a pleasant greeting for every one, making all feel it a pleasure to transact business with such a gentleman. For nearly a quarter of a century he has held this important and responsible position and today (1904) his familiar form may still be seen at the cashier's desk.

John E. Raymond, president of the First National Bank of Girard, and also of the Girard Building and Loan Association, was born at Raymond, Union county, Ohio, attended preparatory school at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; for two years in the college course at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, and two years' course of lectures in the law department of the University of Michigan. Migrated to Kansas in 1868, making the journey from Olathe, Kansas, to Crawford county, on horseback, a pair of saddlebags, thrown over the pony's back, containing his entire wardrobe. In 1868 and 1869 he assisted his uncle, R. B. Raymond, in collecting the first taxes ever assessed in Crawford county. In the fall of 1869 he entered into partnership with J. W. Officer, in the hardware business, and for twenty years the name of Raymond & Officer was well and favorably known throughout the country. They conducted the largest hardware and implement business in the county. J. E. Raymond was mayor of Girard in the early seventies. He retired from mercantile business in 1895.

CHEROKEE.

In the winter of 1875, Franklin Playter opened the first bank in Cherokee, under the name of F. Playter & Brother, Joseph H. Playter having charge of the same. In 1877 the bank was discontinued, J. H. Playter taking the position of assistant cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Girard. October 1, 1881, George W. Pye opened a

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private bank called "The Cherokee Bank," proprietors, G. W. Pye and Company. In 1898 it was incorporated as a state bank, with A. C. Graves president, George W. Pye, cashier. July, 1900, it was organized as a national bank, with $25,000 capital stock, and same officers. February 1, 1904, G. W. Pye retired on account of ill health, R. A. Bolick succeeding him.

PITTSBURG.

August, 1882, Chapman and Adams of Girard, opened a bank in Pittsburg, this being the first bank in that town. It was known as the Bank of Pittsburg, Mr. Chapman having charge. July, 1884, the Bank of Pittsburg was purchased and continued as a private bank with the following officers: President, S. H. Lanyon; vice president, H. C. Willard; cashier, James Patmore; assistant cashier, F. W. Lanyon. Paid up capital, $20,000. In 1886 the bank was merged into the National Bank of Pittsburg, paid up capital of $50,000. President, S. H. Lanyon; vice-president, James Patmore; cashier, F. W. Lanyon; assistant cashier, A. K. Lanyon. A few years afterward the capital stock was increased to $100,000. In 1892, on the death of F. W. Lanyon, H. C. Willard was elected vice-president, and James Patmore cashier. In the fall of 1898 Josiah Lanyon was elected president in the place of S. H. Lanyon, deceased. November, 1903, James Patmore severed his connection with the bank, and A. K. Lanyon succeeded him as cashier. The bank officers at present are: President, E. V. Lanyon; vice-president, H. C. Willard; cashier, A. K. Lanyon. Board of directors: E. V. Lanyon, A. K. Lanyon, H. C. Willard, Josiah Lanyon, A. H. Lanyon, William Lanyon, Jr., H. C. B. Flack.

March 16, 1886, the First National Bank of Pittsburg was organized, capital stock, $50,000. The following officers were elected: President, T. Judson Hale; vice-president, John R. Lindburg; cashier, C. P.

Hale; assistant cashier, William Babcock, Jr. February 10, 1888, John R. Lindburg was elected president and J. W. Brewer vice president. On the death of J. W. Brewer, in 1903, R. E. Carlton was elected vice-president. The present officers are: President, John R. Lindburg; vice-president, R. E. Carlton; cashier, James L. Rogers; assistant cashier, A. E. Maxwell. The present board of directors are: S. J. Parry, M. Schaen, R. E. Carlton, A. E. Maxwell, James L. Rogers, John R. Lindburg, E. J. Lindburg.

John R. Lindburg, in point of service, is the oldest bank president in the county. For sixteen consecutive years he has filled that position. He was born in Wimmerby, Sweden, educated at Wimmerby College, where he graduated in 1866. Came to this county in 1868, and located in Pittsburg in 1877. Was in the drug business until the organization of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, 1886. He has always been an active and energetic worker for the upbuilding of his adopted town and country.

January 7, 1904, the First State Bank of Pittsburg was organized with a paid up capital of $25,000, and opened for business January 25, 1904. The officers are: President, James Patmore; vice-president, E. B. Hoyt; cashier, Jay N. Patmore. Board of directors: James Patmore, A. J. Curran, J. N. Patmore, E. B. Hoyt, E. H. Klock, J. H. Beasley, A. H. Schlauger, H C. Willard, George W. Smith.

James Patmore, the oldest cashier in Pittsburg, in point of service, was born and educated in the suburbs of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he engaged in railroading, construction department. Coming to Crawford county, Kansas, in the spring of 1877, he engaged in the coal and mercantile business until 1884, when he was elected cashier of the Bank of Pittsburg. For twenty years Mr. Patmore has been identified with the banking business of Crawford county. He has an extended acquaintance, and is a popular and successful business man.

MC CUNE.

The McCune City Bank was first opened as a private bank in 1883, J. L. Ward, proprietor. Capital stock, $15,000. On June 5, 1902, it was organized as a state bank, and called McCune City State Bank. Capital stock, $10,000. Officers: Mrs. E. Ward, president; J. W. Peak, vice-president; J. W. Martin, second vice-president, afterward succeeded by E. C. Hood, and E. S. Dolson, cashier. The present officers are: President, J. W. Martin; vice-president, J. W. Peak; second vice-president, Mrs. E. Ward Brink; cashier, E. S. Dolson. 1902 showed deposits amounting to $29,000. 1904 showed deposits amounting to $68,000.

December 13, 1899, the McCune State Bank was chartered with capital stock $6,000. Officers: President, W. E. Gregg; cashier, John Gregg. Board of directors: N. M. Smith, C. M. Wilson, W. E. Gregg, John Gregg, Sever Wilson. Opened for business February 11, 1900. The capital stock was increased to $10,000 January 1, 1904.

W. E. Gregg, president of the McCune State Bank, was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1858. Moved with parents to Crawford county, Kansas, in 1871. Was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of Osage township. In 1883 engaged in the furniture business, and has since added hardware, and is still conducting a large and successful business.

WALNUT.

The Walnut Bank was opened by J. V. Pierce about the year 1887 and was discontinued in 1888 or 1889. In April, 1889, the State Bank of Walnut was organized with a paid up capital of $12,500, with J. A. Wood as cashier. January, 1890, J. M. Goff was elected cashier. The capital stock was reduced to $5,000 in July, 1891. July, 1895, J. M. Goff acquired all the stock and continued the business until October,

1897. On September 5, 1898, the Walnut State Bank was opened for business, with capital stock $6,000; president, W. M. Holeman; cashier, J. H. Holeman, and is still under the same management. April 6, 1904, the Farmers State Bank was organized, with capital stock $10,000. Officers are: James A. Carlton, president; D. B. Gregory, vice-president; George Goff, cashier. The board of directors are: James A. Carlton, D. B. Gregory, B. E. Carlos, W. W. Hess, George Goff.

ARCADIA.

On June 4, 1889, the Bank of Arcadia was organized, with capital stock $5,000. President, T. H. Condon; cashier, C. P. Anderson. A state charter was taken out October 30, 1891, with $8,000 capital. January 1, 1900, Mr. Condon severed his connection with the bank, and C. P. Anderson was elected president, and E. L. Wiert cashier. On January 1, 1902, Mr. Anderson sold his stock to D. B. Horton, who was elected president.

MULBERRY.

The Citizens State Bank of Mulberry was organized October 13, 1903, under the state laws, with capital stock $10,000. Board of directors consisted of J. C. Brown, J. T. Long, John Honstead, T. J. Shaw, J. W. Clarkson, B. L. Venable, H. C. Vaughn. Officers: President, J. C. Brown; vice-president, J. T. Long; cashier, W. H. Tharp.

FRONTENAC.

The Frontenac State Bank opened for business April 9, 1904. Capital stock, $10,000. President, Jacob Dittman; vice-president, George W. Shelly; cashier, R. W. Gudgen.

HEPLER.

On June 1, 1904, the Hepler State Bank opened for business. Capital stock, $10,000. President, G. E. Whitnah; vice-president, P. Y. Lewis; cashier, William Winn.

Thus has the banking business grown in Crawford county in the past thirty-three years. Starting in 1871 with one small bank and a nominal capital and a few hundred dollars' deposits, it has increased to fourteen active, prosperous banks in 1904, consisting of four national and ten state banks, with an aggregate of over $400,000 capital and more than $3,000,000 in deposits.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRESS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

(By Frank Laughlin.)

The history of the various newspapers that have existed in Crawford county since its organization is as varied as the colors of the flowers on a Kansas prairie. A few of them, perhaps, are paying their owners at the present time a little over a living, while one, the *Pittsburg Daily Headlight* is really a paying investment. There is only one paper in the county that can boast of retaining any one of its owners that gave it life; that paper is the Girard *Press*. E. A. Wasser, the present senior proprietor, was one of the founders of the *Press*, and has retained his connection therewith continually for a period of thirty-five years and has been reasonably successful in a financial way. However, while Mr. Wasser and the *Press* have enjoyed a permanency seldom seen, there have been a large list of papers that have sprung into existence and after a fitful career expired on the altar of their founders' mistakes. There now exists in every town in the county one or more newspapers, and all are very good specimens of their owners' labors.

The first newspaper published in the county was in Girard, the county seat. It was called the Crawford County *Times*, and was established April 16, 1869, by Scott & Cole. Only one number was issued, as the object of the issue was accomplished, viz.: the bringing of the Osage Mission people to time.

The Girard *Press* was moved by William Warner and E. A. Wasser from Fort Scott to Girard in November, 1869, the first issue

appearing at the latter place the 11th of the month. The paper took a strong stand in favor of the validity of Mr. Jay's title to the neutral lands, and on this account its office and material were set on fire July 14, 1871, and destroyed. The loss was $4,000. New material was obtained and the paper enlarged and improved, reappearing August 13th, and has never missed an issue since. When Horace Greeley became candidate for the presidency, Warner, the senior editor, supported his candidacy, much to the dissatisfaction and disappointment of the junior and present editor, E. A. Wasser. In consequence of this disagreement of the two proprietors in regard to politics, Warner sold his interest June 16, 1873, to A. P. Riddle, afterwards lieutenant governor of the state. This partnership existed for a period of about twelve years, when Riddle sold his interest to D. C. Flint, and a few years later the latter sold out to Wasser, who then took his son into partnership, and the firm name is now Wasser & Son. The *Press* was fortunate for a number of years in being the official paper of the county, and it was owing to this that it is one of the best weekly papers in the county.

The *People's Vindicator* was started in Girard July 28, 1870, by P. R. Crisp and C. R. Lindsey, but discontinued in November in the same year. Its only object was to act as the campaign organ for the Democrats that year.

The Girard *Pharos* was started March 12, 1873, by W. K. Goode. It was not a success in Girard and was moved to Cherokee, where it existed after a manner for a short time, when E. W. Majors, then county treasurer, who had a mortgage upon the plant, heard that the proprietor was preparing to spirit away, and foreclosed the mortgage in 1874 and sold the plant to J. F. McDowell, and it was by him moved to Columbus.

The Crawford County *News* was started August 6, 1875, by T. P.

Fulton and C. C. Covill, and after passing through several hands was finally discontinued November 21, 1878.

The Girard *Herald* was started July 26, 1878, by J. W. Womack. It was an eight-column folio and perfect both typographically and mechanically. It was Democratic in politics and bid fair to have a successful career, when Womack, who did not pretend to be a newspaper man, got tired of it and sold to G. W. B. Hoffman and Hank Brandon. The partnership was of short duration, and Hoffman became the sole owner. He was not a manager, and after a precarious existence, death relieved him of the strain and the *Herald* fell into the hands of A. C. Swartz, a civil engineer, who had a mistaken idea that he was intended for an editor. He soon discovered the mistake, but clung to the paper for about a year, when he was glad to dispose of it to Frank Laughlin and T. J. Anderson, two practical printers and newspaper men. They kept it for two years and placed it on a solid financial basis, and sold it to E. R. Ridgley, now an ex-congressman, and W. J. Bailey, who made an extravagant advance in its price. Its career after that was downward at a rapid rate, and after passing through several hands finally succumbed to the inevitable. The plant was afterwards revived as the *Independent News*, which will be mentioned later on.

The Girard *News* was started December 13, 1878, by J. K. Black and Frank Laughlin. They conducted it about three months and sold it to E. P. Hinman and J. L. Eaton, in whose hands it expired after a fitful existence of about nine months.

The Girard *World*, daily and weekly, was started in 1895 by Abe Steinberger. Its existence was not over a year, however, when it was forced to suspend, and the material was sold to A. G. Lucas, who started the *Independent News*. Mr. Lucas also purchased the plant of the defunct *Herald*. The *News* was sold by Lucas to the Derry Brothers,

and later it was purchased by the firm of King & Newkirk, who started a daily in connection with the weekly called the *Evening News*. The *News*, both weekly and daily, is among the best in the county.

The above gives a complete history of the papers in Girard, and while the newspaper cemetery of the county has been materially fattened, the founders of the papers have learned something.

PITTSBURG NEWSPAPERS.

Taken in a class, the newspaper business in Pittsburg has not been strewn with flowers and ease. In only one case is the founder yet with any of them.

The first paper to circulate in Pittsburg was the *Independent*, published by J. M. Walker. He owned no plant and his paper was printed in Carthage, Missouri, and brought to Pittsburg for distribution. Its time was short, however, and quit putting in an appearance after about three months.

The *People's Exponent* was the first paper to really exist in Pittsburg with its plant. No one seemed to father it, however, and it managed to live about a year, when Thomas P. Montfort purchased the plant and started the Pittsburg *Democrat*, which flourished for a few years and then merged into the *Headlight*.

The Pittsburg *Smelter* was started in 1880 by D. C. and Fay G. Flint. Its promise for a bright future was excellent. They disposed of the *Smelter* to O. E. Munsell, who conducted it until his health failed, when it went into the hands of John P. Morris, who was of broad-gauge ideas, and while the paper was a money-maker he ran it into the shoals of ruin and was forced to finally suspend. It was finally revived as the Pittsburg *Sunday Mail*, but this lived only about two months.

The Pittsburg *Headlight*, daily and weekly, was founded in 1885 in September, and is now one of the leading papers of the state. Its

founder was M. F. Sears, who in less than a year's time took in C. W. Moore, a practical printer and newspaper man. In the course of a year Moore purchased the interest of Sears, and the father of Moore came from Americus, Kansas, and entered into partnership with his son, under the firm name of William Moore & Son. This partnership continued until the death of the senior member a few years ago, and now the firm name is Moore Brothers. The *Headlight* occupies its own building and is equipped with all the modern presses and other machinery with one of the best job departments and book binderies in the west. It is Republican in politics, but pays more attention to furnishing its patrons a first-class newspaper with all the news.

The Pittsburg *Kansan* was started in 1889 by J. C. Buchanan. It began its career as a Democratic organ, but at the beginning of the Populist craze turned over and took up with the rabble. It waved the banner of populism until the craze began to wane, when it flew back to the Democratic camp and is there now.

The *Miner's Echo* was started by Thomas B. McGregor during the strike of the coal miners in this district in 1893. Its mission was exclusively to hold up for the cause of the strike and when that died the paper suspended. T. P. Fulton purchased the plant and founded the Pittsburg *Messenger*, a Democratic organ. It lived about a year.

In 1890 Pittsburg experienced a boom, of the kind that paralyzed many Kansas towns in those days. With Pittsburg's boom came, among other things, W. C. L. Beard, a young man with but little money and no newspaper ability. He started the Pittsburg *World* upon the broad-gauge plan. His career was short, however, and the plant fell into the hands of Abe Steinberger and W. H. Doud. He originated the Pittsburg *Daily World*. Doud remained only a short time with the paper before he turned over his interest for a small consideration to Stein-

berger. The paper took a stand against the strike in '93 and after being hanged in effigy two or three times by the enraged miners over his vitriolic writings he moved the plant to Girard. His experience there is mentioned in another part of this history.

J. R. McKim, an inexperienced man in the business, in search of glory and notoriety, founded the Pittsburg *Tribune* in 1898. After an uncertain existence of a year or more he sold his interest, which was merely a small equity in the plant, to D. C. Flint & Sons, who conducted it until in 1902 and sold it to a syndicate of young printers who changed its name to the Pittsburg *Journal*. The *Journal's* career was extremely short, extending over a period of about six weeks.

ARCADIA.

This little town, one of the best in the county for its size, has practically consigned none of its papers to the newspaper cemetery of the county. It has had really only one newspaper, but it has changed its name quite often. The Arcadia *Reporter* was started September 21, 1882, by O. Dieffenbach and L. R. Jewell, and they conducted it until 1888, when the name was changed to the Arcadia *Democrat*. In 1894 it was purchased by Ben J. Gunn, and the name changed to the *Arcadia*. In 1896 he again changed the name to the Crawford County *Times*, and January 1st he changed the name to the Arcadia *Times*, under which it is now known

CHEROKEE.

The first paper published in Cherokee was the *Pharos* in 1874, by Mary A. Spring and H. C. Brandon. Hoffman & Metcalf bought it in 1875 and changed the name to the *Index*. It died in a year or two. In 1876 Harry H. Webb founded the *Young Cherokee*, which he removed to Galena when the lead discovery was made there in 1877. He was in Galena about a year when he returned to Cherokee under the name of

the *Banner*. In 1878 C. M. Lucas started the Cherokee *Sentinel* on the border, which is yet in existence, under the name of the Cherokee *Sentinel*. In 1886 Lucas sold the paper to Willis Swank. He lasted about a year, when the paper became the property of the present proprietor, J. F. Price.

The Cherokee *Cyclone* was founded by George G. Hamilton in 1885. When about a year old it was destroyed by fire and was never revived. The Cherokee *Enterprise* was founded by a young man named Davis in 1899, but it lasted only about a year.

MC CUNE.

For its size this little town of about one thousand inhabitants has had more newspaper experience than any town in the county. Its first paper was the McCune *Standard*, founded in 1880 by D. A. Burton & Son. It lived about three years. W. F. Liggett bought the plant in 1883 and changed the name to the McCune *Times*. It continued until 1892, when it was absorbed by the *Democrat*.

The Crawford County *Democrat* of McCune was started July 12, 1889, by J. M. Mahr, W. D. Bevans, H. S. Cannon & Co. Mahr succeeded the others in 1893. He continued it until July 1, 1902, when the name was changed to the *Times-Democrat*. A. G. Lucas purchased the paper October 1, 1902, and published it until July 1, 1903, when Tom Darlington took charge. March 1, 1904, W. T. Willey became its owner and is continuing the paper.

In the '80's a small paper called the *Brick* was published for a short time. Along about the same time the McCune *Leader* was established by Rogers & Son, and later conducted by M. F. Sears. The *Transcript* was published a few months in the '90's by H. B. Lucas.

Two small papers of little consequence are being published in Walnut. One is called the *Advance*, which was started by H. Quick

in the '80's and the other is the *Eagle*, by L. Martin. Walnut is a small town and while the support of the two papers is not heavy for the size of the town they make a good showing.

The oldest newspaper men for continuous work in the county are E. A. Wasser, with a record of thirty-five years; Frank Laughlin, twenty-five years; J. T., G. A. and C. W. Moore, of the Pittsburg *Headlight*, about nineteen years; and J. C. Buchanan, of the *Kansan*, fifteen years. All of the above named saw service in the newspaper field and printing before coming to Crawford county.

A small miscellaneous list of papers are here mentioned, whose lives were short, as an ending to this newspaper history:

The Frontenac *Journal* was started by Carl Andrews in 1897 and existed about three months. The Pittsburg *Penny Post*, a small daily, with W. H. Henney as editor, in 1893, lived only a short time. The *Afro-American*, for the benefit of the colored population of Pittsburg and vicinity, was given life by A. J. Lee in 1903, but after a couple of months suspended. It was resuscitated in January, 1904, by Lee, but it was only for a month, and the material is now in the hands of a German syndicate who will bring out the German *Free Press* about April 1st of this year (1904).

In the early '90's Behrens & Burkhart started the Pittsburg *Volk Freund*, but its career was only for about a year.

The German population of Pittsburg and surrounding country is large enough to support a German paper and the *Free Press* will start out under bright prospects. Dr. Deitrich conducted the Frontenac *Vindicator* from January 1, 1902, to October of the same year, when he suspended it for want of support.

The "Appeal to Reason," while belonging to the history of Crawford county newspapers, is in no way identified with them. This paper

is the national organ of the Socialistic party and was moved to Girard about twelve years ago from a small town in Missouri by J. A. Wayland, the present owner and publisher. It accepts no local advertising and the plan of subscription is on the endless chain order, and the paper goes to all parts of the United States.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

(By J. W. Porter.)

The history of medicine in Crawford county, when gauged by the standard of some of our eastern states, is necessarily very modern. Crawford county having been embraced in the Cherokee strip, or neutral lands (which are explained in other sections of this history), settlement was retarded so that this now populous and wealthy county, until within a comparatively recent date, was a vast virgin prairie inhabited only by a few squatters who obtained their precarious livelihood by tilling small garden patches and hunting. Such environments would only induce kindred spirits, thus the earliest doctors were migratory and but little is known of them.

The conditions above mentioned continued until the close of the war, when ex-Union soldiers began to come in to take advantage of the homestead laws, and with these permanent settlers came a more permanent class of physicians, many of these having done military service. Some idea of the sparseness of the population even as late as 1867 can be obtained when I recall the fact that at the first county election, which was held this year, the greatest number of votes polled was but 202. Up to this time and for some time afterward, most of the practice was done by doctors who were living on and "holding down" claims. There were few town doctors, because there were few towns. Some of these "farmer doctors" were college graduates and men of considerable attainments, though necessarily rough in exterior, and although handicapped

for want of appliances, were perhaps as fully competent to combat the diseases incident to those conditions as our more modern physicians are to combat our more modern diseases. For it is a well known scientific truth that many of the so-called refinements and advantages of modern civilization are really violations of the natural laws, which bring about their own diseases or punishment.

The diseases of those times were principally malaria caused by lack of drainage of the country; bronchitis and pneumonia, due to exposure incident to their mode of life, and diarrhoea and dysentery induced by their coarse fare. Contagious diseases, on account of isolation of the settlers, had little opportunity to spread. These diseases were heroically met by our predecessors. One instance being handed down, where a patient suffering from "a blocked bowel" was given one hundred grains of calomel at a single dose. The patient recovered and experienced no bad effects from this heroic dosage.

In those early days the relationship existing between "the family doctor" and the people was much closer than it is at the present time. The pioneer doctor was the personal friend and adviser of his patrons. This relationship is best explained by quoting from a communication from Dr. J. M. Mahr, now of McCune, who came to Cherokee county in 1867. He says: "He has a warm place in his heart for the early pioneers, where neighborly ties reached out so as to include everybody for miles around, and when a neighbor was sick and needed nursing you didn't hear the question asked, Where is his post G. A. R.? or Where is his lodge? or Where are the church members? They did not need to ask these for the reason his neighbors were there to do their duty. Oh! those old settlers! God bless them! They were 'true grit;' and the old pioneer doctors, they remember them well and kindly."

The profession is not alone responsible for these changed relations,

but the sordid desire for gain, the devotion to style and fashion and the organization of clubs and lodges have so modified the whole people that the word neighbor has almost lost its original signification.

Perhaps the first permanent physician to locate in Crawford county was Dr. J. W. Wallace, who located on a claim near the present town of Arcadia in 1865. He continued in active practice in Lincoln township until 1898, when, having lost his wife by death, he retired and is now living with his children. At present he is in Oklahoma. At the age of eighty-nine he is still more sturdy and strong than many much younger men. He was a member of the first board of commissioners of Crawford county, which was elected in 1867.

Dr. W. H. Barber located on a farm in Washington township, near the present town of Mulberry, in 1866. Five years later, when Mulberry was established, he moved to that town, where he continued in active practice until about 1894, when, after a short stay in Pittsburg, he removed to Missouri, where he now resides. The doctor was a heroic medicator and there are many stories still extant, among the old settlers, about his voluminous doses.

Dr. H. D. Moore, an able physician, located on a farm near where Monmouth now stands in 1866. The doctor, notwithstanding a very large practice, found some time to devote to politics. He represented Crawford county in the state senate from 1870 to 1872. He has since died. An experience is given by Mr. Georgia of Pittsburg which illustrates the danger and hardships to which these pioneer doctors were exposed. He and Dr. Moore were lost on the prairie and were compelled to remain out all night in a terrible storm. As the month was January, their sufferings can be imagined.

Dr. A. W. Doan, a Canadian, was a confrere of Dr. Moore, having located on a farm near by in 1866. He continued in active practice until his death, which occurred in 1892.

At the old town of Jacksonville, located near the present town of McCune, were located, during the sixties, Drs. Dement, Thurman and Robinson, all now dead. Dr. Ed Mosteller was also located here in 1870 and for several years afterward. He is now located in Iowa. In 1865 and 1866 Dr. Hunt, an English graduate, was located near the present town of Hepler. The doctor was connected with a large cattle ranch.

In 1866 Dr. Yingling, a "preacher-doctor, located one-half mile west of the present city of Pittsburg, remaining about a year, when he removed to Arkansas. The doctor is remembered as a pompous gentleman, loud of big words.

Dr. G. S. Mosteller located on a farm in Walnut township in 1866, where he practiced medicine until 1890. The doctor is a Mexican war veteran, having enlisted with an Indiana regiment. He is now, at the age of eighty-two years, living at Pittsburg.

During 1867 and 1868 a Dr. Baker was located at "Holes in the Prairie," near where the village of Midway now stands. He is remembered as being "rough in dress and speech."

Dr. G. W. Scholl, a regular graduate, located on a farm in Osage township in the sixties. His old mule and his buffalo overcoat were almost as well known as the doctor himself. He did an immense amount of charity work. At present he has retired from practice and is living quietly on his farm.

Dr. L. F. Crawford located at old Crawfordsville, near Girard, in the sixties, but later moved to Girard, where he remained until his death.

Dr. Bauserman located in Grant township in 1868, and for several years engaged actively in the practice of medicine, but is now at the age of seventy-four years living the life of a retired farmer.

Dr. Brooks, an Englishman, a kind of itinerant, made his home on

a farm near Arcadia. It is related of him that he cured rattlesnake bites by the application of "fly blister."

Dr. A. Hall Smith located on a farm in Baker township, southeast of the present city of Pittsburg, in 1868, where he continued in practice for several years.

Dr. R. M. Stoops, in the later sixties, was located for a year or two, on a farm, four miles northwest of Pittsburg, and a Dr. Holmes about the same time at old Iowa City two miles south of Pittsburg.

Of these old-time doctors many are dead, some have retired, others have gone to other fields. A contemplation of the lives of these noble pioneers recalls these lines from Carleton's "Country Doctor"—

"But perhaps it still is better that his busy life is done;
He has seen old views and patients disappearing one by one."

For with the building of the various railroads and the opening of the coal mines, and the consequent increase in population, villages and towns sprang up all over the country, and "The Farmer Doctor" was speedily supplanted by the village and town doctor, and the number of these latter who have appeared in and disappeared from the various villages and towns of Crawford county has been so great that a mere catalogue of their names would exhaust the space allotted to this chapter. Of the more prominent of this class of doctors—all of whom are now gone—may be mentioned the following:

Dr. A. B. Turner, an able physician, of fine personal appearance, a graduate from the Keokuk Iowa Medical College, located in Girard in 1868. Served as a member of the Crawford county pension board. Died in 1885.

Dr. W. H. Warner, an educated and popular physician, an ex-Union soldier, moved from Ft. Scott to Girard in 1869. Was one of the proprietors of the Girard *Press* in early days, secretary of Crawford

county pension board for several years, up to time of his death, which occurred in 1894.

Dr. A. T. Huntoon, a graduate from Rush Medical College of Chicago, also an ex-Union soldier, located in Girard in 1876. Served as coroner and member of the Crawford county pension board. He is now located at Duluth and is reputed to be wealthy.

Dr. J. W. Alford an eclectic physician, was located at Girard for several years during the later seventies.

Of the later Girard physicians may be mentioned Dr. Miller, now of Joplin, and Dr. W. M. Griffin, a broad-minded homeopathic physician, who after fifteen or sixteen years' active practice at Girard, moved to a farm in Bourbon county in 1902. The doctor was secretary of the Crawford county pension board at the time of his removal.

Dr. A. C. Bailey, or "Cy," as he was familiarly called, was one of the founders of Cherokee; and built the first business house which he occupied as a drug store, which he conducted in connection with an extensive practice. Though a Kentuckian, he was educated in the north and served three years in the federal army. In 1884, on account of ill health, he removed to New Mexico, where he died in 1890.

Dr. W. W. Pritchard, an ex-Confederate soldier, a whole-souled, chivalrous, southern gentleman, a graduate from the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, located in Cherokee in 1882, remaining until 1892, when he removed to Clark county, Kansas, where he is engaged in stock-raising.

Dr. Boyd, who came to Cherokee early in her history, as a drug clerk, took up the practice of medicine and followed it for several years, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887.

Dr. S. B. Boyer, who also came to Cherokee as a druggist, graduated from a Philadelphia medical college in 1890, engaged in practice at Cherokee until his death, which occurred in 1899.

Dr. Forney, a graduate from the Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College, moved from Weir City to Cherokee in 1892, as successor of Dr. Pritchard. He remained in Cherokee until his death, which occurred in 1901.

Dr. J. B. Traylor, a pioneer McCune doctor, was earlier located at old Jacksonville. Although a successful practioner for many years, he did not receive his degree until 1888. He died in 1899.

Dr. E. P. Davis, a graduate from Rush Medical College, Chicago, located in McCune in 1879 and conducted a drug store in connection with his practice.

Dr. E. C. Ohlwein, a graduate from a Cincinnati medical college, located in McCune in 1882. After several years he removed to Miami, Indian Territory, where he is now located.

Dr. Charles E. Taylor was located at Arcadia from 1880 to 1895. The doctor is a native of Canada, a graduate from the St. Louis Medical College and is now located at Orlando, Texas.

Dr. J. C. Pasley, a native of Illinois, graduated from the Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College, located in Arcadia in 1884 and remained until his death, which occurred in 1902. The doctor was deservedly popular.

Dr. J. T. Holman, a native of Kentucky, graduated from the University of Louisville, came to Arcadia from Garland, Kansas, in 1894; returned to Garland in 1903, where he is now located.

Dr. Julius R. Sloan, a native of Illinois, regular graduate, came to Arcadia in 1888, moved to Stanley, Kansas, in 1891, where he is now located.

Dr. T. L. Hobbs, a native of Kentucky, graduate from the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, came to Arcadia, in 1889, where he died in 1897.

Dr. Petitt, an able and popular physician, located at Walnut with the establishment of the town, remained several years, when he removed to Joplin, Missouri, where he is still in practice.

Dr. Henry E. Rakestraw, an Ohioan, a graduate from the St. Louis Homeopathic College, located at Walnut in 1876, remaining until 1903, when he removed to Chanute, Kansas, where he is now making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. The doctor is popular.

Dr. Welch, an able physician, located in Walnut about 1870 and practiced until his death, which occurred in 1884.

From 1887 to 1889, contemporaneously two able young physicians, Dr. Hite and Dr. Mudd, were located in Walnut.

Dr. J. R. Connell, the first doctor in Hepler, located there in 1869, where he conducted a drug store in connection with his practice. After several years he moved to Ohio, where he is now located.

Dr. J. R. Ball, a graduate from the Keokuk Medical College, located in Hepler in 1870, remained a year, when he removed to Missouri, where he has since died.

Dr. Pierce Gallagher, a young man, was located at Hepler from 1884 to 1893.

Dr. Isaac Barker was located at Monmouth for many years, until his death, which occurred in 1895.

Dr. J. C. Weibley, an able and popular physician, graduated from the University of Virginia, was located in Opolis from 1878 until 1887, the time of his death.

Another Opolis doctor was J. M. Dorsey, who located here in 1877 and remained until 1885, when he removed to Texas, where he has since died.

Dr. J. M. Summers, a graduate from the Keokuk Medical College, located in Opolis in 1889, continued in practice at this place until his death, which occurred in 1892.

Dr. Allen Wilson, a native of Louisiana, an educated and popular physician, graduated from the Missouri Medical College, located in

Mulberry in 1876, built up perhaps the largest practice in the county, removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1893, where he is now located.

Dr. B. F. Wilson, father of Dr. Allen Wilson, a native of Virginia, a courtly southern gentleman, with a fine literary education, a graduate from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, an ex-Confederate army surgeon, located in Mulberry in 1882 and, notwithstanding his advanced age of eighty-three years, continued in active practice until a very short time before his death, which occurred in 1891.

Dr. J. M. Ennis, a Kentuckian and a graduate from the Kentucky School of Medicine, was located at Mulberry from 1882 until 1886.

Dr. W. H. Anderson located in Beulah with the establishment of the town. He was succeeded in 1884 by Dr. A. O. Blair, now of Pittsburg, who was succeeded by Dr. A. P. Giles, a graduate from Rush Medical College, in 1890. Dr. Giles was followed by Dr. H. H. Bogle, now of Pittsburg, in 1894.

Dr. C. C. Parker and his wife, Dr. Kate Parker, located in Farlington in 1876, and established a questionable institution called "The Health Home," which they conducted until 1888, when Dr. C. C. Parker, who was charged with criminal malpractice, attempted to leave, but was overtaken by the sheriff and his deputy in southern Kansas, but during the night he succeeded in removing his handcuffs and made his escape in the darkness. He has since died in Arkansas, reported to have been killed in a row. Dr. Kate Parker has also disappeared.

Dr. I. H. Addington, an able and honorable physician, was located at Farlington from 1878 to 1880, when after a short location in Girard he removed to Muncie, Indiana, where he has very recently died.

Drs. Harlan and Mills were located here for short periods during 1878 and 1879. Also Dr. Arthur Dunn during 1884 and 1885, and his father, who was also a physician during 1886 and 1887.

Dr. B. A. Fuller removed from Cato to Farlington in 1888 and continued in practice until his death, which occurred in 1894.

Dr. Charles Loomis, Dr. Trimm and Dr. Briggs were also a part of the Farlington profession for short periods.

During the short time since the founding of the city of Pittsburg there have been located here for longer or shorter periods perhaps one hundred physicians. Of the more important ones who have passed away we note the following:

Dr. W. W. Watkins, the first doctor, a regular graduate and an able physician, located here in 1877, remained until 1888, when he went west.

Dr. T. D. Miller, a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, located here in 1879, remained for several years, when he removed to Joplin, Missouri.

Dr. A. C. Jennis, a graduate from the University of Iowa, of Iowa City, located here in 1880, remaining until 1890, when he removed to Minnesota.

Dr. E. E. Hillis, an eclectic, located here in 1880 and remained until his death, which occurred in 1898. The doctor was a furious driver, and with him a trip to the remotest part of the county, by buggy, was a trivial matter.

Dr. M. L. Boas was located here from 1890 to 1898, when he received an appointment to a professorship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of St. Louis. He removed to that city, where he has since died.

Dr. Vladimir F. de Neidman has had perhaps the most checkered career of any physician who has ever lived in the county; a native of St. Petersburg, Russia; a graduate from the University of Dorpat, Russia, and Howard University, Washington, D. C., with the degrees

of A. B., Ph. D., D. D. S. and M. D.: served as a surgeon in the United States army from 1884 to 1888. Was located in Pittsburg from 1888 to 1898. Enlisted with the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment in 1898, almost immediately promoted to brigade surgeon. Sent to Cuba and later to the Philippines; served as brigade surgeon until 1902, when he was honorably discharged and employed as a contract surgeon, and is now stationed in California. In his early life he lived in Scotland and Australia. He speaks fluently the Russian, French, German, Spanish, Italian and English languages.

Dr. H. Z. Gill, an ex-army surgeon, an ex-college professor, a classically educated physician, the author of a medical book, ex-secretary of the Kansas board of health, located in Pittsburg in 1893 and limited his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat until 1903, when he removed to Long Beach, California.

Dr. A. Harvey, a graduate of the University of Colorado, was located here for two or three years in the later nineties. He returned to Colorado, his former home, on account of the health of his family.

Dr. B. J. Hazelwood, a Canadian, a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, Canada, a partner and successor of Dr. Harvey, was located here from 1900 to 1903, when he returned to Canada.

Dr. George C. Gilbert, a regular graduate, located at Litchfield as surgeon to Kansas and Texas Coal Company in 1887, removed to Pittsburg in 1889, was elected mayor in 1900, and in 1903 moved to Duluth, Minnesota.

In the mining camps adjacent to Pittsburg a large number of physicians have been located at different periods. At Frontenac there was Dr. J. M. Giddings and Dr. Boaz; at Chicopee, Dr. J. A. Spick and Dr. Shauer; at Litchfield, Dr. White, Dr. Meinhardt, Dr. Black and Dr. Strong; at Yale, Dr. Bilyea, Dr. Snyder, Dr. McKelvie and Dr. Whittaker (Col.).

Of the physicians who at the present time are engaged in the practice of medicine in the county, three are located at Arcadia. Of these Dr. L. A. Runion, a regular graduate, is the oldest in point of residence, having lived here for over fifteen years.

Dr. R. W. Moore, a native of Missouri, a young man, an ex-school teacher, graduate of University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, an ex-hospital steward in the United States army, located here in 1899.

Dr. W. S. Fleming, a native Kansan, a young man, a graduate of Creighton Medical College, Omaha, Nebraska, has lately located in Arcadia.

Dr. A. F. Meyer, a native of Hanover, Germany, a licentiate of state board, has been the sole physician in Brazilton since its establishment. He located in Crawford county in 1868.

Dr. T. G. Tibbey, a young man, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, located in Beulah in 1894.

Dr. R. D. Hayes, a native of Vinton, Ohio, born in 1875, a graduate of the University of Ohio and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore in 1891, located at Cambria same year, as physician and surgeon to the Central Coal and Coke Company.

Dr. M. Coryell, although living across the line in Bourbon county, attends to the practice of Cato and that part of Crawford county. The doctor is a graduate of the New York University of Medicine, class of 1880, and has for years been at his present location. He is a member of the Bourbon county pension board.

There are two representatives of the profession at Cherokee. Dr. A. M. Smith, the oldest in point of residence, is a native of Connecticut. He graduated at a Massachusetts literary school and received his medical degree from the Kansas City Medical College. The doctor located in Cherokee in 1893.

Dr. D. A. Iliff, a native of Iowa, came to Linn county, Kansas, in 1859, at the age of three years. Attended the Wesleyan University in Illinois; taught school, being in turn principal of the Belle Plain and Sedan (Kansas) schools; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City; located at Weir City in 1901, removed to Cherokee in 1902.

Dr. Adams and Dr. L. A. Newton have recently located at Chicopee. Both are regular graduates and both are young men.

Dr. C. R. Tinder, of Englevale, located here in 1892. The doctor is a Missourian by birth and education, having graduated from the Missouri State Normal, at Kirksville, in 1885, and the Marion Simms Medical College of St. Louis in 1891. Served as county health officer in 1900.

Dr. F. L. Keeler, a native of North Carolina, an ex-school teacher and a licentiate of Tennessee, located in Farlington in 1894.

Dr. A. J. Dodds, a native of Ohio and a graduate from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, after practicing medicine for several years in Ohio and Indiana, came to Fleming in 1900, as physician and surgeon to the Western Coal and Mining Company.

Dr. M. K. Scott, a native Kansan, twenty-six years of age, a graduate from the Pittsburg, Kansas, high school and the University Medical College of Kansas City, located in Frontenac in 1902, as physician and surgeon to the Mount Carmel Mining Company, which position he still holds.

Girard has nine physicians in active practice. Dr. J. T. Alexander, the senior in point of residence, is a native of Missouri; graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1872, was located at Cuba, Missouri, until 1880, when he came to Girard. Has served as county health officer.

Dr. J. B. Gardner, a native of Kentucky, a graduate of the Louis-

ville, Kentucky, Medical College, located in Girard in 1883. Served for several years as county health officer.

Dr. G. A. Blair, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, is one of the older Girard physicians.

Dr. G. E. Cole, a native of Ohio, an ex-school teacher, a graduate from Wooster University of Cleveland, Ohio, 1879, was located in Illinois for six years; came to Girard in 1885, has served as county health officer, coroner and pension examiner of Crawford county; also as secretary and president of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society.

Dr. L. P. Adamson, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Kansas at the age of six years, taught school, graduated from the University Medical College, Kansas City, in 1894, and shortly after located in Girard. He is now serving as secretary of Crawford county pension board.

Dr. Volney T. Boaz, a native of Kentucky, where he received his literary education, graduated in pharmacy from the Kansas University in 1890; received his medical degree from the Baltimore Medical College in 1895; located in Girard in 1895; enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Kansas, shorty detailed to the hospital service, later promoted to hospital steward; served eighteen months in the Philippines; was twice elected as coroner.

Dr. W. S. Swart, a native of Vernon county, Missouri, is the youngest of the Girard profession; was born in 1876; educated at Ft. Scott Normal and Barnes' Medical College, receiving his degree in 1899, and immediately located in Girard.

Dr. Lindley E. Strode was born in Bourbon county, Kansas, in 1872; graduated from Kansas Normal College, also the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1900. Located in Girard in 1901. Is now serving as coroner of Crawford county.

Dr. Alice Ingels, who has been located at Girard for several years,

is a graduate from the Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa, class of 1891.

Dr. O. F. Lewis, a native of Michigan, graduate of Ann Arbor high school and the medical department of the University of Michigan, located in Hepler in 1881. The doctor is an active politician of the Republican variety; served as chairman of the Republican central commitee of Crawford county; is at present a representative to state legisture, a member of Crawford county pension board, and secretary of the state board of medical examinations and registration; conducts a drug store, operates a farm and yet finds sufficient time to attend to a large medical practice.

There are four physicians in active practice in McCune. The oldest is Dr. James M. Mahr, born at Galena, Illinois, in 1844. Moved to Missouri to study medicine, enlisted with a Missouri regiment in 1862, promoted to hospital steward, discharged in 1863, re-enlisted as a private in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, served with this regiment until close of war; graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1867. Shortly after graduation he located at Montana, Labette county, remaining at this place until 1884, when he moved to McCune. The doctor has always been a Democrat and established the Crawford County *Democrat* in 1889, and conducted it until 1902. Was elected representative to state legislature in 1870; was mayor of McCune for six terms; was a member of the Crawford county board of pension examiners during Cleveland's administration.

Dr. M. F. Kyger, also an old resident of McCune, graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1878.

Dr. James A. Ragsdale, another McCune doctor, graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1897.

Dr. E. W. Doan, son of the late Dr. A. W. Doan, an early Mon-

mouth doctor, was born in Canada, but came to Crawford county in 1868, at the age of ten years. Graduated from Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883, practiced medicine at Weir City for twelve years, served as coroner of Cherokee county, prison physician at Lansing. Located at McCune in 1900.

Dr. H. K. Cowan, of Midway, is a native of Pennsylvania, but lived for several years at Ft. Scott. He graduated from the University Medical College in 1901; served for one year in the Frisco Hospital at Springfield, Missouri, when he removed to his present location.

Dr. L. S. Wilson, of Monmouth, is a native of Indiana, but came to Crawford county when ten years old; graduated from Girard high school in 1891, engaged in teaching for a time, graduated from the University Medical College, Kansas City, in 1896, and moved at once to his present location.

Although Mulberry is a town of one thousand inhabitants and surrounded by a large population of miners, as well as a rich and populous farming section, Dr. J. G. Sandidge, or "Jimmie" as he is familiarly called, is still alone in the field. The doctor was born in Louisiana in 1870, is a nephew of Dr. Allen Wilson and grandson of the late Dr. B. W. Wilson, both of Mulberry. He graduated from a high school, a business college, a college of pharmacy and later in 1893 from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. Located at Mulberry as successor of Dr. Allen Wilson.

Dr. H. M. Bacon, of Nelson, is a native of Massachusetts. Graduated from Amherst College in 1876, conducted a drug store in Kansas City from 1878 to 1897; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897; came to Nelson in 1899 as surgeon to the Central Coal & Coke Company.

Dr. A. C. Lynar, of Opolis, was born in Tennessee in 1845. In 1861,

at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in the federal army, serving through the war. Graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1876, was located at Milford, Missouri, until 1880, when he came to Opolis.

In the city of Pittsburg there are twenty-eight physicians.

The oldest, Dr. G. W. Williams, was born in Tennessee in 1850, graduated from the University of Louisville in 1878, located in Missouri until 1881, when he came to Pittsburg as successor of Dr. Watkins. Was president of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society; established the Pittsburg City Hospital, and is now giving his attention to general surgery and consultation practice.

Dr. C. A. Fisher was born at Delphi, Indiana, in 1856. Graduated from the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis in 1881. Located in Pittsburg in 1882. Has served as mayor of Pittsburg, coroner of Crawford county, member of Crawford county pension board and is now a representative to the state legislature.

Dr. M. E. Johnson was born in Indiana in 1854, graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1879; located in Pittsburg in 1879.

Dr. W. E. Welch was born in Missouri in 1861, graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1886, located in Pittsburg same year.

Dr. William Williams was born in Tennessee in 1861, removed to Missouri in 1870, taught school, graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1886; located in Pittsburg same year, served as member of Crawford county pension board during Cleveland's administration.

Dr. E. O. Sloan was born in Missouri in 1855, graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in 1881, was located at Walnut

Grove, Missouri, until 1882, when he removed to Cherryvale, Kansas, and remained there until 1890, when he came to Pittsburg.

Dr. A. O. Blair was born in Illinois in 1854, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1877, engaged in practice in Illinois until 1884, when he located in Beulah. Came to Pittsburg in 1890. The doctor has served as secretary of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society.

Dr. I. E. Sanderson was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1853; moved to Girard, Kansas, in 1877; located at Farlington, with a drug store, in 1879; remained until 1894, when he came to Pittsburg. The doctor is a licentiate of the state board of medical examination and registration.

Dr. Charles Hunter was born in Alabama in 1853; came to Pittsburg in 1883; graduated from Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, in 1896. Is making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. Has served as mayor of Pittsburg.

Dr. F. A. Porter was born in New York in 1855. Graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College (Homeopathic) of Chicago, in 1887; located in Arkansas City, 1891; removed to Pittsburg in 1896.

Dr. A. R. Clark was born at Rushville, Illinois, in 1845. Served one year in the army in 1865 with an Illinois regiment (One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry). Practiced medicine in Schuyler county, Illinois, until 1893, when he removed to Pittsburg. He is a licentiate of the state board of medical examination and registration.

Dr. Arthur Moberg was born in Illinois in 1870. Graduated from the Marion Simms Medical College of St. Louis in 1897; spent one year in the St. Louis City Hospital; located in Pittsburg in 1898.

Dr. H. H. Bogle was born in Ohio in 1867. Removed to Beulah, Kansas, in 1884; graduated from the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons of Chicago in 1893; located at Beulah the same year; removed to Pittsburg in 1899. Has served as county health officer and is now secretary of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society.

Dr. Corresta T. Canfield, a native of Ohio, graduated from the Women's Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869. Attended lectures and was demonstrator of anatomy in Men's Homeopathic College for a time. Located at Titusville, Pennsylvania, for several years, until 1880, when she removed to Chicago. In 1890, on account of ill health, she removed to Pittsburg. She has served as vice-president, secretary and president of the Women's Medical Society of Chicago, and is a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Robert W. McLaren was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1873. Graduated from Magill College, Montreal, Canada, in 1898; served two years in Montreal Hospital; located in Pittsburg in 1900.

Dr. Hugh B. Caffey was born in Mississippi in 1877. Graduated from the Tulane University of New Orleans in 1901; located in Pittsburg the same year.

Dr. A. Dietrich was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1858. Graduated from the University of Freiburg, Germany, in 1886, and later from the University of Indiana (medical department). Located in Oregon; came to Pittsburg in 1900.

Dr. J. W. Porter was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1856. Graduated from high school in 1872; moved to Piatt county, Illinois, in 1877; taught school; graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, of Louisville, in 1883; practiced medicine in Illinois until 1885, when he removed to Jetmore, Kansas; moved to Litchfield in 1888, and to Pittsburg in 1901.

Dr. Robert D. Gibb was born in Illinois in 1878; moved to Montana in childhood; graduated from the Hospital Medical, Louis-

ville, in 1900. Located in Montana for one year; came to Pittsburg in 1901.

Dr. A. C. Graves was born in Huntingdon, Tennessee, in 1856, attended McKinzie College; graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1881 and Nashville University in 1882; located at Cherokee same year; remained until 1897, when he attended eye and ear clinics in London, Paris and Vienna. Located in Pittsburg in 1898, where he has since limited his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The doctor has served as secretary and president of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society.

Dr. Mary A. Gilman, assistant to Dr. Graves, was born at Onarga, Illinois, came to Pittsburg in 1874. Graduated from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, of Chicago, 1889. Served as interne in Mary Thompson Hospital, Chicago, for one year. Returned to Pittsburg in 1890.

Dr. E. S. Bragg was born at Evansville, Ind., in 1870. Graduated from Evansville high school in 1885, and the Missouri Homeopathic College of Medicine of St. Louis. Located at Pittsburg same year.

Dr. Ethel Hill Sharp, a native of Buffalo, New York was trained as nurse in the W. C. T. U. National Hospital, Chicago. Graduated from Herring Medical College (Homeopathic) of Chicago in 1900. Was located at Emporia, Kansas, until 1892, when she came to Pittsburg.

Dr. Amelia A. Dickinson, a native of Maine, was born in 1871, graduated from high school and Herring Medical College (Homeopathic) of Chicago, in 1900. Was located in Maine and Massachusetts until 1903, when she located in Pittsburg.

Dr. D. O. Munson was born in New York in 1861, but early removed to Canada. Graduated from the Marion Simms Medical College, St. Louis, in 1896. Located in Cherokee in 1899. Came to Pittsburg in 1903.

Dr. T. R. Cave was born at Deputy, Indiana, in 1852. Graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1874. Practiced medicine at his old home until 1882, when he was located at McCune for one year, then moved to Westmoreland, Kansas, where he remained until 1903, when he located in Pittsburg.

Dr. Ivan G. Polick, a native of Austria, was born in 1854. Graduated from the University of Vienna in 1875, came to America and Kansas in 1887, and to Pittsburg in 1903.

Dr. William C. Whinster, a Canadian and a recent graduate of the medical department of Central University of Louisville, has recently located in Pittsburg.

Walnut has three physicians. Of these the oldest is Dr. W. B. Ash, who was born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1850. At the age of fourteen years he moved to Kentucky. Studied medicine and attended one course of lectures. Located at Morganfield in 1874; moved to Walnut in 1877.

Dr. R. B. Stafford was born in Indiana in 1870. Moved to Kansas. Attended Baker University. Graduated from the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, in 1901. Located in Walnut the same year.

Dr. J. J. Cavanaugh graduated from the Creighton University of Omaha, in 1898. Located in Arcadia. Last year moved to Walnut.

Dr. C. A. Smith of Yale, was born at Windsor, Missouri, in 1870. Attended State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. Taught school for a time. Graduated from the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis in 1899, and shortly after located at Yale as physician and surgeon to the Western Coal & Mining Company.

There are at the present time in the county engaged in practice fifty-two regular, seven eclectic and six homeopathic physicians. Of these, fifty-nine are male and six are female.

While the progress of Crawford county in other fields during the past forty years has been rapid, yet medicine has kept abreast of the industries and her sister professions. From the few squatter doctors, with their crude appliances in 1864, today we have sixty-five well equipped and up-to-date physicians and surgeons, fully prepared to meet the demands of our dangerous mine and railroad injuries, and to care for the ills of our increased population. We have two thoroughly equipped hospitals, the Pittsburg City Hospital, a private institution, operated by Drs. G. W. Williams, William Williams, and A. O. Blair, and the Mt. Carmel Hospital, conducted by the Catholic Sisters, and open to the entire profession.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

By J. A. Smith and Arthur Fuller.

It is with a feeling of hesitancy that we undertake the somewhat responsible task of writing even a brief history of the bench and bar of one of the foremost counties of the State of Kansas. Our ability to do justice to some of the characters we fear may be found inadequate and lack of time to make the research and inquiry necessary to enable us to give a full and complete historic sketch, we realize has handicapped us to a great extent.

The existence of the bar covers a period of about the average generation of the human race, and in said time it has furnished a state auditor, a congressman, a judge of the district court and many prominent officials.

Besides these there have always been in its ranks numbers of well-known attorneys, who have ever been recognized in the circles of the profession as talented lawyers.

While many of the older members have yielded to the inevitable law, which fixes the destiny of every man, or sought new fields for the practice of their chosen profession or of other more lucrative callings, other young lawyers in the prime of their physical and mental vigor have taken the places of those no longer here.

These young gentlemen, among whom are some very brilliant and well-cultivated minds, are maintaining an enviable reputation for the

bar and making history that it is to be hoped will be hereafter written by one or more of them.

The present members of the Crawford county bar are as follows: E. W. Arnold, O. T. Boaz, O. O. Boudinot, Campbell and Campbell, Morris Cliggitt, T. W. Cogswell, Curran and Curran, Arthur Fuller, B. S. Gaitskill, W. J. Gregg, John L. Kirkpatrick, W. J. Watson, T. J. Karr, E. M. Mason, W. H. Morris, E. A. Perry, Sanford Pettibone, W. H. Ryan, D. F. Schock, James A. Smith, George H. Stuessi, J. L. Taylor, J. M. Wayde, Widby and Wheeler, D. H. Woolley, and Laura A. Wilson.

The members of the Crawford county bar met at Judge James A. Smith's home in Girard, Kansas, December 12, 1895, to attend a banquet given by himself, wife and daughter Helen, and at the close of the entertainment the Crawford County Bar Association was organized and Judge James A. Smith was elected president, W. J. Gregg, secretary, and Arthur Fuller, treasurer. After this annual meetings were held and a general good time indulged in. At the meeting held at Pittsburg, in December, 1896, Judge Smith responded to the toast, "The Crawford County Bar," which gives a correct history of the bar from its incipiency to that time, and we give it in full.

CRAWFORD COUNTY BAR.

The Crawford county bar, in its first inception, during the spring of 1866, consisted of one member, the respondent to this toast; but before the election in November of the same year there were added thereto J. Thomas Bridgens and Julius Sherwood. Mr. Bridgens—"Tom," as he was known to all of us—died within the present year. He will be remembered as an encyclopedia of legal information, and a most genial and able jurist. Julius Sherwood was a candidate for county attorney in opposition to myself, and was defeated at the first

election of county officers on the organization of the Neutral Lands into a county in November, 1866, after which he left for Texas, and it is reported that he is not now living. In the spring of 1867 the legislature divided the Neutral Lands, which had been organized as Cherokee county, into three parts, giving to Bourbon county five miles and dividing the remainder into two counties, calling the northern half Crawford county, in honor of the then governor, Samuel J. Crawford, and Crawfordsville about two and one-half miles west of the present county seat was designated as the temporary county seat. Young Wallace, a son of the aged Dr. Wallace, an early settler and still living at Arcadia, was made first county attorney proper after the division alluded to, and your respondent was elected first county attorney of Cherokee county. Then came Frank Danford, a young lawyer of ability, who served till January, 1873. A. A. Fletcher followed, and served two years. He was a successful lawyer, but becoming the victim of varied misfortune died not long since in the insane asylum. Daniel Scott was next in order, serving one term. A man in advanced life, he was an able lawyer, one of the old-style common law practitioners, and often talked entertainingly of his early practice in Ohio, with such eminent lawyers as Tom Corwin, when they traveled in company on foot or on horseback with the judge around the circuit, before the modern facilities for travel arrived. Considered eccentric, he was merely dignified, with the old-time formal politeness, which caused him to be regarded as rather stiff in manner, but he was true, honest and cautious in his profession, and was generally respected and generally liked by the bar. He died in Girard some fifteen years since. John T. Voss was elected for two terms, serving until January, 1881. He located in Crawford county in 1867, where he remained until a few years since, when he moved to Colorado, where he still practices law, and is also engaged in the more lucrative business of

mining He is what is termed a sledge-hammer lawyer, ever active, persistent, vigilant, in his client's interest, fighting in his behalf to the bitter end. He has since died. C. Dana Sayrs succeeded him for two terms, ending in January, 1885. He located in the county in 1868, and continued to practice here till '86, when he removed to Chadron, Nebraska, where he prosecutes law and farming. He is one of those whole-souled Virginians, who love to talk of Washington "Vauginia," and the F. F. V.'s, and had the rare gift of winning and keeping friends. His practice commenced in the early days of a new country, and he labored under difficulties belonging to such conditions, as did all young men similarly situated. John Rankin came next, and served one term. He is also of those who have joined the "innumerable caravan." Ed. Van Gundy followed, serving one term, and all violators of law feared him more than any prosecutor the county ever possessed. His ever vigilant and active enforcement of the law undoubtedly defeated him in the next election. Studious and hard-working, he promised to become a most able and brilliant attorney, but death interrupted—for this world. B. S. Gaitskill succeeded him for two terms. He is with us in flesh tonight, and, not to be fulsome in flattery, but honestly truthful, he was an active and faithful prosecutor, and turned more money into the school fund from fines collected than any of his predecessors, and now stands in the front rank of lawyers of this bar. We are not reviewing the absent or gone before it seems at this juncture, for W. H. Morris, our present county attorney, serving his second term, still survives the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" pertaining to the position, and adds to the good fellowship of this occasion.

Then there was Ben Pursal, now of Kansas City, one of the best lawyers that ever belonged to the bar, who always says when the court rules against him: "Don't it beat hel!?" And then Sol Smith, a cousin

of Daniel Webster, with his tongue tied in the middle, who forgets to take off his napkin when going from his meals to court and who is now judge of one of the superior courts in Washington, and Frank Playter, an early settler, a rustler of whom you all know, and D. B. Van Syckle, J. M. Voss, A. Burns, Miller and Lewis, all gone away; James F. St. Clair, now dead, of whom many things might be said; and then there was William Wells, almost brought up in this county, a brilliant young man, who died last year, and James Brown, who has gone to Parkville, Missouri, and Col. C. G. Hawley, who came in 1868, and who served the county four years as probate judge. And Thos. Ping, who was also probate judge for two years, and his son P. I. B. Ping, who was state senator from this county four years, both dead. Then there is Thos. W. Wells, an old settler, who first settled in Osage township, and who has been, and is now, a successful practitioner, and also his two sons, Henry J. and Edwin E. Wells.

And Arthur Fuller, a young man, and also one of the best and ablest members of our bar, who has attained that prominence by his energy, studiousness, and close attention to his business and profession. And John Randolph, his partner, a ripe scholar, who bids fair to surpass his namesake of Roanoke (and who died at Pittsburg, Kansas, 1901).

There are D. H. Woolley and P. P. Campbell, who have been properly designated the orators of the bar. And O. T. Boaz and Morris Cliggitt, both scholars and leading lawyers.

Then there are J. M. Wayde, John J. Campbell, M. F. Bussell, W. J. Gregg, Lyngar & Wheeler, Arnold & Phillips, Brayman & Hill, D. F. Schoch, W. J. Watson, O. W. Mitchem, A. C. Mellette, Mr. Miliken, C. W. Butterworth, T. J. Widby, deputy county attorney, and T. T. Perry and E. A. Perry both old settlers. And there is E. M. Mason, one of the most scholarly and able talkers and at a recent meet-

ing of the bar designated its poet. And there is O. S. Casad, late postmaster and now justice in Pittsburg. And last but not least, comes Tom Cogswell, now assistant attorney general of the state of Kansas for this county. And I came nearly forgetting Col. H. R. Thurston, who was once what might be called the typical police judge of your city and who is now practicing law at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

We have frequently with us such eminent lawyers as Hon. Chas. W. Blair, Hon. H. G. Webb, W. R. Cowley, J. N. Ritter, W. C. Perry, Col. J. R. Hallowell, A. Danford, J. D. Hill, Mart. V. Voss and others.

Our presiding judges have been Hon. D. P. Lowe, W. C. Webb, H. G. Webb, B. W. Perkins, Geo. Chandler, C. O. French, S. H. Allen, and our retiring judge, J. S. West, who has served with great honor and credit to himself and to the public. We all regret to lose him, and wish him all the success and prosperity that a deserving man is entitled to in all his future ventures.

And we believe Walter L. Simons, our judge-elect, will faithfully and impartially carry out the trust imposed in him, if his past life and conduct and great ability are any criterion to guide us.

In responding to this most suggestive toast you will perhaps pardon me—the more especially since you recently by your vote honored me by bestowing upon me the title of the Father of the Crawford county bar—you will pardon me if I become reminiscent. It seems to me much akin to magic—like a fairy-tale—that thirty years ago your respondent, in October, 1866, followed the Indian trail then traveled from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, during the organization of this county, the blue-stem grass tops waving a foot higher than the rider's head, finding few settlers along the timber skirting the streams and none at all on the open prairie. Like magic in truth, does it seem to contrast the conditions of that time to this. The same tract, now gridironed with rail-

roads, honey-combed with mines, columns of smoke attesting the resulting industries; farmhouses, cities, hamlets overrunning into each other, churches, electric cars and lights, water works (and bonds), all the evidences of modern life, force me to recall that on that trip I called at what was then known and afterwards recognized by the United States postoffice department as Iowa City, the only inhabitant, now dead, being Geo. Hobson. His prophecy, then uttered, that he had located the future city of the Neutral Lands at the Cow Creek crossing (just below the Broadway of your city) has been fulfilled, and he lived to see it fulfilled. Near the dividing line between the two counties formerly composing the Neutral Lands, Pittsburg has become the commercial center of the two. Its columns of smoke, ascending unintermittingly, may be seen from the farthest boundaries of both counties. Its industries and its trade, its advantages of every kind, are a source of pride to all who have a proper pride in the peculiar advantages possessed by the section of country in which they live. If Geo. Hobson's prediction now seems to have been reasonable, it is no greater prophecy to assert that in the not remote future the greater half of Crawford county will be united in one city.

[Reply to toast by Jas. A. Smith, of Girard, at the recent attorneys' banquet at Fittsburg.]

OLIVER T. BOAZ.

The subject of this sketch is a man of excellent natural ability and is a college graduate and possesses literary attainments seldom found in western lawyers. He has a sunny disposition, always seeing the humor in things and is courteous in his association with members of the profession and others. He is thoroughly well versed in the law and his arguments to the court and jury are not only logical and convincing but are models of rhetoric and eloquence. He came to Crawford county

about 1880 and soon thereafter became associated with A. A. Fletcher in the practice of law under the firm name of Fletcher and Boaz, at Pittsburg, and has been engaged in the practice since that time, but has devoted a considerable portion of his time to outside business affairs.

HON. P. P. CAMPBELL.

P. P. Campbell came to Neosho county, Kansas, while a small boy with his parents and lived upon a farm until he attained his majority. He attended the district school while at home and afterwards attended the Kansas State University at Lawrence, where he attained quite a reputation for oratorical ability, having been chosen to represent his state at an interstate contest for oratory and receiving the first prize. He afterwards studied law and was admitted to the bar in Wilson county, Kansas, in October, 1889, and immediately came to Pittsburg, where he became associated with T. W. Cogswell, under the firm name of Cogswell and Campbell. Afterwards the firm was dissolved and he formed a partnership with his brother, John J. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Campbell. In 1902 he was elected congressman from the Third congressional district of Kansas, and re-elected to said position in 1904. Since being in Congress he has attained a national reputation as an orator and statesman. He has been specially recognized by the speaker of the House in being called to preside over that body, a distinction seldom given to so young a member or so young a man. He has been also recognized by the president as a man of ability and been entrusted with affairs of importance.

One of the most important things he has done was the introduction of a resolution calling for an investigation of the Standard Oil trust. Mr. Campbell gave up a lucrative law practice to enter the political field, where he is already recognized as one of the strongest young men of the nation.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL

Is a brother of Hon. P. P. Campbell and successfully carries on the law business of the firm. He is recognized as one of the ablest young lawyers of southeastern Kansas, and was earnestly solicited by his friends and admirers to become an applicant for the judgeship in the new 38th judicial district but declined this honor for various reasons.

He served one term as county attorney of Crawford county and refused to be a candidate for renomination. He is now city attorney of Pittsburg and takes an active interest in social and political affairs.

MORRIS CLIGGITT.

Mr. Cliggitt graduated at the Union College of Law of Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1883, and was admitted to the supreme court of the state, June 7, 1883.

In January, 1890, he located in the city of Pittsburg and began the practice in this county. A short time thereafter he associated himself with Ed VanGendy under the firm name of VanGendy & Cliggitt, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. VanGendy. Mr. Cliggitt was appointed assistant United States District attorney for Kansas under the Cleveland administration and served from December, 1892, until July, 1893, when he resigned. Mr. Cliggitt is one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Kansas and so recognized by the profession. He is a close student, an untiring worker and strictly honest and reliable. He makes his clients' cause his own and while he treats his opponent with courtesy and respect he uses every honorable means to serve the interest of his client. His opinions are quoted by other members of the bar and always have weight with the court not only because of his ability and industry in briefing his cases but on account of his honesty in his positions. Mr. Cliggitt is not only a good lawyer but he is a public-spirited gentleman. He takes deep interest in all public

affairs, and has done as much toward the upbuilding of the city of Pittsburg as any resident of the city; especially is this true along educational lines. Schools and the public library are matters of deep interest to him. He also devotes considerable time to literature. His library in his home is perhaps one of the best private libraries in the state, and his general reading has covered a wide range.

He is a lover of good music and fine pictures and possesses musical instruments and the walls of his home are adorned with fine pictures.

He enjoys perhaps the most lucrative law practice in the county consisting largely of corporation practice.

T. W. COGSWELL

Was admitted to the bar in the state of California, in 1861, came to Kansas in 1869 and located in Osage Mission (now St. Paul), Neosho county, where he practiced law for a number of years. He served as county attorney of that county in 1878 and 1879. Afterward he located in Pittsburg, this county, and was the senior member of the firm of Cogswell & Campbell. He was appointed assistant attorney general, but served only a short time.

After the firm of Cogswell & Campbell dissolved he formed a partnership with W. J. Gregg under the name of Cogswell & Gregg. Some years later he quit the practice of law and lived on a farm east of Pittsburg. He is now holding the office of justice of the peace in the city of Pittsburg.

While in the active practice he was attorney in some very important cases in both Neosho county and Crawford county. Among those in Neosho county was the case of State of Kansas *vs.* Willie Sells, in which defendant was charged with the murder of his father, mother and brother. At the time the defendant was about fourteen years of age. He was convicted and is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary.

The case attracted the attention of the whole county for a long time on account of the youth of the defendant and the heinous nature of the crime.

The case of the State *vs.* Frankie Morris is another murder case in which Mr. Cogswell made an able defense, and succeeded in having the case dismissed. His client was charged with administering poison to her mother and causing her death in order to collect the insurance on her mother's life. Mr. Cogswell was identified with the early settlement of Neosho county and took an active part in the litigation of that day. He has enjoyed the reputation of being a good lawyer and a good citizen wherever he has lived. His knowledge of law makes him an exceptionally good justice of the peace and few cases are appealed from his court.

CURRAN & CURRAN.

This firm of attorneys is composed of John J. Curran and Andrew J. Curran, brothers. They began the practice of law in Pittsburg in the year 1895. Andrew J. Curran is a graduate of the celebrated Michigan University at Ann Arbor and John J. attended the law school at Lawrence, Kansas.

Through their industry and careful attention to business this firm has established a lucrative law practice and are regarded as able young lawyers. They have been engaged as attorneys in some important litigation and represent some of the substantial business concerns of the city and county.

BENNETTE S. GAITSKILL.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the state of Kentucky. Attended the University of West Virginia, where he took a law course. He came to Crawford county in 1882, and was associated with C. Dana Sayers under the firm name of Sayers & Gaitskill. He was elected to

the office of county attorney in 1888 and served two terms. In 1898 he was again elected county attorney and served one term. At the latter date he was nominated by the Republican party, although he had been a lifelong Democrat. He also received the Democratic nomination and by the united vote of both parties was elected over the candidate of the Populist party. Mr. Gaitskill has made a specialty of the criminal practice and has for the last fifteen years been retained in nearly all of the important criminal cases in the county. He is a resourceful trial lawyer and an effective speaker and is regarded as one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the state. He has a genial disposition and is well liked by all who know him. He received the Democratic nomination for judge of the Sixth judicial district at the last election, and made a hard fight during the campaign, but with his party was defeated.

He has always taken an active part in politics and is well known over the entire state.

THOMAS J. WIDBY

Is a graduate of the Union College of Law of Chicago, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of Illinois in 1879. He came to Kansas in 1879 and located at Burlington, Coffey county, where he practiced law until 1885, when he located in Girard. While living at Girard he held the office of city clerk and city attorney respectively, and in 1896 was elected to the office of county attorney on the Populist ticket, which office he held for one term.

In 1899 he located in the city of Pittsburg and continued the practice of law. He was appointed city attorney by Mayor Hunter and served for one term, when a change of administration occurred and his successor was appointed.

Mr. Widby is a hard-working and painstaking lawyer and a suc-

Arthur Fuller.

cessful practitioner. He is associated with Frederick B. Wheeler under the firm name of Widby & Wheeler.

FREDERICK B. WHEELER

Graduated from the law department of the State University in 1895 and immediately began the practice of law at Pittsburg, where he has remained ever since. In 1898 he was elected representative of the twenty-fourth representative district of the state of Kansas by the Populist party and served one term. He is associated with T. J. Widby in the practice of law and insurance business. He is an energetic young lawyer and a successful business man.

T. J. KARR

Graduated from the law department of the Kansas State University and began the practice of law at Girard about 1900.

He is a young man of considerable literary attainment and has a good knowledge of the law. He is of studious habits and is strictly honest and reliable.

E. M. MASON

Read law in the office of VanSyckel & Wells in 1888 and was admitted to the bar of Crawford county in 1889. Mr. Mason has a college education and is a natural student. He followed the vocation of teaching until late in life he took up the law. He is a man of good natural ability and of fine attainments, has held the office of justice of the peace in the city of Girard and has taken an active part in politics. Now holds the office of deputy district clerk and his knowledge of law makes him exceptionally well qualified for the duties of the office. He is one of the best stump speakers in the county and is thoroughly familiar with the political history of the country.

ARTHUR FULLER.

Arthur Fuller, born in Macoupin county, state of Illinois, is now

forty-six years old. He received a common school education and attended the high school at Springfield, Illinois. He came to Crawford county, Kansas, and at the age of eighteen years commenced teaching school and continued for four terms, after which he commenced reading law with D. B. VanSyckel in the city of Girard, Kansas, and was admitted to the bar to practice law by Judge B. W. Perkins at the fall term of Crawford county court in 1882, and was admitted to the supreme court of Kansas in 1885. Immediately after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership in the practice of law with John T. Voss, then considered the ablest lawyer in Crawford county. Afterwards, John T. Voss leaving for Colorado, Mr. Fuller formed a partnership with John Randolph, which partnership continued until the death of John Randolph, which was in 1901; since that time he has continued the practice by himself.

Arthur Fuller was the attorney for the First National Bank of Girard for fifteen years, and attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company since 1886. Mr. Fuller was employed as one of the attorneys in the Frontenac explosion cases, said explosion occurring in 1888 at Mine No. 2 of the C. & P. C. & M. Co., which resulted in the death of fifty miners, and the said company was sued by the heirs at law of said miners in sum of about $10,000.00 each, and said cases were vigorously prosecuted in courts of this county for ten years, when they were all settled and adjusted by compromise.

Mr. Fuller has been employed in a great deal of railroad litigation and other important civil and criminal cases. He is considered one of the best corporation and criminal lawyers in southeastern Kansas. He has attained this eminence by his studious and energetic efforts to place himself at the head of his profession, and upon the recommendation of the bar of Crawford county, the Republican central committee of Craw-

ford county, all the county officials, nearly all of the business men of Girard and Pittsburg and many of the citizens of the county, he was appointed by the governor, the first judge of the Thirty-eighth judicial district, just established by an act of the legislature in March, 1905.

J. A. TAYLOR.

He graduated at the Kansas State University law department and commenced the practice of law at Pittsburg, Kansas, and soon thereafter devoted his time more especially to real estate and loan business. He is a young man of good habits and exhibits some skill as a lawyer and is very active and successful in his present business.

CAPTAIN W. H. MORRIS.

Has been a resident of Kansas and a member of the bar for a great many years but until the last few years has been engaged in other pursuits than that of practicing law. He was elected county attorney of Crawford county and served two terms. In 1896 he was elected auditor of the state of Kansas, which office he held one term. He was again a candidate for the office of county attorney in 1904 but was defeated by the present incumbent, J. M. Wayde.

Captain Morris has repeatedly held the office of justice of the peace in Pittsburg. He served as a captain in a Kansas regiment during the war. He was a successful prosecutor and one of the most impartial prosecuting attorneys the county ever had. He is a very pleasant gentleman and possessed of scholarly attainments, and has fine natural ability.

MISS LAURA A. WILSON.

Miss Wilson has the distinction of being the only woman ever admitted to the Crawford county bar. Miss Wilson, while serving as stenographer in the office of Fuller & Randolph, in Pittsburg, read law and after passing an excellent written examination was admitted to

practice law. She has never engaged in the practice of law, however, but has for several years occupied a position in the postoffice at the city of Pittsburg.

D. H. WOOLLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pennington Point, McDonough county, Illinois, October 6, 1862, and received a common school education in said county, and came to Crawford county, Kansas, with his parents in March, 1873. He attended high school two years in Osage Mission, Neosho county, Kansas, one year in the Kansas University at Lawrence, and one year in the Normal School at Ft. Scott, Kansas, after which he taught school in Kansas and Illinois for four years. He read law in the office of Ed VanGundy, and on the 30th day of August, 1889, was admitted to the bar to practice law in the district court of Crawford county, Kansas, October 7, 1896, to the supreme court of this state, and on December 14, 1893, admitted to practice law in the federal courts. He was appointed deputy county attorney of Crawford county, in January, 1903, and reappointed to said position in January, 1905, which position he now holds, and has held several other positions in the said city of Girard.

D. H. Woolley is a young man of scholarly attainments and displays a good deal of oratorical skill and has become quite proficient in the legal profession. He makes a good deputy county attorney, and by his studiousness and attention to business bids fair to become one of the leading lawyers of the county.

E. A. PERRY.

Has practiced law and dealt in real estate in the city of Cherokee for the last twenty-five years. He owns property there and does quite a business.

He is a genial, warm-hearted man and is called "Judge" by all who know him, although he has never occupied a judicial position.

JAMES A. SMITH.

Served in the war of the rebellion as a non-commissioned officer in an Illinois regiment. Came to Ft. Scott, Kansas, in 1865. Read law in the office of General C. W. Blair and W. C. Webb and was admitted to the bar of Bourbon county in 1866. In November, 1866, he was elected county attorney for what was known as the Neutral Strip, which composed a strip of territory twenty-five miles east and west and fifty miles north and south, and which was divided in 1867 into the counties of Cherokee, Crawford and part of Bourbon. After the division Judge Smith was in Cherokee county and was elected the first county attorney of Cherokee county. He removed to Crawford county in 1875 and located at the city of Cherokee. He was elected probate judge of Crawford county in November, 1876, and held the office for four consecutive terms. He was again elected to said office in November, 1888, and held the office for one term. He has held the office of justice of the peace in the city of Girard for several years last past. On account of holding the offices above mentioned, Judge Smith never engaged exclusively in the practice of his profession. He enjoys the distinction of holding one office for more consecutive terms than any other county officer, thus showing his popularity and the esteem in which he is held by the people of Crawford county. He was admitted to the supreme court February 7, 1884. He has been admitted to practice in the federal courts and also the pension and claim department at Washington. Judge Smith has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the old soldiers, their widows and orphans, and has secured more pensions and increases of pensions than any other man in the county. Being the oldest living member of the Crawford county bar, he is the best qualified of any one in the county to give a true history of the bench and bar of the county.

W. J. GREGG.

A former resident of Pittsburg, where he read law in the office of T. W. Cogswell and afterward formed a partnership with Mr. Cogswell and practiced for several years. A few years ago he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and recently located at Tulsa, Indian Territory. Mr. Gregg grew to manhood on a farm in this county.

E. W. ARNOLD.

Read law in the office of John T. Voss and Arthur Fuller in 1882, but before being admitted to the bar he became engaged in the real estate and loan business and for several years devoted his entire time and energy to that business. Later and about 1890 he again took up the law and after further study passed his examination and was admitted to the bar of this county.

His experience in the real estate and loan business caused him to make a specialty of real estate law, and he is considered an expert on titles.

L. H. PHILLIPS.

Read law in the office of Arthur Fuller and was admitted to the bar at the July term of district court, 1891.

Before beginning the practice, he attended the University of Georgetown, D. C., from the law department of which he graduated in 1894, with the degree of LL. M., since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in this county. He has been deputy county attorney and city attorney.

He is now a member of the firm of Ryan & Phillips. He has met with a reasonable degree of success in the practice of law in this county and is looked upon as one of the promising young men of the bar of this county.

J. M. WAYDE.

Graduated from the law department of the State University of Kansas in 1889 and located at Pittsburg in the practice of law in 1900. He has held the office of justice of the peace in said city for several terms, and in 1902 was elected to the office of county attorney, and re-elected in 1904. He has made a successful prosecutor and endeavors to protect the interest of the county in every way. He is regarded as one of our best trial lawyers and as a conscientious, hard-working attorney.

GEORGE H. STUESSI.

Graduated in the law department of Kansas State University in June, 1904, and admitted to practice law in this state in the supreme court in same month, and located in Pittsburg, Kansas, in the practice of law in September, 1904. He is a bright young man, and without doubt will succeed in his profession.

W. H. RYAN.

William H. Ryan was born in Omaha, Nebraska, August 15, 1857, moved to Neosho county, Kansas, with his parents in June, 1870, attended the public school in said county and afterwards the Catholic School at Osage Mission, now St. Paul, Kansas. He was appointed postmaster by President Arthur, at Brazilton, Crawford county, in 1882. He was elected representative in 1892 and state senator in 1896 to the Kansas legislature from Crawford county, by the Democratic and Populist parties and while in the legislature he served for four sessions on the judiciary committee.

He was admitted to the bar in Crawford county by Judge Walter L. Simons at the March term, 1898, in the district court of said county.

He was elected mayor of the city of Girard in April, 1898, and was the Democratic nominee of the Democratic party for Congress in

the third congressional district of the state of Kansas in 1904. He is a member of the law firm of Ryan & Phillips, located at Girard. Senator Ryan is a forcible speaker, and has been very successful in the practice of law, obtaining a verdict for his clients in some very important cases, and bids fair to gain distinction in the legal profession in the county and state.

JOHN L. KIRKPATRIC.

This young lawyer graduated in the law department of the State University of Kansas in June, 1904, and in the same month was admitted in the supreme court to practice law, and located in Pittsburg, Kansas, in the fall of 1904 in the practice of law, and from all appearances he will make his mark and succeed in the profession.

WILLIAM J. WATSON.

Born January 1, 1872, near Cato, Crawford county. Read law in the office of Fuller & Randolph at Pittsburg and was admitted to the bar of Crawford county. He afterward graduated from the law department of the Kansas State University in 1896, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in May, 1896. Was elected justice of the peace in 1897.

He practiced law at Pittsburg until the war with Spain was declared in April, 1898, and volunteers called for, when he enlisted and was chosen first lieutenant of Company D, of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, which regiment was commanded by Colonel, now General, Fred Funston.

In the early part of the war in the Philippines, on March 24, 1899, he was promoted on the field of battle, for bravery, to the office of captain. In the battle of Guiginto, Luzon island, he received a rifle ball through the chest and lungs which necessitated his withdrawal from active service for some time. He returned to the United States and

was discharged from the Twentieth Kansas. He re-enlisted October 31, 1899, in the Fortieth United States volunteers and was again sent to the Philippines as captain of his company. He was again wounded in the left foot, which resulted in the loss of the leg, in battle of Cagayan de Mesimio, Mindinao, P. I., April 7, 1900. He returned to the United States and was discharged from the army July 1, 1901. On April 1, 1902, he was appointed postmaster of Pittsburg, which position he now occupies.

The practice of his profession was interrupted by the Spanish war and his duties as postmaster prevent him from devoting any of his time to the practice of law.

He is a young man of good ability, and has a thorough knowledge of law. He contemplates resuming the practice at some future time and making a success of his profession.

He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him and especially by the soldiers who served in his command.

DAVID F. SCHOCK.

Is a young lawyer of ability and studious habits. He is moral, honest and upright, and is well liked by his associates and those who know him best. He applies himself to the study of his cases and comes into court prepared to try his cases well. His practice has been largely confined to justice practice, in which he has met with success. He is not so aggressive as some of the other young lawyers, but with experience he will probably gain more confidence in himself and be able to occupy a prominent position in the profession.

O. O. BOUDINOT.

Mr. Boudinot read law in the office of John Randolph at Pittsburg some years ago and was admitted to the bar of this county.

He is a man of more than average ability and possesses a fair

knowledge of the law. He is aggressive and fearless in the trial of cases and is fairly successful in the practice.

SANDFORD PETTIBONE.

This attorney recently came to our county and commenced the practice of law in Pittsburg, and has gained some reputation as a good lawyer while with us. He is an old soldier and served his country with distinction and lost both feet in battle during the Civil war.

The District Court.

Prior to 1867, the territory of which Crawford county is composed belonged to what was known as the "Cherokee Neutral Strip" and attached to Bourbon county for judicial purposes and was first in what was known as the fourth and afterward the sixth judicial district of Kansas, and was presided over by D. M. Valentine as judge, who was succeeded by D. P. Lowe until 1867, when Crawford county was made a separate corporation or county and attached to the sixth judicial district, which district was then composed of the counties of Linn, Bourbon and Crawford, and presided over by the following judges successively: Hon. D. P. Lowe, Mart V. Voss. March 1, 1870, Crawford county was attached to the eleventh judicial district, said district being composed of Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery counties, and presided over by the following judges successively: Hon. W. C. Webb, H. G. Webb, B. W. Perkins and George Chandler. March 1, 1889, by an act of the legislature, it was reattached to the sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Linn, Bourbon and Crawford, and presided over by the following judges: C. O. French, J. S. West, S. H. Allen, J. S. West and Walter L. Simons. March, 1905, by an act of the legislature, Crawford county was made the thirty-eighth judicial district of the state of Kansas, and Arthur Fuller of Girard, Kansas, was appointed by Governor E. W. Hoch, its first judge and is now serving as such.

HON. D. P. LOWE.

The second district judge was Hon. D. P. Lowe, who at the time of his election lived at Mound City, Linn county, Kansas, and after his election he moved to Ft. Scott. In 1867 the legislature divided what theretofore constituted the fourth judicial district into three districts, viz., the fourth, fifth and sixth. Judge Lowe was first appointed judge of the 6th and was afterward elected and served until 1870, when he was elected to Congress. Judge Lowe was one of the ablest jurists in the state, was very popular with the members of the bar in his district and with the people generally, and his decisions were considered models of judicial wisdom.

He died at Ft. Scott soon after his term in Congress expired, and as a mark of esteem the members of the bar of Bourbon county caused his portrait to be framed and hung upon the wall of the court room in Ft. Scott, where it can be seen at all times.

MARTIN V. VOSS.

The third district judge was Martin V. Voss, who served but a short time and held but one term of court in Crawford county. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Lowe, who resigned when elected to Congress. Judge Voss died before his term expired. He was perhaps the closest student and hardest worker of all the judges who have ever presided as district judge of this county. He was a very able lawyer and would have made an excellent judge had he lived. His death was mourned by the members of the bar of his district.

W. C. WEBB.

On the 2d of March, 1870, the legislature created the eleventh judicial district, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Howard, and the Hon. William C. Webb was its first judge. At that time he was about forty-six years old and was

then recognized as a very able lawyer. Judge Webb held one term of court in each county of his district and then was appointed official reporter of the supreme court.

Judge Webb died in Topeka in 1878 at the age of seventy-four years.

H. G. WEBB.

At the general election in November, 1870, the Hon. Henry G. Webb was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district for the full term of four years. In 1873 he resigned his office. He was considered one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Kansas, and was a very successful practitioner. He was a fine orator and a man far above the average in ability.

HON. BISHOP W. PERKINS.

In 1873 Bishop W. Perkins, then a young man about thirty-one years of age, was appointed to serve out the unexpired term of Henry G. Webb, and in 1874 he was elected for the full term of four years and re-elected in 1878. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to Congress, where he remained until March, 1891. He was afterward appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. B. P. Plumb. Senator Perkins died June 20, 1894. While not possessing the legal learning and ability of some of his predecessors, he made an excellent judge and possessed great executive ability. He developed into a successful politician and would have made a statesman of unusual ability had he lived.

HON. GEORGE CHANDLER.

In the November, 1882, election George Chandler of Independence, Kansas, was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district to succeed Hon. B. W. Perkins, and was re-elected in 1886.

During his second term of district judge he was appointed by

President Harrison first assistant secretary of interior and served until the close of President Harrison's administration.

Judge Chandler was a hard student and a good lawyer and possessed fine natural ability. He was inclined to be irritable and at times extremely dictatorial, and for these reasons was not popular with members of the bar, and many of them were not sorry when he resigned to accept a position under the federal government.

He remained at Washington, D. C., after his term expired and practiced law in the courts there until recently he located at Oklahoma City, where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

HON. C. O. FRENCH.

March 1, 1889, by an act of the legislature, Crawford county was made a part of the sixth judicial district, which then was composed of the counties of Bourbon, Linn and Crawford. Hon. C. O. French was serving as judge but soon thereafter resigned, leaving two years of his term unexpired.

Judge French was a very popular judge and had the faculty of disposing of business more rapidly than any one who ever presided as judge of the district court of the county. His decisions were very seldom reversed by the supreme court.

HON. J. S. WEST.

Upon the resignation of Judge French, J. S. West was appointed to fill the position of district judge for one year, and until the next regular election. At the election held in 1890 he was defeated by Hon. S. H. Allen of Linn county, who held the office for one year, and at the election held in November, 1891, Judge West was elected over his opponent, Judge Allen, for the term of four years and served until 1896.

Judge West was a young man when first elected but made a good

judge and was well liked by the members and others interested in court proceedings.

He refused to be a candidate for renomination but preferred the practice of law. Since then he has served as assistant attorney general under Attorney General Goddard and served as chief clerk in Governor Bailey's office. He was a candidate for the appointment of judge of supreme court to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Pollock, but did not receive the appointment. He is now a member of the firm of Rossington, Smith & West of Topeka, one of the strongest law firms in the state.

HON. S. H. ALLEN.

Was elected judge of the sixth judicial district in the fall of 1890 for one year to fill out the unexpired term of Judge French. He was defeated in the election of November, 1891, by Judge West.

Judge Allen was a careful and painstaking officer and was thoroughly well versed in the law and made an excellent judge. In 1892 he was elected justice of the supreme court of the state of Kansas and served one term. He has written many able opinions to be found in the Kansas reports. He is now a member of the firm of Valentine, Goddard & Valentine of Topeka, Kansas, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

HON. WALTER L. SIMONS.

The next in order and the last judge elected in the sixth judicial district was Walter L. Simons of Ft. Scott, Kansas, who was first elected in November, 1899, at which election he was the only candidate, having received the nomination of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties. Before the close of Judge Simons' second term a change in the election law made it necessary to appoint a judge of the sixth judicial district for one year and until the general election in 1904. Judge Simons received the appointment, and at the election in 1904 was again re-elected

for the full term of four years. If he serves out his present term he will have served a period of thirteen years as judge of the sixth judicial district.

By a recent act of the legislature Crawford county has been taken out of the sixth judicial district and made a district by itself and numbered thirty-eight (as mentioned above).

Judge Simons was well qualified for the position when first elected, having practiced law in Kansas for twenty-five years, during which time he has been employed in some very important litigation, both civil and criminal.

He was always studious and painstaking and in his many years of active practice became thoroughly familiar with Kansas statistics and reports. He is a high-minded, conscientious gentleman, an able jurist and one of the very best judges in the state of Kansas. He is always courteous in his manner toward every one and honest in his decisions. He is very popular among the people generally and will probably hold his position as long as he desires.

DANIEL M. VALENTINE.

D. M. Valentine was born in Shelby county, Ohio, on June 18, 1830. When he was six years old his father moved to Indiana, taking Mr. Valentine with him, locating near Lafayette. In 1854 he moved to Adair county, Iowa, where he lived until 1859, when he moved to Kansas, arriving in Kansas on July 5 of that year. He located first in Leavenworth, but remained there only about one year, moving from that city to Franklin county, Kansas. In Franklin county he lived for a short time in the village of Peoria, and for a short time in the now defunct town of Ohio City, but lived in Ottawa during the greater part of his residence of fifteen years in that county. On April 1, 1875, he moved from Ottawa to Topeka, where he has continued to reside ever since.

In Adair county, Iowa, he was county surveyor for about three years. During this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He served as county attorney of Adair county for a time, and also acted as ex-officio judge of the county. In 1861 he was elected a representative of the legislature from Franklin county, Kansas, and in 1862 was returned to the legislature as a senator. He was elected as judge of the district court of the fourth judicial district in 1864. This district was at that time the largest one in the state, and was composed of the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Neosho. For judicial purposes the counties of Crawford and Cherokee were attached to Bourbon county and the counties of Labette and Neosho to Allen county.

At the general election held in 1868 he was elected to the supreme bench of Kansas, taking his position in January, 1869. He remained on the supreme bench for twenty-four years, retiring therefrom in January, 1893. Since January 15, 1893, he has been in the practice of the law at Topeka, Kansas, being the senior member of the firm of Valentine, Goddard & Valentine.

CHAPTER IX.

REMINISCENCES OF TEN YEARS IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

The close of the Civil war was followed by a large emigration from the middle and western states to the then new state of Kansas. The great abundance of cheap land, and the great possibilities in the southeastern portion, including a large tract formerly owned by the Osage and Cherokee Indians, became widely known, and soon attracted many thousand settlers. There were many choice and beautiful valleys, varying in width from a few rods to a mile or more, watered by running streams and skirted with a variety of growing timber.

Settlements were first made in these valleys because of their proximity to timber, and the prevailing opinion that the soil was superior to that of the uplands. Box houses, log cabins, and plain cottages marked the dwelling places of these early, hardy pioneers.

After the home came the school house filled with children of school age. Later on these rural temples of learning were constructed in every school district in the county, and in each one was opened a school for several months during the year. Often times, as the claims of the Gospel were being felt, church and Sabbath school services were conducted in these school houses by devout men and women.

But few regularly ordained ministers had come as yet to the country. Truly "the harvest was great but the laborers were few." The Methodists had a working force in numerous places, and often conducted camp meetings in the groves along the streams. The Baptists, Christians, and other denominations had a limited following. The call for more

ministers and more preaching was long and loud. Presbyterians were like the lost sheep of the House of Israel. They were very few and often very far apart. Our home was then in the central part of Kansas, over two hundred miles from the Cherokee lands. Letters written by ministers well acquainted with the destitute condition of this promising country, had a strong influence in bringing us at once in touch with the work.

Our first experience began at a meeting of the Presbytery of Neosho, held in April, 1868, at Fort Scott. Here every delegate was enthused with the magnitude and importance of the Master's work. The educational interest as represented in the Presbyterian Academy, at Geneva, Allen county, consumed much time and attention. Petitions for the organization of new churches called for immediate action, and laid a weight of great responsibility on the Presbytery. The amount of business transacted and the spirit in which it was done showed the wisdom and zeal of these consecrated men.

Forty miles across a rolling prairie, and twenty miles north of the Indian Territory, was a rural settlement composed of a large number of families with many kinds of religious faith without a Presbyterian organization. Here our first sermon was delivered in a log cabin, the home of David Calhoun and family, in the presence of a large and interested audience. The text was taken from the sixth chapter of Hebrews, Saint Paul's searching question, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation?" The congregation filled the room to overflowing, and was intensely interested in all that was said and done. Our pulpit was a plain stand, placed near the center of the room, from which the speaker could best be seen and heard. This we were afterwards informed was the first Presbyterian sermon ever preached in Crawford county.

A few weeks later Rev. E. K. Lynn and Elder Daniel Covert, by appointment of Presbytery, organized the first church of the Presbyterian denomination. The services were held in the cabin home of Thomas I. Coffland, two miles south of Monmouth. Mr. Coffland was a man of pronounced Christian virtues, and was extremely desirous that his own household and those of his neighbors should enjoy church privileges. Associated with him in the office of ruling elder was John McLaughlin, a man of eminent piety and a great worker in the Master's cause.

Handicapped as we were in many ways, the church grew in spiritual interest and power. Baxter Springs, a thriving town in Cherokee county, was at this time calling for an organization of the Presbyterian church. Rev. I. L. Hawkins, an aged minister from southern Illinois, was conducting services in a public hall. Our attention had been called previously to the place, and to the necessity of locating there as a home missionary, but finding it already occupied, the plan was abandoned. Jacksonville, a small village of Crawford county, having a small organization, was grouped with the Monmouth church, and placed under our care. Here on alternate Sabbaths, services were held in a schoolhouse, and sometimes in a neighboring grove and public hall. Shaking with a chill on one occasion, we attempted to preach a sermon in this village hall. The effect upon the audience remains to the present day a matter of serious conjecture. In the fall of the year often whole families were prostrated with chills and fever. At Monmouth, in addition to preaching the Gospel, we conducted for several months a district school, and were thus brought in contact with all of the children of school age in the entire neighborhood. Some of these, we are pleased to mention, afterwards became successful business men.

Girard had now become the county seat and was enjoying the luxury of a special boom. In the month of October, 1869, after a num-

ber of preaching services had been conducted in the district court room, we organized the Third Presbyterian Church in Crawford county. Hugh Lee was chosen ruling elder, and Joseph Marsh, deacon. In all, the roll showed the names of seven members, nearly all of which were ladies. Using various places for holding public services during the following fall and winter, the time came in the spring when the congregation decided to build a church for its own use.

The matter of its financial ability to undertake a work of such magnitude was a grave question. The ladies, who are always ready and willing to lend a helping hand on such occasions, met with good success in their efforts to start a building fund. To supplement their labors, we decided to make an eastern trip, stopping at numerous places along the way. Calling at the home of Mr. Sherwood in Indianapolis, we were taken into a side room and asked how much we were expecting to raise in the city. To this we answered we did not know what we would raise. Again we were asked the question, "How much do you think I ought to give you?" Again we replied that we did not know. "Then," said Mr. Sherwood, "I'll tell you what I shall do. I will give you a reaper and mower combined. Come down in the morning at nine o'clock, and I will give you an order. They are now in Kansas City." The order was given and the reaper and mower were sold later to a Crawford county farmer for one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Through Mr. Joy, of Detroit, on personal application, we obtained a deed of a church lot valued at two hundred and fifty dollars. By a number of lumber dealers in Chicago, handsome donations were made, and reduced prices freely given. Railroad companies, over whose lines our shipments were to be made, generously lowered their rates, and thus saved the church many needed dollars. A church dining hall, conducted on the State Fair grounds at Fort Scott, after all outstanding claims

were met and canceled, netted the church the sum of three hundred dollars. A festival held at Girard by the ladies of the congregation contributed a large sum to the building fund.

Thus, after long and persistent effort, a church building costing over three thousand dollars was completed and dedicated. Rev. James B. McClure, of Chicago, a brother of the writer, delivered the dedicatory sermon, taking for his text the words of the Psalmist, "Thy righteousness is like the great mountains." Having now a home we could call our own, the congregation began to increase and the roll of membership to steadily advance. The original number seven has grown to thirty-six times that number, making it the seventh largest church on the roll of the presbytery. On the Sabbath following the dedication of the church at Girard, the new church at Monmouth was dedicated also by Rev. McClure of Chicago. The congregation here were profoundly grateful for the advanced step which they had steadily and successfully made. This was a rural congregation largely composed of industrious, thrifty farmers, who were willing to share their earnings in the support of the gospel. We would gladly place on record the names of many of these men and woman did time and space permit.

Cherokee, eight miles east of Monmouth, had developed into a thriving business town. A few faithful Presbyterians had settled in the community and were anxious to have a church organized in their midst. After looking over the field and conducting a few preliminary services, an organization was effected in the public school house. Henry Heimer and Milton Baird were chosen and ordained as ruling elders, and Harlan Emerson, deacon.

For several years we preached to this congregation in connection with Girard and Monmouth, involving an aggregate of many hundreds of miles of travel. For this laborious service we purchased an active,

wiry mustang pony and paid a good Methodist brother five dollars to train him to the use of bridle and saddle. It was, to say the least, a hazardous undertaking, for Jack, as he was called, was exceedingly treacherous. When turned over for future service after several weeks of training, we could see the demon of mischief flashing from his keen black eyes. We knew that eternal vigilance was the price of our security. On one occasion Jack "got the drop," and in an instant hurled us swiftly to the ground, made a semi-circle in the open prairie, turned the saddle half way on his side, and suddenly stopped, as if to see what had happened to the little preacher. We cautiously approached him, adjusted the half-turned saddle, mounted him, and resumed our journey homeward. Later on Jack was placed on the market, and for a sum quite satisfactory to our estimation of his value, passed forever out of our control and ownership.

Privations and hardships incident to living along the border line were nearly of every degree and order. At first provisions of every kind were very dear and scarce. Sugar, flour, tea and coffee were in many homes considered as luxuries. The dwellings of the poorer class were exceedingly plain in all lines of furniture. Many a time have we approached our garret bed room by means of a common ladder. The board floor was loose and dangerous, not a window light was anywhere to be seen—darkness and gloom reigned supreme. Stopping over night with some faithful elder, whose family comprised a goodly number, was sure to involve the use of the pallet, spread on the main floor after the junior members had retired.

As a solace to all these scenes of poverty and self-denial, we have the sure promise, "He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." Ten years of home mission work in a new country is sure to abound in

a variety of interesting scenes and incidents. Many funerals, often involving many hours of wearisome travel across the prairies, must be attended. Calls, clerical service at the marriage altar by day and night demand a favorable response regardless of consequences. Think of attending a wedding at four o'clock in the morning, seven miles from the minister's home, facing a Kansas blizzard all the way. We took precaution on one occasion and made the trip the night before, lodging comfortably at the bride's home. At the appointed hour, in a storm of wind and blinding snow, the wedding party arrived and the marriage vows were taken. Think again of a marriage scene enacted in a sparsely settled community, where the guests, so far from home, were entertained over night by friendly neighbors; where in the darkness of the stormy night, and the obscurity of the prairie roads, the greatest danger of losing the way was a constant menace. Fortunately for wife and myself, we were assigned quarters at the bride's home. Others, not so fortunate, started out in rain, sleet and darkness to reach their destination. All were successful but one couple, who, becoming confused and bewildered, wandered over the prairie until nearly morning. As the gray light began to appear, they saw where they were, and much relieved, though weak from exposure and loss of sleep, they soon reached the bride's home and were tenderly and affectionately welcomed.

By a large majority of the voters of Crawford county, we were called to fill the office of county superintendent of public instruction, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. This new responsibility brought with it a sense of obligation that led to the holding of the Normal School for teachers—the first of its kind in the state of Kansas. We were ably assisted by a corps of teachers which we were enabled to secure at Girard and other neighboring towns. The school continued in session for four weeks and the following summer was renewed, result-

ing in a higher standard of qualification and an enlarged degree of scholarship. District schools claimed and received our closest attention. Township associations were also organized and conducted with much profit to those engaged in teaching. In every possible way the cause of education was made to assume a degree of importance corresponding with the nature and dignity of its claims.

The limited number of ministers in those early days, and the many places where whole communities were destitute of gospel privileges required at our hand a large amount of itinerary work. Walnut, a small village in the northwestern part of the county; Mulberry Grove, in the eastern portion; Cato neighborhood on the north, McCune on the south, and Pittsburg on the southeast, all places of prospective importance, demanded and received our time and service. At Pittsburg, our first sermon was delivered in a public hall above the postoffice, where two country roads crossed. This was the first preaching service ever held in the village by a Presbyterian minister. At McCune, long before the town was organized, we preached in the public school house in the afternoon. At many times and places we presided at Sabbath school associations and assisted in making out an interesting and successful program.

The County Sunday School Association was organized in the summer of 1869, on the banks of Lightning Creek, near the village of Crawfordsville. Here the writer was chosen president and retained in office during his ten years' residence in the county. The annual conventions of this association never failed to elicit the deepest interest on the part of every township in the county. Public addresses of a high order by speakers from home and abroad, reports of the different schools, discussions of practical subjects having a bearing upon the work, interspersed with music often by the children of different neighborhoods, all served to arouse a deeper interest and lead to better results.

At the close of our educational work as county superintendent, the church at Girard, then without a pastor, extended a unanimous call for our service during the coming year. This was now the tenth and last year of our missionary work in southeastern Kansas. We had in this time become thoroughly acquainted with all parts of Crawford county, knew personally a large number of its citizens, had preached the gospel or made Sabbath school addresses in their school houses, had visited many of them in their homes, had presided at their educational and religious assemblies, had pronounced the marriage benedictions at their weddings, and had performed the sad rites of burial at their graves. We had seen the fruits of our humble labors in the organization of three churches and the promise of many more in the development of out-stations under our care. Places where the gospel had won its first converts and reared its first temples were then evidencing what they have since become, important centers of commerce, education and religion. The first normal school held in the state, with its strong corps of teachers and liberal roll of attendance, we have since seen multiplied on every hand, patronized on the largest scale and upheld by legislative enactment and public favor.

For all these achievements along material, educational and spiritual lines to which our labors may have served in any way to contribute, we give the praise and honor to Him whose name alone is worthy. Profoundly grateful are we, that our lot was cast among a people whose chief joy was the glory of the Lord in the advancement of his kingdom. But for their communion and fellowship, their counsel and admonitions, and above all the sustaining and guiding hand of Providence, such results never could have been attained.

S. T. McCLURE,
Topeka, Kansas.

S. H. LANYON.

In the midst of a life of strenuous activity, little abated by the passage of sixty-year cycles, S. H. Lanyon was stricken down by death at the close of his day's business, September 13, 1897, and by this lamentable event Pittsburg and the county of Crawford, as also the entire industrial world, were deprived of a producing factor and energizing, vitalizing character.

Living contemporaneous with the epoch of modern industrialism and a potent power in that phase of development which has changed the currents of civilization in recent years, Mr. Lanyon's life represents more than the humdrum of existence and its definite results have helped swell the tide of material prosperity and social progress which are the wonders of our nation and our time. If his contribution to the world at large was of no mean degree, his worth and influence in the city of Pittsburg, where he was one of the earliest settlers and a founder of its industrial wealth, were indeed inestimable. He came to Pittsburg in 1878, when the place was unknown by name outside of the immediate neighborhood. He was one of the first to realize the value and make use of the possibilities of the great undeveloped coal fields of this region. In company with Robert Lanyon he founded the great zinc smelter with which the name and fortunes of the Lanyons have since been identified, and which have been at the foundation of the progress of Pittsburg. Thenceforward from that pioneer year of the city's history he was intimately connected with all the enterprises of a public nature and many of business and industrial kind which expanded Pittsburg from a village to the proud city of thirteen thousand inhabitants as was its status when he was called from earth's labors. Throughout this history of Crawford county and in the biographies of the Lanyon family members to be found in the following pages can be read many of the achievements of the men of this name, as also much of personal and family history, and at this point only the briefest resume of the life and character of Mr. S. H. Lanyon will be given.

F. H. Lamyon

Born in Zelah, a village of Cornwall, England, on September 2, 1837, he had just rounded out the full sixty years of his life when death came upon him. With his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Lanyon, he came in infancy to America, settling in Iowa county, Wisconsin, near Mineral Point. After growing up he became a blacksmith's apprentice, and learned his trade thoroughly, conducting a shop at Mineral Point, and later for a period of five years having one of the most complete blacksmith and horseshoeing establishments in San Francisco, California. In 1862 he went back to the land of his birth and in his native village met and married Miss Emily Dabb, who survives her honored husband and resides at Pittsburg. He returned with his bride to this country, and for some time following was at Mineral Point. In the seventies he became connected with the zinc industry, first at Mineral Point, later at LaSalle, Illinois, and about the date mentioned transferred the industry to southwestern Missouri and to this county, the Lanyon smelter being the great industry which made the city of Pittsburg in its present-day attainments possible.

Mr. Lanyon was a man of unlimited industry and activity, and his death, brought on by heart failure, occurred while he was attending to his business transactions in Pittsburg. In the course of the day he had conversed with many of his friends and associates, had mingled with men and affairs in his customary way, so that when the news of his sudden death spread from person to person it seemed incredible that the honored citizen had passed from the throngs of the living to the abodes of silence. "In the midst of life we are in death."

Henry Lanyon was a rare character, rugged and sturdy. Measured by the closest standards, his life was remarkably successful, and successful not alone in the fact that by frugal care and perseverance he had amassed a competency. His life was grand in nobler attributes. He was more than ordinarily reticent, yet aggressive in what he believed to be right, and when an opinion was formed as to a proper course to pursue that course was pursued without vacillation or swerving. His

was a charitable nature, and what finer eulogium could be pronounced upon any man than that "Many a poor person will miss him this winter," a sentiment expressed and echoed by many in Pittsburg at the news of his death. Simplicity always marked his giving, which was tactful and without ostentation. He was not a little in public life, where his influence was steadying and conservative, and his performance marked with utmost fidelity to the public weal and with untiring energy. Devoted to ideals which had led him to personal success, he could not easily be turned aside from applying these same principles to all matters in which he participated, and seldom indeed was his judgment or action at fault. However counterwise the winds of adversity might blow he kept his rudder true and at last made the port of noble ideals.

It has been mentioned that Mr. S. H. Lanyon was a native of Cornwall, England, and it will be of interest to append here some items concerning the ancestral history and the family seat in that ancient English shire. The Lanyons in origin were Norman-French, dating back perhaps to the time of the English conquest. The estate of the family in Cornwall was in the parish of Gwinear, where it is said the first progenitors settled along with Isabella, wife of King Edward II; in which parts the Lanyon posterity have ever since flourished in gentle degree. That they originally came from the town of Lanyon, situate upon a seahaven of France, is proved by the fact that the family coat of arms is the coat of arms of that town of Norman-France; namely, in a field sable a castle argent, standing on the waves of sea azure, over the same a falcon hovering with bells. Locally the name Lanyon was pronounced "La-nine."

In the parish of Madron, Cornwall, is Lanyon, properly Lanion, which was in former days the property and residence of the ancient family of that name. The site of the old mansion is occupied by a substantial farmhouse. The estate measures four hundred and seventy-one acres. This place has unusual historic interest, especially for the archeologist, for it is one of the spots of England associated with the life

and customs of the earliest aboriginal inhabitants of the island, as some remains of primitive architecture in the vicinity indicate.

On the coarse land of this estate, by the side of the highway leading from Madron churchtown to Morvah, stands the celebrated cromlech (perhaps more properly *dolmen*) called Lanyon Quoit. It consists of a large granite table 17 1 3 feet in length, and at its greatest breadth 8 3/4 feet; its form is irregular, and its average thickness about eighteen inches. This table or capstone is supported by three unhewn pillars also of granite, its elevation being about five feet.

Borlaise describes this ancient monument as high enough for a man on horseback to pass under it, but this cannot now be done.

About one-half mile west of Lanyon farmhouse, in the middle of a hilly field on the same estate, is another cromlech, known as West Lanyon Quoit. It was discovered in 1700 within a mound of earth and stone, after one hundred cartloads had been removed. The capstone, which had slipped off, measures 18 2/3 feet in length by 10 1/2 feet in breadth. In digging under this cromlech there was found a broken urn with ashes, half of a human skull, and most of the other bones of a human body, thus indicating the sepulchral character of this ancient monument.

On the boundary of the parish near the Lanyon estate is the mentol or holed stone, locally called "crickstone." It is claimed that a person crawling through the hole in the stone will be cured of rheumatism and cricks.

The Men-Scriffys spoken of by Hals is about one mile northeast of Lanyon. It is a rough granite pillar 9 3/4 feet long, 1 2/3 feet wide and 1 1/2 feet thick, and has this inscription "Rialobram the son of Conoval." The popular tradition is that a great battle was fought near this pillar; that one of the leaders was slain and buried here; that this stone marks the place of sepulture; and that its length was the height of the warrior.

MORRIS CLIGGITT.

Morris Cliggitt has for some years been noted among the legal fraternity of Crawford county as one of the capable men in the profession, and his success has been deserved. His talents in this line were recognized while he was still a law student, and during the past twenty years he has fought on many a legal battlefield, and with many victories to his credit. He has also been prominent in the political affairs of the county and state, and here likewise his learning and judgment have given him power as a debater and wielder of political forces. Pittsburg has in him a staunch and public-spirited citizen, and has never lacked his interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare and progress of the city.

Mr. Cliggitt was born in Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois, in 1854, being a son of Morris and Julia (Russell) Cliggitt, both of whom were born in Ireland, and on coming to the United States located on a farm in Kendall county, where they made their home till death.

Mr. Cliggitt was reared on the farm, and in the interims of farm labor attended the district schools, and later the academy in Oswego. He spent three years in Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, and during a part of that time and for some years following taught school in that section of Illinois. He took his law course in the Union College of Law at Chicago, graduating in the class of 1883. He took the highest honors, and carried off the prizes during both his junior and senior year. The afterward famous William J. Bryan was a member of the same class. From June, 1883, to March, 1884, Mr. Cliggitt practiced with his brother John at Mason City, Iowa, and then went to Hastings, Nebraska, where after a short period in the law he was chosen assistant cashier of the Exchange National Bank of that place, and continued in that position until January, 1887. He was then engaged for some time in the conduct of a bank in Culbertson, in western Nebraska, but finally returned to his legal practice and remained in that town until January,

1890, at which time he came to Pittsburg, Kansas. During his life in Nebraska he took a prominent part in politics, as a member of the Democratic party, and was conspicuous for his stand against free silver and the fiat money advocates.

Mr. Cliggitt began practice in Pittsburg in partnership with Ed Van Gundy, a prominent and well known attorney of the city, but at whose death in September, 1894, the partnership ended and Mr. Cliggitt has since practiced alone. For several years he has been attorney for the National Bank of Pittsburg, and the smelter industries and coal companies which represent the largest corporate interests in southeastern Kansas.

After coming to Pittsburg Mr. Cliggitt continued to take interest in broader politics, and gave especial consideration to the financial problems of those years. He wrote some papers in favor of sound money that attracted wide-spread interest, and indicated the thorough study he had made of the subject, expressing original views in a convincing way. In December, 1893, he was appointed, under the Cleveland administration, assistant United States district attorney for Kansas, and to discharge the duties of that office removed to Topeka, but in the following July resigned and returned to Pittsburg. He held the office of city attorney of Pittsburg for four years, and was among the national Democratic electors from Kansas in 1896. He is now president of the Pittsburg Library Board.

Mr. Cliggitt was married in Nebraska in 1891 to Miss Celia Grier.

JOHN H. GOULD.

John H. Gould, the well known implement and grain dealer and prominent business man of Opolis, Kansas, has been a leader in the agricultural, commercial and civic life of Crawford county for almost as long a period as any other man in the county. He made settlement near the present site of Opolis in the year 1868, which was a pioneer time

in the history of the region thereabouts. Stock-raising was then the most profitable line of business, and he grazed his herds without let or hindrance over the fertile prairies for some years, wire fences and osage hedges furnishing no barrier in those days to the herdsman's free range. He accordingly was a witness and a real part of the development and material progress which went on so rapidly during the latter third of the past century, and his business interests have kept pace with the country's growth. Furthermore, his activity has not stopped with individual success, but has found a broad scope in the public affairs of his community, and he has devoted himself public-spiritedly and disinterestedly to the advancement of the welfare of the county's institutions.

Mr. Gould was born in Adams county, Illinois, in 1839, being a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Jones) Gould. His father was a native of Connecticut, whence he came west to Illinois and Adams county in the early year of 1832. He was a prosperous farmer, and attained to a great age, his death occurring in Hancock county, Illinois, when he was ninety-one years old. His wife was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and died in Adams county, Illinois, at the age of seventy-five.

Mr. John H. Gould was reared to manhood and had the experiences of youth and his educational advantages while living on the farm in Adams county. In August, 1862, he enlisted, at Chicago, in Company C, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, that regiment being attached to the Army of the Tennessee. He was at the battles of Champion Hill, at Franklin, Tennessee, and other engagements in the latter state and in Mississippi, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. During the winter of 1864-5 he was a prisoner in the Andersonville prison, and after his release from this pen he received his honorable discharge and returned home.

In 1868 Mr. Gould came out to Crawford county, and as this has been his home ever since he is certainly one of the old-timers. He located in the southeast corner of the county, where Opolis now stands situate, and he still owns a farm adjoining this town. He came to this county

with his brother-in-law, E. B. Hoyt, whose history is given on other pages of this work. The two were engaged quite extensively for some years in the cattle business, and had large interests about Opolis. In 1882 Mr. Gould moved from his farm into Opolis, where he engaged in the grain and implement business. The town had received a great impetus from the construction of the railroad through it in that year, and has since been one of the thriving towns of Crawford county. In addition to his property in Crawford county, Mr. Gould owns a farm across the state line in Missouri.

Mr. Gould's prominence in local affairs began during the first years of his residence here and has continued to the present. He has been a justice of the peace, township treasurer, notary public, was postmaster for four years under President Harrison, and has been president of the school board for twenty years.

Mr. Gould was first married in Adams county, Illinois, to Miss S. J. Hoyt. She died in 1867, leaving one child, who is now Mrs. Jennie B. Michie. Mr. Gould's present wife, Sarah E. (Michie) Gould, is a native of Canada. They have five children: Mrs. Emily R. Wilson; Mrs. Ina E. Bateman, John B. Gould, Mrs. Edith L. Lyngar and Frank Leslie Gould.

L. H. LASHLEY.

L. H. Lashley is a retired farmer and one of the most extensive landowners of Crawford county, his possessions aggregating fourteen hundred and fifty acres. He has been very successful in business, and his life record proves what can be accomplished by strong and determined purpose when guided by intelligence and sound business discernment. His example may well serve as a source of emulation and courage to others who have to begin life as he did, without financial assistance or particularly fortunate environment in youth.

Mr. Lashley is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred

in Bedford county, that state, on the 7th of August, 1846. His parents were William and Mary E. (Hullinger) Lashley, and the father was for many years a merchant, carrying on business along that line until his death, which occurred in 1881, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife passed away in 1890 at the age of eighty years.

To the public school system of his native county L. H. Lashley is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was only seventeen years of age when, in the spring of 1864, he responded to his country's call for troops and enlisted as a member of Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving under General Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He participated in the battles of Winchester and Charleston and several other engagements and was honorably discharged at Winchester, Virginia, in the fall of 1865. In the meantime, however, he had become familiar with all the hardships of southern prison life, for he had been captured and was held as a prisoner of war at Libby, at Salisbury, North Carolina, and at Pemberton, the period of his incarceration covering four months.

When the country no longer needed his services Mr. Lashley returned to his home in Pennsylvania and gained his early business experience as his father's assistant. Some time after the war he began merchandising on his own account at Chaneysville, where he continued for fifteen years. He had in 1866 made a trip to Dixon, Illinois, but after a short period there again returned to Pennsylvania, where he carried on his mercantile pursuits until his removal to Kansas. He became a resident of this state in 1885, and for two years was engaged in the hardware and lumber business at Englevale. He then turned his attention to farming and became one of the most successful and prosperous agriculturists of this portion of the state. As his financial resources increased he added to his realty holdings, and his investments now cover fourteen hundred and fifty acres of fine farming land in Washington and Lincoln townships. The first land which he ever owned in the state was

located in Washington township, and was purchased by him in 1883 when on a visit to Kansas. He has been extensively engaged in the raising and shipping of grain, hay and stock, but has now retired from active connection with agricultural interests. In 1902 he rented his farm and removed to Girard, where he now owns a nice home. He is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil without further recourse to labor, save for the supervision which he gives to his property interests.

Mr. Lashley's first marriage was with Miss Rachel Kennard, and one daughter was born, Josephine C., who is a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College and is now a successful physician and surgeon at Kansas City, Missouri.

September 4, 1878, Mr. Lashley was united in marriage to Miss L. E. Hullinger, a daughter of Lewis and Susan (Long) Hullinger, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Garrett S., Edgar L. and Roscoe H., all of whom are residents of this county. Garrett is one of the general merchants of Pittsburg; he is married and has two little children, Floyd and Fern. Edgar is a young, practical farmer, and is married and has one little daughter, Lillian Fay. Roscoe is in the high school at Girard. The parents are members of the German Reformed church, and Mr. Lashley is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Masons at Girard. He is also connected with General Bailey Post, G. A. R. His political allegiance has always been given to the Republican party since attaining his majority, and he has served as school treasurer for a number of years, while at the present writing he is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. His life has been a busy, active and useful one, and his capable management and enterprise have been strong factors in winning him the splendid success which has crowned his efforts.

NELSON F. GAYLORD.

Nelson F. Gaylord, who is in the real estate and insurance business at Hepler and also carries on extensive farming operations on section 1

of Walnut township, has been numbered among the stanch and progressive agriculturists of Crawford county for the past thirty years, and farming has been the occupation to which he has devoted his best energies throughout the years of his active career, and in which he has gained his most eminent success.

Mr. Gaylord was born in Piatt county, Illinois, May 14, 1841, being a son of Eleazer and Clarissa (Ferguson) Gaylord, who were both born in New York state, and were among the early settlers of Illinois, in the year 1831, and there followed farming. His father died in Kane county, Illinois, in 1895, at the age of eighty-four years, and his mother survived and passed her remaining days in Crawford county, where she passed away on January 23, 1903, after attaining the long life of eighty-five years.

Mr. Nelson F. Gaylord was reared and educated in Kendall county, Illinois, and spent the first twenty-one years of his life at home with his parents. He then moved to Livingston county, Illinois, and was engaged in farming near Dwight for a number of years. In 1874 he moved to Crawford county, Kansas, and bought a hundred and sixty acres which forms part of his present estate. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of choice Crawford county soil, and the many excellent improvements on the place are all the result of his own energy and intelligent work. In addition, he owns two houses and lots in Hepler. His years of well directed labor have brought him good rewards and comfortable circumstances, and he has made the best use of the opportunities that have come in his way.

Mr. Gaylord holds independent views as to local and practical political affairs, and votes for the man and the principles that concur best with his judgment. He has been a member of the school board continuously since residing in Kansas, and has done much for the advancement of the cause of education in his community. He and his family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Gaylord married, November 28, 1863, Miss Sarah E. Barron,

a daughter of Thomas Barron. Both her parents were born in England, and are now deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord: Nettie E. is the wife of Sidney Scheffner, of Elgin, Illinois; Frederick lives in South Mound, Kansas; Olive is the wife of Edward Stahl, of Girard; and Frank died in California in 1895, at the age of twenty-two.

Mrs. Gaylord's mother, Hannah Shaw, was a native of Hull, England. Her father, Captain Shaw, was drowned while on a voyage to the West Indies. At the age of eighteen she married Thomas Barron and with him went to live in Yorkshire. She was of a long line of Methodists, her grandmother's house having afforded to John Wesley both a temporary place of worship and a hospitable home, and among the relics cherished by her children are the veritable linen sheets slept in by the great founder of Methodism, also the hymn book that he used. In 1851 the father and mother came to America, with ten children, and settled in Plainfield, Illinois. Six of the children are still living: William in Plainfield; John E. Barron, a resident of Amsterdam, Missouri; James, in Texas; Walter, the youngest, is in Rushmore, Minnesota; Esther A. married Augustine A. Worthing and resides at Belvue, Kansas.

Sarah E. Barron married Nelson F. Gaylord in 1803, and lived in Dwight, Livingston county, Illinois, until 1875, when they came to Hepler, Kansas, and bought the farm where they are still living. There were at that time only three houses to be seen from their place; nothing but prairie and blue sky, very little timber, so they can well be counted in among the pioneers of the country.

JAMES PATMOR.

James Patmor, president of the First State Bank, of Pittsburg, Crawford county, Kansas, has had a career of unusual interest in the industrial and business world since he was a boy of thirteen years. He was gifted with an independent and enterprising nature, and at that

early age he decided that he could "paddle his own canoe," and from that time to the present he has done so, with what success can be judged from the following narrative of the principal events of his life. He has been a resident of the thriving city of Pittsburg for over twenty-five years. He is one of those to whom principal credit is due for the opening up and development of the vast resources of the Pittsburg coal fields with their attendant industries. For twenty years he has been prominent in the financial affairs of the city, and is now the head and founder of a bank which promises as fine a record of prosperity as the other enterprises with which he has been associated. Besides taking such a leading part in the business matters of his city, he has been foremost in advancing the interests of good government and building up the institutions which make for the general welfare. He is known everywhere for his devotion to family and friends, for his executive ability in control of business, and for his worthy and honorable character in all of life's activities.

Mr. Patmor was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of English ancestry and a son of James and Marion (Sotcher) Patmor, who were both natives of Ohio. Mr. Patmor received most of his education in the schools of Cincinnati. When thirteen years old he went to work in the construction department of the railroad which was then building up the Ohio valley east of Cincinnati. He showed special talent in this line of work, and in a few years was in charge of a large force of men, and remained at this business for ten years. He was very much interested in construction machinery, and this turned his attention to coal mining. In 1877 he came west to investigate coal fields, and in the same year located in Pittsburg, Kansas. He was one of the pioneers in the opening up of the field in what is now the enormous coal industry of the Pittsburg district. He began with surface mining, but soon afterward, with machinery which he had brought with him from Cincinnati, he was one of the first to sink a shaft in this district. He was at first manager and a member of the firm of B. C. Redlon and Company, afterward changed

to the Pittsburg Coal Company, of which he was vice-president and manager. This firm also carried on a mercantile business, and Mr. Patmor had charge of the second store in Pittsburg. They also operated a store and mine at Litchfield (then known as Carbon,) and at other places in this district.

In 1882 the Bank of Girard, at Girard, Crawford county, had established a branch institution in Pittsburg, and in 1883 Mr. Patmor was one of the purchasers of this branch, being associated with the Lanyons in this enterprise. The name then became the Bank of Pittsburg, and Mr. Patmor was made cashier, which position he held until it was organized, in 1886, as a national bank and the name changed to the National Bank of Pittsburg, of which he was then elected vice president. He devoted all his time to the bank's affairs, and in 1892, at the death of the cashier, Frank W. Lanyon, he was elected to that place, which he filled until November, 1903, when he resigned. During his connection with and management of the National Bank of Pittsburg, it experienced constant prosperity and became the largest bank of the county.

Since resigning from the National Bank Mr. Patmor has organized a new bank in Pittsburg, known as the First State Bank, which opened its doors for business on January 25, 1904, and of which he has been elected president. He has associated with him, as vice president, Mr. E. B. Hoyt, an old-time merchant and capitalist of the county, and Mr. Patmor's son, Jay N. Patmor, is cashier, with C. G. Henderlider, assistant cashier. The directors are James Patmor, A. J. Curran, E. B. Hoyt, A. H. Schlanger, E. H. Klock, H. C. Willard, J. N. Patmor, J. H. Beasley and George W. Smith.

Mr. Patmor is also connected with another of the large enterprises of Pittsburg. He is vice president of the Standard Ice and Fuel Company, which is building in Pittsburg one of the largest ice plants in the country, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and this will be a big addition to the industrial and commercial establishments of the city.

In other ways Mr. Patmor has been an important factor in building up this splendid city. He was for several years treasurer of the school board. In manner he is quiet and modest, but is always quick to act in matters of local concern, and lends his influence on the side of morality and good government.

Mr. Patmor's wife is Mrs. Bertha A. (Curran) Patmor, a sister of John P. and Andrew J. Curran, prominent lawyers of Pittsburg. They have three children, Jay N. Patmor, Miss Bertha E. and Miss Mary Gail Patmor.

ALVIN H. LANYON.

Alvin H. Lanyon is the elder son of the late S. H. Lanyon, the pioneer and industrial founder of the city of Pittsburg, whose career has been briefly sketched above. It has been a notable characteristic of this family that its members, wherever they have made the center of their activity, have held a dominant position in business, financial or industrial affairs, and the name Lanyon has been synonymous with conservativeness, financial standing and broad ability. The same is true of this member of the family, who is assistant cashier of the National Bank of Pittsburg and since arriving at years of maturity has been closely identified with the material and social interests and welfare of this city.

Mr. Lanyon was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, May 22, 1863, being the elder of the two sons born to S. H. and Emily M. (Dabb) Lanyon, his brother Arthur K. being cashier of the above bank. The first fourteen years of his life were spent at his native heath of Mineral Point, and during nearly all the subsequent years he has been a resident of Pittsburg, with which he has grown up and has watched a bare prairie become covered with a thriving city of fourteen thousand people, in which evolution and development he himself has taken no small part. His educational training was received in the common schools, and in 1882 he graduated from the business college at Paola, Kansas.

RESIDENCE OF A. H. LANYON, PITTSBURG, KANSAS

A. H. Lamyon

He spent the major part of his young manhood in his father's smelter works, but in 1900 became associated with banking interests, and has since been identified with the Lanyon bank at Pittsburg, otherwise known as the National Bank of Pittsburg. He has been one of its directors since its organization, and since 1903 has been assistant cashier.

Politically Mr. Lanyon has been a stanch Republican since casting his first vote for James G. Blaine. He is a member of the Elks lodge, and one of the most prominent Masons of southeastern Kansas, having penetrated all the mysteries of the noble and ancient craft up to and including the thirty-second degree, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

During the past year Mr. Lanyon has erected one of the most beautiful and artistic homes of Pittsburg, and he and his fine family now dispense their well known hospitality from this residence. Mr. Lanyon was married in April, 1889, to Miss Anna Merithew, of Indianapolis, and their happy union has been blessed with five children, namely: Raymond B., in high school, Searle H., also in high school, and Rowena E., Franklin L. and Alan C. Mrs. Lanyon was born in Rockport, Indiana, and was educated in the Indianapolis high school. Her parents are both deceased.

ED. R. DORSEY.

Ed. R. Dorsey, breeder and importer of fine horses and manager of the well known Dorsey Livery Barn at Girard, has established and built up a business which is a credit to the entire southeastern Kansas and is doing as much as any one other influence for improvement and raising of the standard of excellence in horses for all their manifold uses to mankind. Horses are the most important adjunct of civilization, and in all countries the horse and the people have progressed together. The absence of horses in America before they were brought

by the Spanish was an absolute bar to progress on the part of the aboriginal Indian tribes; for without successful agriculture as a basis no people can flourish, and without the horse as a helper an advanced state of agriculture is impossible,—all which is given in evidence of the great value of horse-kind to man-kind, and proving, incidentally, the importance which such an institution as the Dorsey importing and breeding stables holds in the permanent prosperity and progress of southeastern Kansas.

Mr. Dorsey came to Girard on March 18, 1900, and has since managed the Dorsey stables. He also runs the livery in connection, and has a business which, energized by himself, has a continually broadening success. Among the very fine horses in his stables are the following: Lord Lytton, No. 987, was winner of the first prize at the Columbian Exposition in 1893; for five years was winner of the first prize at the Illinois state fair, and won the two hundred and fifty dollar prize at the American Horse Show. Sportsman, No. 1147, a son of Lord Lytton, was winner of the first prize for two years in succession at the Illinois state fair and the St. Louis fair. His best known horse, with a national fame, was Bonnie McGregor, No. 3778, which has a record of 2:13½ in the stallion record of 1889. He is a son of Robert McGregor, 2:17½, who was the sire of the famous Cresceus, with a record of 2:02½. Bonnie McGregor sold for twenty-five thousand dollars, and his son, Planet, 2:04¼, sold for ten thousand dollars. There are some twenty other horses in the list, and the standard of excellence and beauty and breeding is uniformly high. The horses are all of the famous Cleveland Bay stock, and standard breed. The Cleveland Bays are the oldest as well as the most useful and beautiful of breeds.

Mr. Dorsey, who thus fills such an important place in the citizenship and business circles of Girard and Crawford county, was born in Perry, Pike county, Illinois, on May 9, 1859, being a son of B. F. and Matilda (Hobbs) Dorsey, both natives of Illinois. B. F. Dorsey is

and has been for some years one of the largest importers of horses in that part of Illinois.

Mr. Dorsey was educated in Perry, and, being reared to his father's business and becoming acquainted with its details at an early age, he was, when only fifteen years old, taken in as a partner in the firm of B. F. Dorsey and Sons. Therefore for some thirty years he has been identified with this industry which has become so successful under the management of the Dorseys.

On December 31, 1877, he was married to Miss Anna Chenoweth, a daughter of Miles B. Chenoweth, of Chambersburg, Illinois. The following children have been born to them: Dottie D., who is the wife of B. H. Swan, editor of the Pike County *Republican*, at Pittsfield, Illinois; Bennet F., who died at the age of nine months; and Nellie Anna, Asa B. and Miles, who are all at home. The family are members of the Christian church.

ISAAC A. HOPKINS.

Isaac A. Hopkins, the postmaster of Opolis, Kansas, is one of the old and honored residents of this part of the country, and although most of his interests and citizenship have been in the state of Indiana, yet by virtue of Opolis having served as his center of business he can claim to be a true Kansan of long years' standing. In all particulars he has had a successful and praiseworthy career, and his popularity and worth among his fellow citizens is well attested by his choice to the important office of postmaster, in which he has proved himself useful in many ways to the public and carried on an administration to the satisfaction of all concerned, which means, in the case of a post-office, every one who receives mail through its agency.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1834, so that he is now at the seventieth milestone of his life's career, with many eventful stretches in the course passed over. His parents, George B.

and Eda (Anderson) Hopkins, were both natives of Kentucky, and both died in Spencer county, Indiana, whither they moved in 1837.

Mr. Hopkins was reared to manhood on an Indiana farm, and was making good progress in agricultural pursuits when the Civil war came on. He did not delay long after the first calls went out for troops, and on October 9, 1861, enlisted and was enrolled in Company F, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He served for three years and ten months in the Army of the Tennessee, and in that time took part in many of the most important battles of the rebellion. He participated at Pittsburg Landing, was then in the pursuit of Bragg's army, was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, followed by the march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas and Virginia, and arrived in Washington and took part in the grand review, after which he was sent west to Louisville and mustered out of the ranks, after a long and most creditable service in fighting for his country.

Mr. Hopkins spent about forty years of his life in Spencer county, Indiana, during which time he engaged in farming. In 1876 he came to Crawford county, Kansas, and continued his farming operations on a place near the state line and not far from Opolis. This town has now been his home for several years, although he still owns and conducts his Missouri farm. In 1901 he received his appointment as postmaster of Opolis from President McKinley, and he has been very energetic and efficient in the management of this office, having introduced several improvements in the service.

Mr. Hopkins and his wife are earnest in their Christian faith, and have been prominent members of the Opolis Methodist church for many years. Mr. Hopkins as a stanch Republican, and has voted for all the presidential candidates of that great party. His first wife was Arminda E. Oskins, who died while he was in the army. Her two children are Mrs. Eda Ann Frakes and George W. Hopkins, the latter

being a merchant of Opolis. Mr. Hopkins' present wife was Miss Julia A. Muck, whom he married in Spencer county, Indiana. They have two children, John E. and Clara L. Hopkins.

JOHN CURRAN.

John Curran, of the firm of Curran and Curran, among the most prominent lawyers of Pittsburg and this part of the state, is a man who has raised himself by his energy and perseverance to a high place in a learned profession which requires, in addition to much native talent, first-class educational attainments, which he was able to enjoy only after hard and persistent effort without any particular aid from outside sources. He was prominent as an educator before he took his place among the members of the bar, and he has also been interested to a considerable extent in the public affairs of his city and county. The law firm of Curran and Curran enjoys one of the largest and most representative practices in this section of the state, and both are men of high legal standing and ability.

John Curran was born at South Haven, Michigan, in 1864, a son of John and Elizabeth (Judge) Curran. His father was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1829, settling first in Canada and later in Michigan. In 1871 he became one of the early settlers of Crawford county, Kansas, where he followed farming till his death, in 1884. He, with his family, experienced all the hardships incidental to life in Kansas in those days, the grasshopper plague, crop failures and hard times coming with almost as much regularity as the years themselves; but for all that he was numbered among the successful men of those farming sections. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Curran, was a native of Canada, and is still living on the old Curran farm in Crawford county.

Mr. Curran was reared on the Kansas homestead, and his services were so necessary on the farm that he had a hard time in getting an education. He attended the district schools, and later the State Normal

College at Fort Scott, where he graduated in 1889, having taken the classical course. He took up the profession of teaching, and even before his graduation had taught several terms, from which he gained funds for the further prosecution of his schooling. He became somewhat noted as an educator, and for four years conducted the teachers' institutes of Crawford county. At one time he was principal of the high school of Pittsburg, and for three years was city superintendent of schools at Columbus, Kansas. During all this time he was making preparations for his entrance into the legal profession, and did much of his studying in the office of Morris Cliggett, one of the most talented lawyers of Pittsburg and the state. In 1893-94 he was in the law department of the State University at Lawrence. In 1896 he began his practice in Pittsburg in partnership with his brother, Andrew J. Curran, who had been admitted to the bar some years before and who had already established a large practice. The brothers have enjoyed a large and lucrative business, and a good share of the legal work of the county is transacted through their offices.

Mr. Curran's brother, Andrew J. Curran, was born in Michigan, and his career has been somewhat similar to that of his brother, and equally crowned with success. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in June, 1895. Previous to his legal career he was a successful educator, and was superintendent of the Cherokee, Kansas, schools for five years, and for four years conducted the teachers' institutes of Crawford county.

HENRY H. RADLEY.

There are few men who have the opportunity to shape or guide the improvement and upbuilding of a city as does he who is engaged in real estate operations. He can largely control the market in this direction, and he has a most potent influence in advancing the development along substantial and modern lines. Mr. Radley as a member

of the firm of Radley & Ringo, real estate agents, has contributed in no small degree to the advancement of Girard's interests, and throughout his business career has maintained a record for activity and honesty that is most commendable.

He is a native son of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Warren county, that state, on the 7th of November, 1859. His parents were Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Overturf Radley, who were likewise natives of Indiana. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after engaging in the tilling of the soil in the state of his nativity for many years he located in Illinois and later came to Kansas in 1879, locating in Cherokee county. There he resumed his labors as an agriculturist and about twelve years afterward he came to Crawford county in 1891. Here he also secured a tract of land and continued farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1898, when he was sixty-six years of age. His wife survived him for a few years and passed away in 1902 at the age of sixty-seven years.

Henry H. Radley pursued his early education in Kankakee county, Illinois, and remained at home during the period of his minority, assisting in the labors of field and meadow when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom. He thus gained practical experience at farm work and continued to assist his father until twenty-two years of age, when, in October, 1881, he removed to Pittsburg, Kansas. At that time he began work in connection with zinc smelting in the employ of Robert Lanyon & Company. He occupied that position for two years, and then turned his attention to the livery business, which he followed for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Chicopee, Kansas, and became a factor in its business circles as a merchant, conducting his store with fair success for ten years. He then sold out to the Mount Carmel Coal Company, but remained in the store as head clerk until he was elected to the position of probate judge in November, 1898. He took the office in January, 1899, and held the position for four years, having been re-elected in 1900 for a second term. His

official service was characterized by promptness and fidelity in the discharge of every duty. Upon his retirement from office in 1902 he became a partner of W. L. Ringo in the real estate and insurance business, and both departments of their enterprise are proving profitable. They make a specialty of coal and farm lands and have negotiated many important real estate transfers. Mr. Radley keeps well informed concerning realty values through this part of the state, and he brings to bear upon his work the most modern and enterprising business methods. After relief from the office of probate judge he was elected as an alderman of the city council in Girard in 1903. In September, 1904, he organized the Girard Coal Company, which is composed of H. H. Radley, president; N. A. Nixon, treasurer; L. F. Crawford and W. L. Ringo. It is capitalized at $50,000, under the caption of "The Girard Coal Company." They have opened up mines five and a half miles southeast of Girard.

On the 28th of February, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Radley and Miss Augusta A. Holmes, a daughter of Henry and Hannah Holmes, natives of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with three children: Grace G., at the age of twenty years, is now a student in the State University at Lawrence, Kansas; Pearl, at home, is at the age of fifteen years attending high school; and Henry H., a little lad of seven summers, completes the family. The parents are members of the Methodist church, take a deep interest in its work and are also well known in the social circles. Mr. Radley gives his political allegiance to the Democracy and is unfaltering in his advocacy of its principles. He is a valued member of various fraternal organizations, including the Elks lodge, No. 12, at Pittsburg, Kansas; the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 196, at Pittsburg; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Girard; and the Triple Tie Benefit Association, at Girard. His entire career has been characterized by faithfulness to duty, whether in business, political or private life, and in the community where he makes his home he is held in high esteem by many friends.

HON. EBENEZER B. HOYT.

Hon. Ebenezer B. Hoyt, business man and capitalist of Pittsburg, Kansas, is one of the best known men of southeastern Kansas and Crawford county. He is a pioneer, in fact, and the picture which he could easily call to mind, of the country as he saw it thirty-five years ago, and over which his early business operations were carried on, would present a most remarkable contrast to the scene of prosperity, commercial activity and industrial development which just such aggressive and enterprising men as Mr. Hoyt have brought about to the fulness of material realization. He came to this county fresh from college, and, with the vast ranges lying invitingly before him, was soon engaged in the cattle business, from which he branched out into mercantile pursuits, and his interests expanded in a degree corresponding to the other wonderful development of the country, until for a number of years he has stood in the forefront of the successful business men of Crawford county. He has also proved himself a citizen of unusual public spirit and fitness for the responsibilities laid upon him, and in all public matters affecting the welfare of city, county or state has made his influence felt for betterment and on the side of morality and justice.

Mr. Hoyt was born in Adams county, Illinois, a son of Ebenezer B. and Mary J. (Reynolds) Hoyt, the former a native of Ridgefield, Connecticut, and the latter of Orange county, New York, where she lived till almost grown, and then moved to New York city, where her father was a resident for almost fifty years. Mr. Hoyt's parents were married in New York city, and they then came west to Adams county, Illinois, in 1843, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Hoyt received a good education in the public schools, and continued his studies in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, until 1868. In that year he came to Kansas and bought a ranch in the southeast corner of Crawford county, where he began the cattle business. At that time Pittsburg, with its great industries resulting from the later

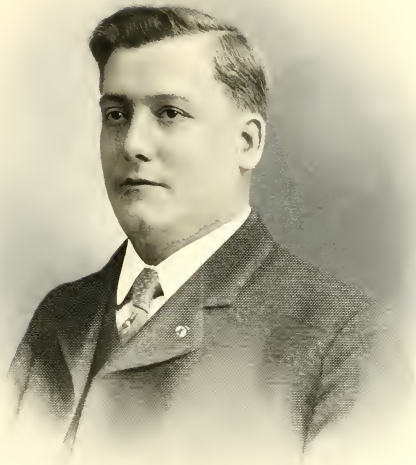
development of its coal mining, was not in existence, and cattle had a free range over the entire country. This industry of Mr. Hoyt's flourished, but with the subsequent settling up of the county he went into the mercantile business and the lumber business at the present town of Opolis, which he and Joseph L. Davis founded. He has continued his business enterprises in Opolis ever since, but for the past four years has made his home in Pittsburg, from which point he directs his business. During all this time he has been extensively engaged in farming in the vicinity of Opolis, and his financial, commercial and industrial interests in Crawford county are probably as varied and extensive as those of any other man. At the present time he is vice president of the First State Bank of Pittsburg.

Mr. Hoyt during his career in this county has been more or less interested in politics from the standpoint of good citizenship. In 1875 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and was the youngest member of the house at the time. His most notable part as a legislator was as chairman of the special committee which was appointed to revise and codify the school laws of the state.

Mr. Hoyt married Miss Melissa Embree, a native of Monroe county, Missouri. They have one daughter, Miss Eva Blanche, who is a student in Christian College, Columbia, Missouri.

ARTHUR K. LANYON.

Arthur K. Lanyon, cashier of the National Bank of Pittsburg, is one of the prominent Lanyon family whose enterprises and business activity may be said to constitute the corner stone of Pittsburg's wonderful industrial development and prosperity. These remarkable business men came to Pittsburg when it hardly deserved a place on the map, and were the pioneers in utilizing the great ore and coal deposits of the district, their smelting plants having given a great impulse to the growth and settlement of the town. Subsequently they have concerned



Arthur L. Simpson

themselves also with the financial affairs of the city, and on almost every page of Pittsburg history their acts and influences appear. Mr. Lanyon, while thoroughly familiar with all the details of the smelting industry, has devoted his life almost entirely to banking, and is recognized as one of the foremost men in that business in southeastern Kansas. He is an adept in all matters connected with financial institutions of a general nature, and, furthermore, is so well acquainted with all conditions of trade and industry affecting the territory from which the National Bank draws its patronage that he has been of great assistance in making this one of the leading institutions of the kind in the state.

Some facts in regard to the National Bank of Pittsburg will indicate its influential position as both a safeguard and promoter of business and industry in Crawford county. It is the oldest bank in Pittsburg, having been established in 1882, but was not at first a national bank, being then known as the Bank of Pittsburg. In 1886 it was reorganized as the National Bank of Pittsburg, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, which stock was increased in 1890 to one hundred thousand. Its first president and founder was Mr. S. H. Lanyon, father of the present cashier and one of the leading figures in Pittsburg history. The Lanyons have been in control of the institution from the beginning, and the present head of the bank is Edwin V. Lanyon, whose history is given on other pages of this work. The other officers of the National Bank of Pittsburg, besides the two named, are H. C. Willard, vice president, and A. H. Lanyon, assistant cashier. The directors are: E. V. Lanyon, A. H. Lanyon, A. K. Lanyon, Josiah Lanyon, William Lanyon, Jr., H. C. Willard and H. C. B. Flack. No better commentary can be made on the bank's wonderful growth and prosperity under its efficient management than a comparative statement of the deposits on the books on the last day of each year from 1886 to 1903, the official figures being as follows for the eighteen years: $45,878.22, 50,603.75, 75,590.15, 95,500.87, 112,388.20, 166,393.56, 184,265.67, 130,509.82, 147,332.03, 146,803.53, 141,594.33, 176,-

093.82, 215,524.15, 350,959.11, 418,316.51, 485,092.05, 560,290.54, and 875,495.63.

Mr. Arthur K. Lanyon was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, February 14, 1866, being a son of Simon H. and Emily M. (Dabb) Lanyon. Simon H. Lanyon was born in the parish of St. Allen, Cornwall, England, and at the age of two years was brought to this country by his parents, who located at Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Other members of the Lanyon family followed later, several branches of the name being established on this side of the water. When the zinc ore industry began at Mineral Point the Lanyons took an active hand in its development, beginning in a small way as shippers of ore to the smelter at LaSalle, Illinois. S. H. Lanyon devoted most of his life to the business. In 1872 he, in connection with Robert Lanyon, established a smelter at LaSalle, Illinois, and they two should probably be called the founders of the Lanyon smelter industry, although several others of the family soon became associated with them, and almost all the men of the younger generation have grown up in the business, which has brought them fortunes. The zinc smelting interests in the Lanyon name and control are the most extensive in the world, and their plants are located at various points in the middle west.

S. H. Lanyon was the first to come to Pittsburg and begin the development of the zinc industry. He arrived in the summer of 1877, when there were not more than a dozen houses in the place and its population proportionately small. His family and Robert Lanyon and others of the name came in the following winter. Immediately on his arrival he began the erection of the Pittsburg Smelter, which grew into a great industry, and which is now being rebuilt. The Lanyons are also building a large smelter at Caney, Kansas. They established and owned for a number of years the zinc smelter at Iola, Kansas, but in recent years they have disposed of most of their stock in this, although it is still known as the Lanyon Zinc Company.

Mr. S. H. Lanyon died September 13, 1897, having filled out a life

of exceeding usefulness and activity. His uncle, Robert Lanyon, is still living. Emily M. (Dabb) Lanyon lives in Pittsburg and is a much esteemed old lady among her many friends. She was born at Camborn, in Cornwall, England, and remained there until she was married to S. H. Lanyon, who, after reaching manhood, had gone back to his native land to gain her for his wife.

Mr. Arthur K. Lanyon received his education in the Pittsburg public schools and at the Kansas State Normal at Fort Scott, where he graduated in 1884. He then became connected with the Pittsburg Smelter and learned all the details of the intricate business. He has been with the bank continually since 1885, having entered the old institution in that year as bookkeeper. He was afterward promoted to assistant cashier, which position he held for twelve years, and since then has been cashier.

Mr. Lanyon is an ardent Republican in politics. In 1893 he was elected city treasurer, and served two terms. In April, 1903, he was again elected to this office, and is still serving on that term. He has also been a member of the city council. He is a prominent Mason, being past high priest and past eminent commander of the Knights Templar, and has attained other degrees of the order, being a Shriner. He is a past exalted ruler of the Elks fraternity. Mr. Lanyon has one daughter, Rosalie.

HARRY E. HORNADAY.

Harry E. Hornaday, who at the time of his death was incumbent of the office of county superintendent of education of Crawford county, was one of the best known educators in this section of the state, and had been engaged in the work for about fifteen years, most of it in connection with the schools of Crawford county. He was accordingly well fitted for the multifarious and responsible duties of his last office, and it is a matter of satisfaction to the citizens that the schools took many

steps forward during the two years of his incumbency, both in system of work and grading and in general efficiency.

Mr. Hornaday was born on a farm in Bartholomew county, Indiana, October 28, 1867, being a son of Chris Hornaday, later a prosperous farmer of Kansas. There are four other children in the family, one brother and three sisters. Mr. Hornaday was brought to Kansas when he was five years old, and was reared on a farm near Cherokee. He attended the country schools until he was twenty-one, and then began teaching. He depended on his own efforts for his advancement, and his progress was by the sure method of step by step. After teaching for a few terms he attended the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott for ten weeks, and later graduated from the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, where he was offered a position here as tutor, and on account of ill health declined. He learned telegraphy and followed that occupation for about two years. He taught school in nearly every part of Crawford county, and was principal of the Hepler schools for two years, and for the same period at Monmouth. He was elected to the office of county superintendent of public instruction in the fall of 1902. Since his death the office of county superintendent has been most capably filled by his wife.

Mr. Hornaday was married in May, 1890, to Miss Leila Watt, and they have a family of three boys, one aged ten, one seven, and the youngest two years old. The eldest, J. Rhea, is in the sixth grade; Ralph C., is in the fourth grade, and John L., is the youngest.

JOHN CRITES.

John Crites, proprietor of the Crites Hotel in Arcadia, is one of the prominent old-timers of Crawford county, and one who has resided within its boundaries since the Civil war period, and even during those troublous times his duties as a soldier led him over this part of the state. His career has been one of self-achievement, beginning with the age of eleven

years, and through many ways and experiences time has brought him with honor to the last years of an active and useful life.

Mr. Crites was born in Niagara county, New York, November 20, 1832, a son of William and Ruth Crites, who were born in Pennsylvania. From New York his parents moved to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, and both are now deceased.

Mr. Crites was educated in the New York state schools, but his early training was terminated at the age of eleven, when he left home and became a driver on the Erie canal. Two years later found him in Wisconsin, employed during the summer in rafting logs down the Mississippi as far as St. Louis. After two years he located at East Troy, Wisconsin, and did farm work for two years. In 1850 he drove a wagon across the plains to California, and ten years were spent in mining, one year of which, 1857, he passed along the Fraser river in British Columbia. In October, 1860, he returned to New York by the water route, and from Chicago went to Princeton, Illinois, thence to Wyanet, in the same state, and during the following year was engaged in the saloon business at East Troy, Wisconsin. He was ready for duty when the Civil war came on, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. Eleven men of this regiment were killed in a railroad wreck while they were en route to Chicago. From St. Louis they were ordered to Leavenworth, Kansas, thence out on the plains to Fort Learned; from there to Fort Scott, and then to Lost Springs. From this last point Mr. Crites made a trip as bearer of dispatches to Fort Scott in one day. He was chosen lieutenant of his company after being in the service for six months. From Fort Scott he was sent to Stalls Creek, thence to Saline, Missouri, and returned to Fort Scott on July 4, 1863. On the following 23d of July he established the military post at Baxter Springs, where he was reinforced by Company A of the Second Kansas Colored troops. He was in the battles of Cane Hill, Pea Ridge, and several others. On October 5, 1863, he was summoned to Fort Scott as a witness in a court martial. Major Pond, of Company C, Third Wisconsin, relieved him

at Fort Scott, and after five months of sickness he obtained a furlough of twenty days, which was extended to forty days. On his return to Fort Scott he took charge of the provost guard, which he retained for six months. He then rejoined his regiment and took command of his company. During Price's raid he was called to Fort Scott, and with twenty men was sent to Balltown, Missouri, thence to Pappenville, to Germantown, and to Warrensburg and Sedalia, and then after four days and three nights' marching rejoined his regiment at Mound City. From there he was sent to Paoli, Kansas, thence to Hickman's Mill; was ordered to Lexington, Missouri, where he fought against Price; after going back to Independence, he fought Price all day along the Little Blue, was in the following fight at Westport, and later participated in the capture of seven hundred of Price's men. His regiment was then sent to Fort Scott with their prisoners. From there he took a supply train to Fort Smith, Arkansas; thence back to Fort Scott, and three months later to Wyandotte, Kansas, where he was given charge of three hundred troops to go out on the plains. At the close of hostilities he was sent to Madison, Wisconsin, and mustered out with an excellent record in every part of army service to which he had been assigned.

In 1866 Mr. Crites came to Lincoln township, Crawford county, and began farming. Fourteen years later he moved to Arcadia, where he was engaged in the hotel and livery business, but after a year sold his hotel. He continued the conduct of his livery for twenty years. During both of the Cleveland administrations he served as postmaster of Arcadia. In 1880 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and has been in the office ever since, being also at the present time police judge. He established the Crites Hotel in Arcadia about six years ago, and has conducted this as the leading public house of the town, with a fine patronage and with profitable results.

Mr. Crites has been a loyal Democrat since casting his first vote. He is a Mason and affiliates with St. James Lodge No. 42, at East Troy, Wisconsin. He was married at Fort Scott, Kansas, January 1, 1865, to

Miss Caroline R. Harris. Her father, William Harris, came to Kansas and located at Baxter Springs in the pioneer year of 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Crites have the following children: Florence, the wife of T. W. Gaffney, an attorney of Seattle, Washington; William, of Arcadia; Ruth, the wife of Chauncey Nichols, of Oklahoma; Mary, the wife of J. D. Sheffield; and Josephine, who is attending a dramatic school in Kansas City, Missouri.

HENRY WILSON.

Henry Wilson, an extensive coal operator and farmer at Frontenac, Crawford county, has had a very prosperous and creditable career in this county for the past ten years. Success has come to Mr. Wilson as the reward of merit. He had an up-hill fight in his early days, with the struggle for a livelihood beginning when he was nine years old. But his work early and late in the coal mines laid the foundation, in the days before attaining manhood, for a life of usefulness and of substantial success in this great industry. He is honored for his self-achievements, for many years of steady and persistent climbing toward the goal of better things, and for a character and personal integrity that have been without blemish during all his years.

Mr. Wilson was born in Northumberland, England, in 1846, being a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wilson) Wilson, both natives of England, and the former was an English farmer, but died and left his family in dependent circumstances when the son Henry was an infant.

On that account the latter was compelled to become at a very early age a wage earner and take his place among the toilers of earth. He began working in the coal mines when he was nine years old and has been in the coal business ever since. While working in the English collieries during his boyhood he was compelled to go underground at three o'clock in the morning, and was not hoisted to the surface again until six in the evening. The miners of his early days and of that country had none of

the comparative ease which surrounds the class at this time and in this progressive country, and during the winter season the workmen never saw daylight except on Sunday.

Mr. Wilson continued mining in his home land until he had gained a position of some responsibility and attained great ability in his work, and then, on May 11, 1879, arrived in the United States. He first went to Ohio, where for seven years he had charge of the coal mines of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad. He left that position and came west in order to take charge of some mines of the Santa Fe Railroad in New Mexico, and he remained in that territory, with headquarters at Blossburg, from October, 1886, until July, 1893, when he was transferred to the Santa Fe mines at Frontenac, Crawford county, Kansas, which has since been his home. He remained in charge of the railroad's mines until November, 1807, at which time the Santa Fe coal department interests in Frontenac were turned over to the Mount Carmel Coal Company. He then accepted the position of superintendent of the mines of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company in Indian Territory, and was located there for eighteen months. He then returned to Frontenac and organized the La Belle Coal and Mining Company, with himself as president and a number of his old friends of the Santa Fe as stockholders. A shaft was sunk on a farm which he purchased in Baker township, one mile west of Frontenac, and this mine has been a success from the start, the output now being from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred tons per day, and the pay roll including about fifty-five men. Mr. Wilson has since bought out the other stockholders, and the mine is now owned entirely by his family. He lives on the farm on which the mine is located, and carries on farming in addition to mining. There are eighty acres of land in the place, and it is situated in section 7.

Mr. Wilson was married in England in 1866 to Miss Sarah J. Arkle, and they have a family of ten children, as follows: Robert Morris, weighmaster at the mine; Ralph C., engineer at the mine; Henry, Jr., pit boss of the mine; Matthew, a conductor on the Santa Fe Rail-

road; George W., in the coal business in Indian Territory; James, in school; Mrs. Elizabeth Turner; Mrs. Annie Martin; Mrs. Sarah J. Hagerty; Mrs. Mary Hulbert. The sons-in-law are all connected with the coal business in this district. Mr. Wilson is a stanch Republican, but with no ambition for connection with public affairs more than to perform his duties as a good citizen.

THOMAS SHAFER.

Thomas Shafer, who is engaged in dealing in lumber and plastering materials in Girard, belongs to that class of substantial citizens who constitute the main strength of a community. They do not seek to figure prominently in public affairs, but in business are energetic and reliable and in citizenship are alert to all that stands for progress and improvement. Mr. Shafer has made for himself an enviable reputation in trade circles in Girard, and as a member of the firm of Thomas Shafer & Son is conducting a business which is now extensive and profitable.

A native of Knox county, Ohio, he was born on the 31st of October, 1832, and is a son of Philip and Rebecca (Platt) Shafer, the father of Pennsylvania and the mother of New Jersey. The father was a farmer by occupation and reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, passing away in 1894. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1846 when about fifty years of age. Their son Thomas, as a student in the public schools of Ohio, had mastered the common branches of learning, and he lived upon the old homestead farm until twenty-two years of age, giving his father the benefit of his services in the work of field and meadow. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling in Champaign, where he worked as a farm hand for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to his home in Ohio, but after a short time went to Ogle county, Illinois, where he purchased eighty acres of land, continuing its cultivation and improvement until 1862.

Aroused by a spirit of patriotism, Mr. Shafer in that year offered

his services to the government, donned the blue uniform and became a member of Company H, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry. With his command he went to the front and participated in the battles of Nashville, Fort Blakeley and Mobile. He was mustered out on the 6th of May, 1863, and then returned to his farm in Illinois, but in December of the same year he once more enlisted, this time becoming a member of a battery in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He then received an honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1865. He had been a most loyal soldier, unfaltering in his performance of any duty assigned him and following the old flag wherever it led.

In 1866 Mr. Shafer sold his farm property in Illinois and removed to Madison county, Iowa, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, making his home thereon for about three years. In 1869 he came to Crawford county and secured a claim, but afterward gave this to his brother, while he turned his attention to the business of buying, feeding and shipping stock. He followed that pursuit for eight years and then purchased a farm on which he engaged in the cultivation of grain as well as in stock-raising. He had at one time four hundred acres of land, but has since sold one hundred and eighty acres of this. In October, 1885, he removed to Girard, became identified with its commercial interests as a lumber merchant, forming a partnership with J. Q. Bell. After three years he sold his interest to Mr. Bell, and soon afterward became proprietor of a lumber yard at Farlington, Kansas, but when two years had passed he disposed of that business and returned to Girard, where he opened the lumber yard which is now conducted under the firm style of Thomas Shafer & Son. They have the largest yard in the city and are doing an extensive business, having secured a patronage which is very gratifying. Their business methods will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, and their success has been based upon untiring diligence and honorable dealing.

Mr. Shafer is a member of General Bailey Post No. 49, G. A. R.,

and he gives his political allegiance to the Democracy and has served as alderman of Girard from the third ward. He was married December 6, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Neet, a daughter of Jacob Neet, one of the honored pioneer settlers of the county. They have two children, Harry L., who is his father's partner and is married and lives across the street from the paternal home; and Minnie, the wife of John Whalin, of St. James, Missouri. In 1902 Mr. Shafer erected a nice modern residence, which he and his wife now occupy, and in social circles of the town they are accorded a place of prominence in recognition of their sterling worth.

JAMES BRAINERD SMITH.

James Brainerd Smith, capitalist and member of the real estate firm of Smith and Miller, at Pittsburg, Crawford county, has been one of the foremost business men and financiers of this city and county for the past twenty years. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business, but since then has directed his attention and energies mainly to operations in real estate and money transactions. Many enterprises in the county have received their impetus from his firm, and with his success he has promoted the prosperity and welfare of his community.

Mr. Smith was born at Rosamond, Christian county, Illinois, October 19, 1859, a son of Brainerd and Nancy Ophelia (Hawley) Smith. His father was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, and was educated in Amherst College. He prepared himself for the ministry, but on account of poor health had to change his plans. He came to Illinois in the late fifties, and began farming on a place near Rosamond, Christian county. In 1865 he removed with his family to Normal, Illinois, in order to give his children the advantages of the school facilities there, and his three sons and three daughters all received their advanced training in that city. Mr. Smith, Sr., died at Normal in 1879, but his wife is still living on the old homestead at Normal. The name of one of their sons, William Hawley Smith, is a household word throughout the middle west.

He is one of the most popular lecture platform stars, and is not only a repository of wit, humor and pathos, but is noted as a litterateur and literary critic of great ability. He was associated as a co-lecturer with Bill Nye during the last tour of that celebrity. William Hawley Smith makes his home in Peoria, Illinois.

James Brainerd Smith graduated from the Normal public schools and then attended the Northern Illinois Normal at that place. He was engaged in teaching school for three years in central Illinois, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Winona, Illinois. He remained there until September, 1883, and at that date came to Pittsburg, Kansas, which has been the center of his business interests and home ever since. He first went into the dry-goods business with his brother, George K. Smith, who is now secretary of the National Lumbermen's Association at St. Louis. The firm of Smith and Smith continued for four years, and after its dissolution Mr. J. B. Smith became the partner of Henry C. Willard, a pioneer merchant of the town, under the name of the Willard Mercantile Company. Mr. Smith was connected with this firm for three years, and on June 1, 1890, he went into the real estate, financial and loan business with C. A. Miller, under the name of Smith and Miller. This soon became the leading firm of its kind in this section of the state, and the business has been continued with increasing prosperity from year to year. They own large and valuable additions of real estate and coal lands in Pittsburg and vicinity, having three hundred acres of valuable coal land at the edge of the town. Recently, in connection with capitalists from Kansas City, they organized the Pittsburg Smelting and Mining Company. The company have purchased the old Hobart zinc smelter near Pittsburg, built at an original cost of eighty thousand dollars, and this was one of Pittsburg's most profitable industries until it was abandoned owing to the opening up of gas fields further west. The company has remodeled and rebuilt the plant, and will soon make the zinc industry once more a part of the wealth-producing enterprises of Pittsburg. Mr. Smith holds the office

of secretary-treasurer in the Pittsburg Smelting and Mining Company.

For sixteen years Mr. Smith was secretary of the Pittsburg Building and Loan Association, which has had a remarkably successful and beneficial career in Pittsburg. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Masons, and is accounted one of the most public-spirited, solid and substantial citizens of Pittsburg, and has the entire confidence of the investing public.

Mr. Smith was married at Gardner, Illinois, to Miss Lucy E. Armitage, and they have five living children: Victor A., Edgar Z., Ernest Q., Willard Hawley and Eleanor.

FRANK LAUGHLIN.

Frank Laughlin, who is the author of the history of the press of Crawford county to be found in the general history portion of this volume, is a newspaper man of long and varied experience, and has been very closely identified with the public press of this section of the state of Kansas. During his earlier years he engaged in several vocations, but in the end found journalism the most inviting and congenial occupation, and in the past twenty-five years has made its pursuit the most successful and worthy aim of his endeavors.

Mr. Laughlin, whose full name is William Franklin, was born on a farm near Sidney, Ohio, January 26, 1854, a son of W. D. and Permela Laughlin. His father in his early life was a steamboat captain and served in other capacities in the river boating business, but later took up the occupation of farmer. He and his wife were both of Irish stock.

Mr. Frank Laughlin, after his common schooling, attended the Sidney high school and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and also graduated from the business college at Bloomington. While passing the years of his boyhood in Sidney he learned the printer's trade, although he did not for several years make that the basis of his career. He left university on account of overtaxed eyesight, and then followed

the railway train service until he attained the position of conductor. From that he drifted back into printing. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the Girard *Herald* for several years, and has also had experience on the metropolitan dailies. For the past twelve years he has been city editor of the Pittsburg Daily *Headlight*, and as a citizen and in his editorial capacity has taken much interest in the public advancement and welfare of both city and county. Most of his twenty-five years of newspaper experience has been in southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri.

Mr. Laughlin was married at Girard, Kansas, July 3, 1877, to Miss Grace E. Burnaugh, and they have two children: Mrs. C. V. Stewart, born November 12, 1878; and Harry Laughlin, born in August, 1888.

EDWIN V. LANYON.

Edwin V. Lanyon, president of the National Bank of Pittsburg, is one of the foremost business men and industrial promoters of the city and county. The name of Lanyon appears frequently throughout this work, the family history and enterprises forming an integral part of the annals of Crawford county, as well as of several other industrial centers of the middle west. Mr. E. V. Lanyon is of the second generation of this remarkable family of financiers and industrial magnates, and has done his full share in building up the great interests under the Lanyon name and in making for himself an honored career among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Lanyon was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1863, that town having been the point of settlement when the Lanyons came from England, and there they made the beginnings of the zinc industry which made their fortunes. His parents are Josiah and Jane (Trevorrow) Lanyon, the latter a native of England and the former a native of Mineral Point, although of an English-born father. Josiah Lanyon came to

RESIDENCE OF E. V. LANYON

E. V. Lowyon

Pittsburg in 1882 in connection with the Pittsburg smelter established at that time. He and his wife now live in Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

Mr. E. V. Lanyon was reared and received most of his education at Mineral Point, Wisconsin. He came to Pittsburg with his father in 1882, and learned the zinc smelting business throughout and became connected with the industry. He was later with the smelter at Iola, Kansas, and afterward at Neodesha, where he remained until November, 1903, when he returned to Pittsburg as a place of residence. He is president of the Lanyons' bank in Pittsburg, the National Bank of Pittsburg, whose important place among the financial institutions of this part of the state is detailed in another part of this work. He devotes all his time to the banking business, and has proved himself to be possessed of the characteristic financial ability of the family.

Mr. Lanyon was elected mayor of Pittsburg in April, 1897, and gave a most business-like and creditable administration for two years. Pittsburg has been his place of residence and center of activity for over twenty years, and he has always been found a most enterprising factor in promoting its development and welfare. He is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with other societies.

Mr. Lanyon was married in Pittsburg in 1889 to Miss Lydia Scott, daughter of Thomas L. Scott, whose history and important connection with the city of Pittsburg is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Lanyon have three children, Margery, Edwina and Dorothy.

O. A. REES.

O. A. Rees is lessee of one of the large coal mines of Crawford county, Cherokee Coal and Mining Company No. 1, located at Cherokee, and he is well known both as a business man and public-spirited citizen. He has been connected with the coal mining industry most of his active life, and has been singularly successful in this line of work. At the

mine where he now has charge the monthly output runs from two to three thousand tons per month, of several grades, obtained from a fine three and a half foot vein. Between fifty and a hundred men are employed at good wages at the mine, and the entire operations are conducted in such a way as to reflect credit upon the manager. Mr. Rees is both a theoretical and practical miner, has studied and worked at the industry in all its details, and is recognized as one of the most progressive and successful operators in Crawford county. He was located at Fleming in this county for three years, where he was superintendent of W. Coal Mine Company No. 3, and for some fourteen years was at the Osage mines.

Mr. Rees was born in Brooklyn, New York, forty-five years ago, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Mills) Rees. His father died in Kansas at the age of sixty-four. He was a merchant for many years. He was one of the most ardent supporters of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. He was at the convention which first established the party in national politics, when General Fremont was nominated for the presidency, in 1856. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. His wife was a native of Liverpool, England, of a good English family, and she too is now deceased.

Mr. Rees was reared in New York and Vermont, and has supplemented his public school training by practical and close attention to affairs, and has always been successful in his various undertakings. At the age of twenty-three he was married in Osage county, this state, to Miss S. Jenkins, who was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared and educated in Kansas. By this union there are eight children, as follows: Anna, Stella, Fred, Thomas, William, Mattie, John and Irene. Mr. Rees affiliates with the Masonic order at Osage City, and in politics he is liberal in his beliefs. He assisted in making up the reports for this district of the United States government geological survey in 1904. He is popular with his employees, and frank and cordial with all his associates.

CHRISTOPHER C. GRACEY.

Christopher C. Gracey, who owns and resides upon a nice little estate of forty acres in Osage township, is one of the old settlers of Crawford county, having come here in 1869, when the prairies still stretched almost continuous from one boundary line to the other, only broken here and there by a cultivated field and a newly established homestead. He has accordingly witnessed the development and transformation which have since taken place in the county, and as he has borne his part most creditably in all the activities to which he has been called he merits mention in the history of his county as a man of worth and public-spirited citizenship.

Mr. Gracey also deserves mention as one of the soldier citizens of the county. On the 21st of August, 1863, being at that time sixteen years of age, he enlisted at St. Louis, from Bond county, Illinois, in Company D (later transferred to Company E), Third Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Joseph K. McLean and Colonel Karahan; from Benton Barracks they were sent to Little Rock, and later formed General Steele's body-guard; were at Memphis, Nashville and at various other points in the Mississippi valley; were ordered to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to quell the outbreak of the Sioux Indians, and that rough-rider service took them all along the northern border toward Canada and in the Dakotas. Mr. Gracey received his honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois, in October, 1865, after having seen hard service in the army and gaining an excellent record as a soldier although still a boy when he was discharged.

Mr. Gracey was born in Madison county, Illinois, in 1847, being a son of William and Caroline (Campbell) Gracey, his father a native of Tennessee and of an old family of that state and his mother a native of North Carolina. The parents both died in Illinois, the father in Hancock county. He followed the occupation of farmer, in politics was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church.

They had six children, five sons, John, William, Joseph, Christopher C. and George, and all of them were soldiers. William D. died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the fall of 1863, and George, the youngest, was drowned in the Ohio river in the spring of 1865.

Mr. Gracey was first married to Miss Kate Smith, a native of Kentucky, a daughter of Asa and Nancy Smith, also of that state. This first wife died in Coffey county, Kansas, leaving two sons, Willard and George. Mr. Gracey afterward married Mary Etta Thompson, a daughter of George and Sarah Thompson, of Madison county, Illinois. There are two children by this union, Frank and Verda. Mr. Gracey is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES U. TREADWELL.

James U. Treadwell, the well known jeweler and also serving as one of the city fathers of Pittsburg, has spent all the years of his majority in this city and has prospered with the advance of time. He is an excellent business man, with a reputation for honorable, fair dealing in all his relations with men, and his career has been according to his just merits and true personal worth.

Mr. Treadwell was born at Fort Browerton, Oneida county, New York, in 1864, being a son of E. A. and Fidelia (Means) Treadwell. His father was born in Onondaga county, New York, and lived in that state for a number of years. In 1867 he brought his family to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he was engaged in farming for several years. While in that county his wife died, in 1868. In 1882 he and the other members of the family came out to Crawford county, Kansas, where he took up a farm in Baker township, two and a half miles east of Pittsburg. He continued his farming operations there until recently, when he retired and moved to Pittsburg, which is now his home.

Mr. James U. Treadwell spent the years of his life preceding his

coming to Crawford county on a farm, and had a substantial public school education. Shortly after his arrival in this county he came to Pittsburg and went to work in the Lanyon smelter, which had just been started up. He remained at that work for two years, and then established his present business of jeweler and watchmaker. He has gained the confidence and the patronage of the citizens, and his trade has been on the steady increase during all the twenty years since it was established. He has a nice store at 421 North Broadway, and his stock is one of the best in the city.

Mr. Treadwell is a stanch Republican in politics. He is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his city, and in April, 1903, was elected to the city council as the representative of the third ward. He has given of his time and efforts in a public-spirited and generous manner to the administrative affairs of the city. Mr. Treadwell has fraternal affiliations with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Treadwell was married at Pittsburg December 25, 1894, to Miss Rosie Brewer, and they have one daughter, Majil.

LEWIS HESS.

Lewis Hess, the well known stock farmer at Hepler, has passed all his life since boyhood in Crawford county, and has gained a most creditable degree of success both as a farmer and business man. He has been identified with the progressive movements in the county, and has often been found among the cohorts of progress and upbuilding and in the promotion of some especially worthy enterprise. Public trusts have also been confided in him, and he has never lacked the eminent degree of public-spirited citizenship for which our German-American residents are noted.

Mr. Hess was born in Hanover, Germany, January 1, 1851, being a son of Henry and Grace (Brunjus) Hess. His parents brought their family to America in 1855 and settled first in Benton county, Missouri.

but in the early year of 1866 moved to Crawford county, or, as it was then called, the Neutral Lands. His father engaged in farming here during the remainder of his life, which came to a peaceful close in 1894, when he was eighty-two years old, followed two years later by the departure of his wife, then aged seventy-two years.

Mr. Lewis Hess attended school in Missouri, and after coming to Crawford county lived at home and followed farming until 1877. He then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Sherman township, but sold this in 1886 and moved into Hepler, where he first embarked in the livery business and later in the general merchandise business. Since selling out his mercantile interests he has devoted himself most successfully to stock farming, and he has found this a most profitable line of activity. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and eighty acres of this lies within the city limits of Hepler, and his residence is also in the town.

Mr. Hess was for some time a member of the Masonic blue lodge at Walnut, Lodge No. 229. He is a staunch Republican, and in public affairs has held the office of township assessor and school treasurer. Mr. Hess was married, January 31, 1877, to Miss Ella Carter, a daughter of Albert and Mary Ann Carter. Her father died in 1890, at the age of sixty-five, but her mother is now living at the Hess home, being seventy-nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hess have had the following children: Charles, who was a brakeman on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and was killed at Junction City about two years ago; Herman, who died at the age of eighteen months; James, who died at the age of six months; Ruth, who died when three years old; and Dwyer, who died when four months old.

GRANVILLE SIMEON SCOTT.

Granville Simeon Scott, of Osage township, has been a resident of Crawford county since 1869, being one of the old-timers. A man

of varied experience in life, having proved his usefulness and worth in all the departments of activity to which he has been called, and possessed of that strict integrity of character which lends force and influence to man in every age of life, he has not been otherwise than potent for good and the welfare of his community, and as such is esteemed by all his fellow citizens.

Mr. Scott is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war who have since taken up their residence in Crawford county and proved such a valuable addition to its sterling citizenship. He enlisted in Moniteau county, Missouri, in November, 1861, in Company I, Twenty-fourth Missouri Cavalry, going into camp at Jefferson City, under officers Captain Rice and Colonel Hall. He saw hard and constant service in what was in many respects the most dangerous battle ground of the war, on the western side of the Mississippi; was again and again in conflict with the troopers of Joe Shelby, Quantrell, Coffey, Anderson, and other of the noted rebel leaders, under whom the bloodthirstiest guerrillas and bushwhackers often served. He was at the fight at Turkey creek, and in fact was all over the state of Missouri, experiencing many narrow escapes; was at Pisgah, and also had a severe skirmish in a tobacco field; and toward the end of the war went to New Mexico as a guard for a government train of supplies. After a long and wearing service he received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Scott was born in Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky, February 25, 1830, being a son of William and Parnita (Goodrich) Scott, both natives of Kentucky. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war, and the latter lived to the great age of one hundred and five years. The father was killed in an accident while living in Missouri, at the age of fifty-five. His children were: Granville S., Sarah A., Collie B., Allen, William, and James, who was killed while a soldier in the Confederate army. The mother attained the age of eighty-nine years. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Scott was reared in Cole county, Missouri, in a backwoods

country and period, receiving his educational advantages in an old-fashioned schoolhouse with slab seats and fireplace. In 1852 he was married to Elizabeth Jane Curnutt, who was born in Virginia, being one of the three children left at her mother's death at thirty-five, the others being Andrew J., who was a soldier in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and Mary. Her father, who was a member of the Baptist church and a good and worthy man, died at the age of fifty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Scott came out to Crawford county, as has been mentioned, in 1869, and were among the first settlers at Girard. Later they moved to their present home, where he owns a nice little farm of forty acres and has all the comforts and conveniences which his lifetime of effort so well deserves.

Their children are as follows: Andrew J., of Neosho county; John M.; Granville Sherman; Joseph, who died at the age of thirty-one, leaving four daughters; and James W., who died at the age of twenty-five. Mr. Scott and his wife are members of the Christian church, and he is affiliated with the G. A. R. post.

WILLIAM LANYON, JR.

William Lanyon, Jr., a director of the National Bank of Pittsburg and prominent in other directions in Pittsburg and southeastern Kansas, is a member of the well known Lanyon family which figures so conspicuously on these pages both from a personal point of view and because of the immense impetus which their industries and financial enterprises have given to Crawford county as well as to other centers of the middle west. Zinc smelting was for many years the great industry of the Pittsburg district and still retains an important place here, and the various members of the last two adult generations of the Lanyons were responsible for its establishment and successful prosecution in these parts. Mr. William Lanyon, Jr., has himself maintained the high reputation of his house in his career as a financier and industrial magnate,

RESIDENCE OF WM. LANYON, JR.

Wm Lamyon Jr

and is recognized as one of the powers that move the business machinery of Pittsburg.

Mr. Lanyon was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1862, being a son of William and Maria (Thomas) Lanyon. William, Sr., was born in England, where all the family had their origin, and when a child was brought to American shores by his parents, who settled at Mineral Point about the same time the other Lanyons located there. Mineral Point is the place where the Lanyon zinc industry, which afterward aggregated millions of dollars in property, had its humble beginning. The senior Mr. Lanyon came to Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1882 in the interest of the smelter plant established at that time, and has since spent much of his time in southeastern Kansas, but he and his wife still retain their home at Mineral Point. He is now president of the State Bank of Iola, Kansas, at which city he spends much of his time. Like most of the other members of the family, he has disposed of a large part of his smelter interests and is devoting his attention mainly to banking.

Mr. William Lanyon, Jr., came to Pittsburg with his father in 1882, and became connected with the then recently established Lanyon smelter. A few years later the discovery of natural gas in the vicinity of Iola caused a removal of the smelter plants to that place in order that they might benefit by the cheap fuel, and Mr. Lanyon moved to that city temporarily, and was later connected with the Lanyon zinc works at Neodesha. All the time, however, he has retained his home in Pittsburg, his residence on North Joplin street occupying the entire half block between Nineteenth and Twentieth, being one of the most commodious and comfortable homes of the city. In September, 1903, he disposed of most of his interests at Neodesha and purchased an interest in the Lanyon bank at Pittsburg, the National Bank of Pittsburg, and as one of the directors he gives largely of his time and energies to the management of this important financial institution, whose history is

given on other pages of this work. He is one of the largest stockholders in this bank.

Mr. Lanyon is a member of the Pittsburg board of education, and is interested in all matters affecting the public welfare. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and is a member of the commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. He was married in 1883 to Miss Amelia (Spratler) Lanyon, and they have four children, Roy, Linnett, Wilma and Helen.

JESSE C. HIETT.

A most noticeable fact in the business world is that young men are controlling the avenues and arteries of trade, are conducting important industrial and commercial interests and are rapidly working their way to the front in the professions. Take any western community and therein it will be found that the real leaders in business are men who perhaps have not yet attained the prime of life, but who, possessing the enterprising and progressive spirit which dominates the west, have made for themselves a name and place as representatives of financial interests. To this class Jesse C. Hiett belongs. He is engaged in the real estate business in Girard, Kansas, and although but a young man has secured a good clientage in his chosen field of labor.

He was born in Crawford county, Kansas, March 26, 1876, and is a son of James M. and Sarah L. (Brown) Hiett, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Illinois. James M. Hiett, after leaving the Old Dominion, became a resident of Illinois, and the year 1874 witnessed his arrival in Crawford county, Kansas, where he secured a tract of land and began agricultural pursuits. He was thus actively engaged until about three years ago, when he put aside the arduous duties of the farm and retired to private life, establishing his home in Girard, where he is now enjoying a well merited rest and the fruits of his former toil. In the family were five children, namely: Arthur E.,

who is now a resident of Pittsburg, Kansas; Julius S., who makes his home in San Francisco, California; Jesse C., of this review; Hattie May, the wife of Hugh Gregg, of Girard; and Earl C., who is at home with his parents.

In taking up the history of Jesse C. Hiett, a native son of Crawford county, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known here. He is indebted to the public school system for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed, and when he had completed the work of the common schools he entered the high schools at Cherokee, Kansas. He has always made his home under the parental roof. In March, 1901, he became a member of the firm of David & Hiett, real estate agents of Girard, but this connection was maintained for only four months, at the end of which time Mr. Hiett purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted business alone as a real estate, fire insurance and loan agent. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning the realty values in this part of the country, and he also does considerable business in the other departments of the undertaking, to which he directs his energies. He makes a specialty of Kansas and Missouri farm lands, is also emigrant agent for the Frisco Railroad. Mr. Hiett belongs to Girard Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., of Girard, and he gives his political support to the Democracy. He is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Girard, as a charter member of Eyrie No. 869. He served as township clerk for three years, but otherwise has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs, wherein he is meeting with creditable success.

WILLIAM L. RINGO.

William L. Ringo, representing the business interests of Girard as a real estate agent—the junior member of the firm of Radley & Ringo,—was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, April 29, 1866, and

is a son of Germany M. and Sarah (King) Ringo, both of whom are natives of the same state. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after following that pursuit in Kentucky for a number of years he came to Kansas, establishing his home in Crawford county in the year 1882. Here he resumed agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until his life's labors were ended by death, although owing to ill health in later years he had largely left the active work of the farm to others. He passed away August 23, 1901, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow, who still survives, is now living at Mulberry, Crawford county.

William L. Ringo spent his boyhood days in his parents' home, and when a youth of sixteen accompanied them on their removal to Kansas. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native state, and he worked upon the home farm from early boyhood, assisting in the labors of the field as soon as old enough to handle the plow. Owing to his father's invalid condition he took charge of the home farm in Kansas when nineteen years of age and conducted it until his removal to Pittsburg. In the spring of 1901 he went to that city, where he entered the employ of the Taylor & Wheeler Loan Company, continuing in that position for eight months. He next joined Mr. Radley in the real estate and insurance business, and the firm of Radley & Ringo at Girard has already secured a good clientage and made for itself an excellent reputation for honorable and progressive business methods.

On the 2d of June, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ringo and Miss Emma S. White, a daughter of William S. and Elizabeth M. (Rouch) White, of Kentucky. This marriage has been blessed with one son, William L., now an interesting lad of ten years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ringo hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the Democracy. He gives his aid and co-operation to many movements for the general good, and during his residence in Girard he has won the favorable regard of many with whom he has come in contact through both business and social relations.

JOSEPH D. SHEFFIELD.

Joseph D. Sheffield, a prominent citizen of Arcadia, is a native son of Crawford county, and his family name has been a familiar one in this part of the country for over forty years. He belongs to the young and progressive element of citizenship, and has already shown himself possessed of the spirit and energy of his worthy sire and grandsires, and is giving a good account of himself in the varied relations of his busy years.

Mr. Sheffield was born in Lincoln township, Crawford county, August 17, 1877, a son of Alphes J. and Mary (Collins) Sheffield. His mother's parents, Daniel and Ellen Collins, were natives of Ireland, and the former came to America in young manhood, and during the days of gold went out to Pike's Peak and mined. He returned to Lecompton, Kansas, and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army, and gave three years and three months to the government, as a patriotic defender of his adopted land. He died in 1900 at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife had passed away in 1869.

Mr. Sheffield's paternal grandparents were Joseph and Ellen Sheffield, who were born near Rochester, New York. In 1847 Joseph came out to DeKalb county, Illinois, and was engaged in farming there until July, 1860, when he sold his place and came to Lincoln township, Crawford county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land. His son, Alphes J. Sheffield, also took one hundred and sixty acres in Lincoln township, and improved it and engaged in stock-raising. He loaned money to the poor settlers, and when the Joy land troubles came up he decided that Joy was in the right, which brought a storm of abuse upon him from the settlers, who even refused him his claim. At the first term of court ever held in Crawford county he had twenty-five cases, and won every one of them. He was a prominent man in the various affairs of the county. In 1878, while the old Fort Scott and Memphis road was being constructed

through his farm, the horse he was riding ran in front of a construction train, and he was killed. His wife died in 1882.

Mr. Joseph D. Sheffield was deprived of his mother's care when five years old, and he then made his home with his grandfather Collins, who sent him to the parochial school at Scammon for three years and a half, and after that he attended the high school at Arcadia and for two years was at Osage Mission. He lived with his grandfather Collins till the latter's death, and in 1900 he moved to Arcadia. He has a fine farm a mile and a half north of town, and operates this in a business-like way that gains results. He was elected assessor of his township for a two years' term, and still holds this office.

Mr. Sheffield is a Democrat in politics. He affiliates with Lodge No. 159, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also with the Knights of Columbus, and his church membership is with the Catholic church at Arcadia. Mr. Sheffield married, February 3, 1897, Miss Mary Crites, a daughter of John Crites, whose interesting personal history is given on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield have one child, Joseph Daniel, Jr., born December 5, 1899.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL.

John J. Campbell, present incumbent of the office of city attorney of Pittsburg, Kansas, and otherwise prominent in the public and professional life of the city and county, joined the ranks of the legal fraternity a decade ago and has had a most successful career. He gained his start on the road to success by his great energy and inherited talent for participation in public affairs and legal matters, and he has for several years been recognized among the leading representatives at the bar in one of the foremost counties of the state.

Mr. Campbell has the distinction of being a native of the Sunflower state, so that his life from birth has been identified with its institutions and activities. He was born in Neosho county, September

10, 1869, a son of Daniel and Mary (McRae) Campbell, both of staunch Scotch stock and lineage. His father was born in Nova Scotia, and followed farming. He migrated to Kansas in 1867, locating in Neosho county, where he was one of the pioneers and took up a prairie claim. He was a highly successful farmer there until his death, which occurred in 1871. Mrs. Mary Campbell was also a native of Nova Scotia, and now makes her home in Erie, Kansas, being an old lady, endeared by her many graces of character to all who know her.

Mr. Campbell spent his youth in Neosho county on the home farm. He received his early education in the district schools of his community, and later entered Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, where he was a student for two years. At the age of nineteen he came to Pittsburg and took up the study of law in the office of his brother, Phillip P. Campbell, whose career receives cursory mention below. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1893, and six months later was appointed city attorney of Pittsburg. In 1900 he was elected county attorney of Crawford county, and after serving two years was offered the nomination again, but declined, owing to the fact that his brother was in that year a candidate for Congress. In the spring of 1903 he was again appointed city attorney, and is still serving in that office.

Mr. Campbell is unmarried. He is highly esteemed in social and business circles, and is especially prominent in local politics. He has gained quite a reputation as an orator, and is often called upon to make speeches during the campaigns and on other occasions. He is a past exalted ruler and very prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a high-degree Mason, having all the consistory degrees including the thirty-second and being a Shriner.

HON. P. P. CAMPBELL.

Hon. P. P. Campbell, the brother of John J. Campbell, and present congressman from the third Kansas district, is a lawyer and profes-

sional man of whom the state has greatest reason to be proud. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1862, and grew up on his father's claim in Neosho county, working hard at farm duties during his youth. He received a district school education, and afterward entered Baker University, where he helped pay his expenses by the vigorous use of a bucksaw. Such energy, combined with his native talent, was a certificate in advance for good results, and after hard work he graduated six years later. He studied law while on the farm and in the office of Coggswell and Kinney, at Osage Mission, Kansas, and was admitted to the bar at Fredonia, Wilson county, Kansas, in 1889.

He began practice at Pittsburg immediately after his admission, and his ability and enterprising resourcefulness soon won him a place among the leading members of the bar in Crawford county. He made his first political speech at Chanute, Kansas, in 1884, and ever since that time has been in great demand as a campaign orator, and has delivered effective speeches in sixty-five different counties of Kansas. One of his notable addresses was delivered before the Marquette Club at Chicago, at the Lincoln Day banquet, February 12, 1902, and was entitled "Responsive Powers of the Republic."

On June 12, 1902, the Republican convention of the third Kansas district, in session at Winfield, Kansas, nominated him for Congress, with the unanimous endorsement of his county, and in the following November he was elected by an overwhelming majority, and is now one of the intelligent representatives of his state in the lower house of the national legislature.

JOHN R. LINDBURG.

John R. Lindburg, president of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, Kansas, has been connected with the commercial and financial affairs of this city almost since its inception. In fact, when he came here, twenty-seven years ago, the population numbered forty-two per-

RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. LINDBURG, PITTSBURG, KANSAS

John B. Lindburg

sons. Pittsburg has assumed very important proportions since that time, and is now one of the leading industrial centers of the state. Mr. Lindburg, by his willing co-operation in this remarkable growth and upbuilding, has made himself an influential personality in the community, and is recognized as a foremost citizen in financial, social and purely civic matters.

Mr. Lindburg was born in the town of Wimmerby, Sweden, in 1849, and was reared to manhood there, receiving his college education in the old institution known as Wimmerby College. He was nineteen years old when he came to the United States in 1868, and his first location was in Chicago, where he worked in a sawmill for six months. From that city he went to Peoria, Illinois, but soon returned to Chicago and obtained a position in a store, and later was in the mercantile business for himself in that city. From Chicago he went to Red Oak, Iowa, where he clerked in a store for a time. He took up what has proved his permanent residence in Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1877. He had a store in those early days, and his own enterprises and success have increased with the progress of the city, which, a few years after his settlement there, entered upon a solid and substantial boom, and grew from a mere hamlet to a flourishing and wealthy city in the course of a decade of time.

The First National Bank, of which Mr. Lindburg is president, was established in 1886, T. J. Hale being its first president. In the following year Mr. Lindburg was made its vice president, and in 1888 was elected president. On assuming the responsibilities of this important position he disposed of his commercial interests, and has since devoted all his energies to making the bank a power and factor in the business activity of the city and county, which laudable ambition he can be said to have attained in a high degree. He has been an active working president since the day of his election, always on duty, and his genial temperament and wholesouled and happy manner of treating all his associates and customers have been important elements in the institution's success.

The First National has had a somewhat remarkable growth and progress, and its permanence and financial integrity and conservatism of management are made much of by all its patrons. The prosperous history and present condition of the First National is shown at a glance in the following tables, one showing a comparison of assets from 1886 to 1905, and the other the statement of resources and liabilities as existing in February of 1905:

ASSETS.

1886	$ 98,855.83	1896	$161,499.82
1887	108,217.63	1897	195,761.14
1888	123,677.30	1898	255,185.53
1889	151,825.91	1899	374,805.85
1890	139,843.37	1900	420,305.54
1891	138,760.66	1901	545,989.21
1892	167,202.18	1902	660,138.25
1893	158,174.34	1903	897,456.87
1894	172,496.10	1905	916,232.96
1895	163,509.66		

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$558,279.59	Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	6,000.00	Surplus and Net Profits	40,385.70
Banking House	21,000.00	Circulation	50,000.00
Other Real Estate	4,231.65	U. S. Govt. Deposit	$36,000.00
U. S. Bonds	$105,000.00	Other Deposits	$736,871.15
Cash & due fm. Banks	218,745.61	Total Deposits	772,871.15
Total	323,745.61		
	$913,256.85		$913,256.85

Mr. Lindburg is considered one of the most public-spirited men of Pittsburg. Seldom has a movement for the upbuilding or betterment of the city been without his active co-operation and assistance, often has been undertaken with his leadership and always with his entire sympathy. He is especially commended for his efficient administration of the affairs of the Pittsburg Building and Loan Association, of which he has been president for twenty years, and which during that time has never lost a dollar. He has built about ten brick business buildings in the city, and, with his associates, has put up about two hundred dwellings which have been sold to the laboring people on installments.

For a number of years Mr. Lindburg was president of the Commercial Club, of which he was the founder. He was a member of the

first city council, and is now a member of the city school board, and in these places has done much for civic improvement and educational advancement. He is prominent in Free Masonry, being past eminent commander of the Knights Templar, and has held several other positions in the fraternity.

Mr. Lindburg was married at Cambridge, Illinois, in 1874, to Miss Emma Vaughn, a native of Vermont. They have three children: Lotta is the wife of Captain William J. Watson, an attorney at law and the present postmaster of Pittsburg; the two other children are Rolla R. and John R., Jr.

JAMES CAREY.

James Carey, who is filling the position of police judge at Girard and was formerly identified with agricultural interests in Crawford county, is a native son of New England, his birth having occurred in Connecticut on the 5th of November, 1838. He is a son of Robert and Ellen (Gordon) Carey, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. In the year 1836 the father came to the United States and took up his abode at Newburgh, New York. In 1850 he went to New Jersey, where he lived neighbor to General George B. McClellan. In the year 1864, however, he left the Atlantic coast and made his way to the Mississippi valley, taking up his abode in Iroquois county, Illinois. There he engaged in stock-raising and farming, making his home in that locality until his death, which occurred in 1867, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife survived him for about eight years and died in 1875 at the age of fifty-eight years. One of their sons, Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, has been pastor of the Episcopal church at Saratoga, New York, for thirty years. Another son, Thomas Carey, was a prominent attorney of New Jersey and a partner of Reuben Van Pelt, of New York, but is now deceased.

James Carey, whose name forms the caption of this review, pur-

sued his education in the public schools of Connecticut and of New York, and at the age of twenty years he entered upon his business career as an express messenger in the employ of the Wescott & Dodd Express Company, of New York, and Savannah, Georgia, on board the Star of the South. He was thus engaged for two years, when the vessel was compelled to leave the south on account of the troublous times incident to the Civil war. Mr. Carey afterward secured a clerical position with George W. Veasy, who was proprietor of the Pulaski Hotel. Later going to New York, he took charge of the Twelfth Street House for one year and on the expiration of that period turned his attention to agricultural pursuits at Warwick, New York, his time being thus occupied for two years. He next went to Ramapo valley and assisted in organizing a company for service in the Civil war in connection with Colonel Frank Price, a son of ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey. Mr. Carey, however, did not go to the front because he was taken ill. He lay sick for fifteen months and was still in an invalid condition when he went with his parents to Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1864. There he engaged in farming. He and his father purchased sixteen hundred acres of land from W. W. Leland, and continued the operation of that property until 1875, when he went to California for his health. After a year he returned and was again engaged in farming until 1883, when once more his health failed him and he removed to Florida. In that part of the country he engaged in the raising of fruit and in the real estate business until 1888. In 1891 he sold his farm in Illinois on account of his health and came to Kansas. Here he purchased three hundred and sixty acres of land in Grant township, Crawford county, and began farming, operating his property until December, 1902, when he rented his land and took up his abode in Girard.

Mr. Carey is now living retired from agricultural pursuits, but derives a good income from his farming interests. In April, 1903, he was elected police judge of Girard and is now acceptably filling that position. His first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, and

he afterward voted for Abraham Lincoln and has since been a staunch Republican. While living in Illinois he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Oglesby, and upon his return from the south he was elected to that office, which he held until his removal to Kansas. He has been a prominent and influential factor in political circles in every community in which he has resided. He attended the Republican national convention held at Chicago when Benjamin Harrison was nominated, and he has also been a delegate to the state conventions of Kansas.

In December, 1860, Judge Carey was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Van Wert, a daughter of Stephen Van Wert, and they now have two children: Ella E., the wife of J. H. Slusher, of Paxton, Illinois; and James, who died at the age of ten years. Both children were born in Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Carey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Judge Carey is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge of Masons and also with the chapter. Although handicapped by health, he has in an active and useful business career won a very creditable measure of success, and is now the possessor of a comfortable competence which is represented by his property interests in Kansas.

ENOCH FREED.

Enoch Freed, who resides on section 24, Osage township, came to Crawford county in 1880, and has since been numbered among the progressive and prosperous farming element, being a man of unquestioned worth and standing in his community. Born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1841, he has spent the years of his life in usefully directed effort, and by providing well for self and family enjoys contentment and ease at the approach of his declining years.

His parents were William and Mary (Grote) Freed, both native Pennsylvanians and of German descent. Both died in Pennsylvania, the

father at the age of eighty-six and the mother at eighty-five. His father was a farmer and politically a Democrat, and both were members of the Reformed church. There were thirteen children in their family, nine of whom grew up, but Enoch is the only resident of Kansas. His brothers and sisters are Aaron, Henry, Mary Ann, Catherine, William and Amanda.

Mr. Freed was reared on the old farm in his native state, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-two he came west to Knox county, Illinois, from which county he went to the war. He enlisted at Victoria, that county, in April, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Hunt and Colonel Goodman; from camp at Quincy, they were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were stationed six months, thence went to Springfield, Illinois, and later to Little Rock, Arkansas, and at the close of the war were returned to Illinois and honorably discharged.

After the war Mr. Freed returned to Knox county, and on November 10, 1866, was married there to Eliza Jane Glaze, who has been his wife and partner of joys and sorrows for nearly forty years. She was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 16, 1848, a daughter of James and Phoebe (Duncan) Glaze, natives, respectively, of Brown county and Adams county, Ohio, whence they moved to near Muncie, Delaware county, Indiana, and later to Knox county, Illinois. The mother died in Monmouth, Kansas, at the age of eighty-seven, but the father, who was a soldier, now lives as one of the honored and respected residents of Monmouth, this county. Mrs. Freed has a brother, William Perry, who was a soldier of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry and now lives at Muncie, Indiana, and four sisters: Sarah A. Northam, Mary E. Johnson, Harriet E. Windsor, and Martha F. Price. Daniel H., a brother, died at the age of fifty.

Since coming to Crawford county in 1880 Mr. Freed has been a prosperous agriculturist, and at the present time he owns one of the model farms of his locality. The homestead comprises eighty acres of

choice land, with a pleasant and comfortable country residence, and well improved with barn, orchard and other up-to-date equipments of a twentieth century country home.

Mr. and Mrs. Freed have four children: Mary, a resident of Pittsburg; Martha, the wife of Louis Gray, who lives on the homestead of Mr. Freed; Ed G., formerly a successful teacher in Pittsburg, who is in the wall-paper business in Kansas City, and Charles, in the furniture business at Pittsburg. Martha also followed the profession of a teacher in this county. Mr. Freed is affiliated with Osage Post No. 156, G. A. R., at McCune, and he and his wife and three of the children are members of the Methodist church.

CHARLES F. MORRIS.

Charles F. Morris, mayor and postmaster of the town of Bruce in the south part of the county, is an old-time resident of Crawford county, having come here in 1873, and during the past thirty odd years he has made a most capable and successful record as a business man and participant in the general affairs of his community.

Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1844, he was brought up in that part of Ohio, and when eighteen years old became a soldier in the Civil war, in which he served for three years and four days as a cavalryman. He enlisted at Seneca, Hamilton county, Ohio, in August, 1862, in Company C, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, under Captain Owen and Colonel Taylor; was soon sent to Washington, and served first under the command of General Kilpatrick and then under General Wilson; was at the battles of White House Landing and Gettysburg, and in innumerable skirmishes and forays and scouting expeditions, and was also sent against Morgan when that rebel leader made his raid north of the Ohio. After a long and faithful service he received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Morris was a son of Christ and Christine (Ower) Morris. His father was born in Scotland, was reared there to the age of fifteen,

when he came to the United States, and for many years successfully followed the butcher's trade. He died in Indiana, while his wife, who was born in Germany, died in Ohio. They were the parents of four children.

Mr. Morris was reared and educated in Ohio, and early learned the butcher trade under the supervision of his father, and his subsequent life occupation has alternated between this trade and farming. He came to Crawford county in 1873 and settled on a farm near Bruce, where he continued for some years and then moved into Cherokee. Later he returned to the town of Bruce and went into the butcher business. He erected an excellent store of brick, twenty-five by fifty feet, and has also put up several other buildings in the town, with whose interests he has been identified for many years, and in such a public-spirited manner that its best welfare has been conserved. He has been mayor of the town for a number of years, and has also been its efficient postmaster for some time. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and fraternally belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. Morris's wife was Miss Anna McColm, who was for some years engaged in the millinery business in Cherokee and was a capable business woman and very popular socially, as well as an able director of household affairs, so that her death in August, 1897, was a bereavement to the entire community. She left three children: Bertha B., who is married and living in Stone City, this state; Jessie and Roy C., both of Kansas City.

GEORGE W. BROWN.

George W. Brown, who has long been numbered among the prominent citizens of Crawford county and especially in Cherokee, being one of the leading Democrats of this part of the state and a man of influence in every relation of his life, was born at Rushville, Schuyler county,

Illinois, in 1841. His parents, John and Jane (Becket) Brown, were early settlers of Illinois.

He was reared and educated in Schuyler county, and lived there until he came to Crawford county in 1871, where he has passed the subsequent thirty-four years of his life. He was a leading business man of the town for twelve years. President Cleveland appointed him to the office of postmaster in 1885, and he gave his fellow citizens an excellent administration for four years. He was for some time the local representative of the McCormick harvesting machines. He spent one term in the state legislature, being elected in 1875, and in numerous other ways has performed a worthy part in public affairs. In 1896 he was manager of the Cherokee waterworks plant. He has been a member of the school board, and has always supported zealously the educational system of his state and county. A prominent Odd Fellow, he has served as a past grand master of the grand lodge. He is a member and an elder in the Christian church.

Mr. Brown was married in Cherokee, October 1, 1872, to Miss Anna Butler and they have four children, Dora E., Daisy D., Harry H. and Cecil. Dora and Harry are graduates of the Cherokee high school.

DR. L. M. KALLENBACH.

Dr. L. M. Kallenbach, who takes a leading position among the dentists of Crawford county, has been established in practice at Walnut for several years, and has found high favor among the citizens because of his reliability and skill as a dental surgeon. He belongs to the present day and generation of the dental profession, and this means that he is thoroughly equipped in theory and practice, and able to perform work with a sureness and deftness of execution that would have baffled many a dentist of the old school. He prepared himself generously both in dental surgery and in general medicine, and he deserves and is steadily acquiring a large and representative patronage in Walnut and the surrounding country.

Dr. Kallenbach was born in Macon county, Illinois, January 1, 1875, a son of Morris and Louisa (Eckhardt) Kallenbach. His father engaged in the tubular well and windmill business in Illinois until 1900, in which year he came to Crawford county and bought a farm in Walnut township, where he and his wife reside at the present time.

Dr. Kallenbach received his early educational advantages in the Decatur, Illinois, schools, and began his professional training in the Marion Sims Medical College at St. Louis. After a year there he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and completed one year's course in the Louisville Dental College. He also spent one year in study at the Louisville Medical College, and following that went to Kansas City, where he practiced for two years. He graduated from the Kansas City Dental College in 1901, and with this splendid preparation came to Walnut and entered upon his life work. His practice is being constantly extended, and he has a clientage that relies on him and seeks him whenever work is needed.

Dr. Kallenbach is a member of the blue lodge No. 229, and chapter No. 90, of the Masons, and also affiliated at one time with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Kansas State Dental Association. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and they reside in their own pleasant home. Dr. Kallenbach was married, December 10, 1901, to Miss Barnita Quick, of Kansas City, Missouri. They have one son, Travis Earl, who is one year old.

DR. ALONZO O. BLAIR.

Dr. Alonzo O. Blair, physician and surgeon at Pittsburg, Kansas, has enjoyed a satisfactory and increasing patronage since coming to this county over twenty years ago, and has long since been recognized as among the leading men in his profession in Crawford county. He has been zealously devoted to the science of medicine not only as a means of gaining a livelihood but for its own sake and for the good he

A O Blair M D

can accomplish in the world by its judicious practice. He has also taken much interest in public affairs and in other matters of concern in the community in which he has resided.

Dr. Blair was born at Cutler, Perry county, Illinois, in 1852, a son of William R. and Martha (McQuiston) Blair. His parents were both of Scotch ancestry, and belonged to the somewhat numerous group of families of strong Presbyterian proclivities who settled in Perry and Randolph counties, Illinois, in the early part of the nineteenth century, resulting in the building up of towns such as Cutler, Coulterville and Sparta, communities where religious observances were very much adhered to, and which are today well known for having turned out more Presbyterian ministers and missionaries than any other section of like population. William Blair, who is still living in Cutler, where he is a prosperous farmer, was born in Tennessee, and came to Perry county with his father, James Blair, about 1830, being then ten years old. The Blairs have always been a prominent family in the western part of Perry county. Mrs. Martha Blair was born in South Carolina.

Dr. Blair received his education in the Coulterville Academy, from which he graduated in 1873. He later attended the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1877. He then practiced about a year and a half at Coulterville, Illinois, and in 1878 came to Kansas, locating at Bavaria, Saline county, where he practiced medicine until 1882, which was the year of his coming to Crawford county. He practiced in Beulah, Crawford county, for about eight years, and in 1890 went to New York city and spent a year studying in the New York Polyclinic. He then returned, better equipped than ever for the continuance of a most successful practice, and located at Pittsburg, where he has had his office ever since.

Dr. Blair is at present city health officer, and for one term represented his ward, the second, in the city council. He is a stanch Republican in politics. He is one of the three owners, with Drs. George Williams and William Williams, of the Pittsburg City Hospital, which

they founded in 1894, and which is a monument to their skill and energy, and an institution of which they are justly proud. Dr. Blair has considerable staff work to perform in the hospital, and in addition has a large private practice. He is secretary of the Crawford Medical Society and a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

While engaged in practice in Coulterville, Illinois, Dr. Blair was married, in 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of that city. They have three children: Florence, the wife of Robert Nesch, Jr.; and Olive and John.

JOHN M. WAYDE.

John M. Wayde, who now fills the office of county attorney of Crawford county and is one of the leading lawyers of Pittsburg, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsburg since 1890, almost since the beginning of his legal career. He came here with a good equipment and with talents worthy of bringing him into repute, and his subsequent career has fully justified his expectations and his plans.

Mr. Wayde was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1862, a son of John and Mariah (Conley) Wayde. His father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1829, and still lives there on his farm, having engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his active career. His mother is deceased, having died September 7, 1881.

Mr. Wayde, like many other successful men in business and the professions, was reared on a farm, but while he thus became acquainted with the arduous duties of that life he also had the advantages of a good education. He was a student in the Pennsylvania State Normal, at Lockhaven, where he was graduated in 1886. He took up the study of law while still a resident of Pennsylvania, and continued it in the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal College, at Valparaiso, and later in the law department of the State University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he was graduated in 1889. His first practice was in

Leroy, Coffey county, Kansas, but after a year he came to Pittsburg, in the spring of 1890, and has enjoyed an increasing patronage ever since. Attorney Wayde has been engaged, as the records will show, in some of the most intricate and difficult cases in the history of Crawford county. He was elected county attorney of Crawford county in 1902, on the Republican ticket, was re-elected to the same office in 1904, and has given a most excellent administration of the affairs of that office.

Mr. Wayde was married in Everett, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1894, to Miss Margaret Pettigrew, and they have one son, Donald Wayde.

DAVID A. VINCENT.

David A. Vincent, one of the old and highly esteemed citizens of Girard, Kansas, has been an inhabitant of Crawford county for over thirty years, and is at present and has been for a number of years engaged in the conduct of a meat market and in stock-buying in Girard. He belongs to the progressive and public-spirited class of citizens who have been mainly responsible for the great growth and development of Crawford county since its pioneer times of hardly a third of a century ago, and his diligence and business push have brought himself a fair amount of worldly prosperity. He is a man of character and high personal worth, and is so regarded among his many business associates.

Mr. Vincent was born in McDonough county, Illinois, September 20, 1838, being a son of Michael and Harriet (Tinsley) Vincent, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. His parents came to Illinois about 1835, where his father was a farmer, and where he lived until his death at the age of eighty-five years, in June, 1871. His wife survived him until 1880.

Mr. David A. Vincent was educated and reared in McDonough county, Illinois, and remained on the home farm until August, 1862.

He then enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was in the service till the end of the war. He was in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and at the battle of Chickamauga was taken prisoner. He was conveyed to Richmond, and thence to the prison pen at Andersonville, and underwent the horrible experience of southern prison life for nineteen months and seven days, until the close of the war. He was released in Jacksonville, Florida, and from there went north to Maryland, and then home to Illinois, with a most creditable war record in the cause of his country. He was engaged in farming in Illinois for a few years, and on February 1, 1871, arrived in Crawford county, Kansas. He bought a farm on Hickory creek, twelve miles west of Girard, and for the next eleven years was an active and successful farmer and stock-raiser. He then moved to Girard and began buying stock, and in 1886 went into the meat market business. He still continues the buying and shipping of cattle. His son John M. became his partner in the market in February, 1903.

February 18, 1868, Mr. Vincent married Miss Jennie A. Jackson, a daughter of Jerry J. and Catherine Jackson, of Virginia. They have five children: Michael and Jerry were twins, and the former is now sheriff of Crawford county, and the latter is in the wood, coal and feed business in Kansas City; Cassie is the wife of Dana Barker, of Girard; Allie is the wife of Charles McCune, of Chanute, Kansas; John M. is married, and is his father's partner. The family are Methodists in religion. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent are members of the Sons and Daughters of America and of the Fraternal Aid. He is a staunch Republican in politics.

E. M. BOOR.

E. M. Boor is an old and respected resident of Osage township, where he is accounted as one of the most successful farmers. He came to the county in 1882, and for more than twenty years has been actively

engaged in carrying on his extensive agricultural enterprises. His fine farm of three hundred and fifty-nine acres is located midway between McCune and Monmouth, and was formerly known as the "Old Cap place." He owns a commodious and delightfully homelike country residence, and the barn and other outbuildings and all their surroundings show the capable farmer and business man which Mr. Boor is.

Mr. Boor is a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 15, 1836, being of one of the old and substantial families of that state, whose dominant characteristics have always been industry and absolute integrity in all the relations of life. Mr. Boor was a son of John, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Michael, whose parents came to this country from Germany, founding the family seat in Pennsylvania. John Boor married Sarah Miller, also born in Pennsylvania, and her father was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1836, when the son E. M. was but a few months old, the family moved west to Indiana, locating in Clay county. John Boor, who successfully followed farming throughout his active life, died at the age of forty-eight. In politics he was a Whig and a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Church of Christ, in which faith they reared their children. The mother lived to be seventy-five years of age, and was a woman of much goodness of heart and mind and has always been an inspiration to her children. There were seven children, four sons and three daughters, in the family, one of whom, Job, was a soldier in the Civil war.

Mr. Boor was reared on a farm, where he learned among other things principally the value of hard work, and his educational advantages were received in a typical old-time schoolhouse, fitted up with slab seats, a fire place, and other pioneer equipments which have long since given place to furnishings of greater comfort and of more value from an educational standpoint. At the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Sarah E. Rector, and they have since worked together for their success in affairs and have enjoyed over forty years of happy married

life. She was born and reared in Indiana, being a daughter of Price and Ann (Van Cleve) Rector, now both deceased. There were four children in the Rector family. Mr. and Mrs. Boor have eleven children, as follows: Aletha, the wife of T. M. Morgan, of this county; Emma, Charles, Ida, Annie, Carrie, John, Grace, Abe, Walter, Otis, the two latter being unmarried and living at home. Mr. Boor is a Republican of long standing, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church, in which he has been an elder for years.

BENJAMIN J. GUNN.

Benjamin J. Gunn, editor and publisher of the Arcadia *Times*, has played a prominent part in the journalistic work of Crawford county, and his career throughout has been filled with many points of interest. He has been identified with the affairs of this county for a number of years, and during the earlier period of his life was a successful and prominent teacher in this section of the state. He has maintained the *Times* at a high standard of newspaper excellence, and gives his numerous readers throughout the county something worth reading, and, while making his organ a weathervane of public thought and opinion and chronicler of events, has not neglected to wield his influence and power as editor for the welfare and general progress of his city and community.

Mr. Gunn, the youngest son of Jesse C. and Hannah I. (Reaugh) Gunn, was born on Greasy Prairie, Morgan county, Illinois, February 14, 1865. His father was born in Dickson county, Tennessee, in 1825, moved thence to Illinois in 1830, and resided on one farm there for forty-nine years, and died in Coalvale, Kansas, in 1890. He had been a Union soldier during one year of the war. His wife was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1824, and moved to Illinois in 1831, and died at Mulberry, Kansas, in 1894.

Mr. Gunn's early life was spent on the farm, in not materially

different manner from that of other farm boys. In 1882 he entered the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, and remained there for two terms. He then went to Coalvale, Kansas, whither the family had moved in 1883, but in the next year returned to the school at Normal and spent another term in work. He began teaching in 1885, and followed that occupation for several years in Crawford county. In 1892 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for the office of county superintendent of public instruction. He was an active Republican for ten years after coming of age, but at the beginning of the presidential campaign of 1896 he turned to the Democracy, and has since been identified with that party.

Mr. Gunn married, October 4, 1891, Miss Louisa Jane Gunn, at her home in Choctaw county, Alabama. Her father, John Gunn, was born in that county in 1822, and died in 1899 on the farm on which he had resided for seventy-three years. He was a Confederate soldier. His wife, Agnes Shoemaker, was born in the same county in 1827, and died there in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have three sons: John W., born August 6, 1893; J. Wayne, October 5, 1895; and Harold S., November 7, 1898.

Mr. Gunn moved to Girard in 1892, and for the following year read law in the office of James T. Bridgens, being admitted to the bar in 1893. He purchased the Arcadia *News* in January, 1894. He moved to Mississippi in 1896 and in February founded the Quitman *Herald*, and in November, 1896, founded the Wayne County (Mississippi) *News*. In 1897 he returned to Crawford county, and in March assumed control of the Arcadia *Times*, and has managed that publication ever since.

Mr. Gunn was made a Mason in Mulberry, Kansas, in 1886, and was master of that lodge in 1892; affiliated with the lodge at Waynesboro, Mississippi, in 1896, and with the Arcadia lodge in 1898, being master of the lodge in 1902, also in 1905. He joined the Modern Woodmen of America at Girard in 1892, transferred to Arcadia in

1894, and was venerable consul in 1900-02 and is the present clerk. He was a charter member of the Home Builders' Union at Arcadia, and was master builder in 1902 and 1903. He united with the Methodist church on January 4, 1903, and was shortly afterward chosen one of its trustees. Mr. Gunn published a history of his family in 1891, containing the names of nearly four thousand of his relatives. In 1893 he published and collated all his early poems, sketches, and various writings. In his official career Mr. Gunn was appointed postmaster by President Benjamin Harrison of Coalvale, Kansas, the second appointment in Crawford county by that president.

LEWIS MARTIN.

Lewis Martin, editor and proprietor of the Walnut *Eagle* and its job printing plant, has an acknowledged high rank among the newspaper men of Crawford county, and the journal of which he has been editor for the past eighteen years has its fitting description in the history of the press of Crawford county, to be found on the earlier pages of this work. Mr. Martin has a somewhat conspicuous place in the county because of his resolute and successful opposition to the liquor traffic, and the *Eagle* is the only pronounced temperance organ of the county. He has all the aggressiveness, devotion to principle, sympathy with general progress and upbuilding in the county, and the power and acumen of the editorial writer which make the successful and useful editor, and his and his paper's worth in the county entitles him to the esteem and regard in which he is held.

Mr. Martin was born in Prussia, January 3, 1849, a son of Peter and Charlotte Martin, also natives of Prussian Germany. His parents came to America in 1849, locating first in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, but in 1856 moved to Hancock county, Illinois, and both died in that state.

Mr. Martin had a public school education and afterward attended

the Central Wesleyan College at Warrentown, Missouri. For several years he was engaged in teaching school, and in 1887 he arrived in Kansas and purchased a half interest in the Walnut *Eagle*. He has maintained this paper at a high standard, has always given his readers the news and something worth reading, and it has a good circulation throughout the county. About six years ago Mr. Martin, through the columns of his paper, began a crusade against the open saloons of the town, operating against the state law. This was an up-hill and bitter fight, and the mayor of Walnut offered fifty dollars to have the paper run out of town, and a mob also made an attempt to drive out the editor. But the final victory lodged with the *Eagle*, and Walnut at present is without saloons. Mr. Martin was one of the organizers of the first law and order league in this state, and he is now its secretary, with R. W. Preston its president.

Mr. Martin is a member and the secretary of the Lodge No. 69 of the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he takes an active part in church work and has been one of the church trustees for four years. He was married, at West Point, Illinois, March 30, 1881, to Miss Eliza Wilson, a daughter of J. B. Wilson, who formerly lived in Illinois, but now in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one son, John Arthur Martin, who is twenty-three years old, and is employed in the *Eagle* office.

D. M. WHITEHEAD.

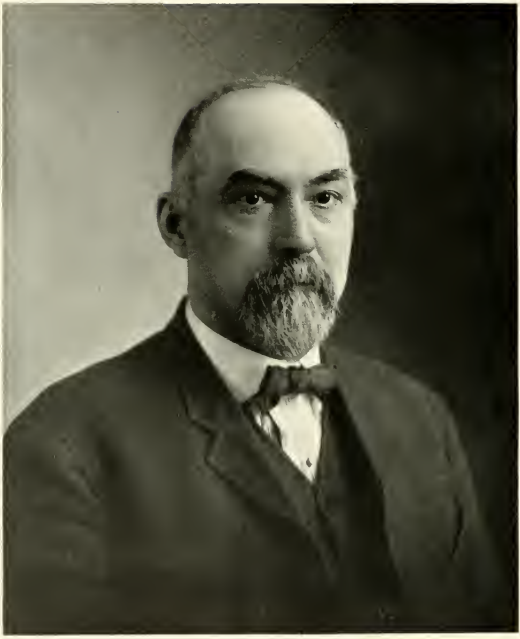
D. M. Whitehead, prominent and well known in Hepler as a breeder of Short-horn and Polled Durham cattle, has had a most successful career since coming to Kansas over twenty years ago. He began life without money capital, and at the present time has much to show for his forty odd years, both in the way of material circumstances and in the wealth of wholesome esteem which he has gained among his friends and associates in Crawford county. He has one of the model stock farms

of the county, complete in all conveniences and accessories, and no finer cattle are raised within the boundaries of the state than are to be found on his farm.

Mr. Whitehead was born in Ripley county, Indiana, August 12, 1860, being a son of John A. and Minerva (Isgrigg) Whitehead. His parents came to Kansas in 1883, and his father died here in 1893, at the age of sixty, but his mother is still living, making her home near Hepler.

Mr. D. M. Whitehead was reared to manhood in Indiana, and there received a public school education, which was further supplemented in the Normal College at Mitchell, Indiana. He entered the occupation of school teaching when nineteen years old, and in the spring of 1884 came out to Kansas and accepted the principalship of the schools at Hepler, holding that position for five years, and was then at Monmouth two years, and at McCune one year. After these eight years of faithful work in Crawford county schools, he began farming as a permanent occupation. He had bought a farm of eighty acres when he first came to the county, and he still owns this as his home place. It is one of the best improved places in the county, and he takes the more pride in it because he has placed all the improvements on it himself. He resides in a nice modern cottage, and has recently completed a fine stock barn, forty by thirty-two feet, which he erected especially for the care of his fine stock. In October, 1901, while drilling for water, he struck a gas vein, and natural gas now supplies his light and fuel. During 1903 he sold six thousand dollars' worth of fat stock, which indicates the extent of his operations in this special line of agricultural activity.

Mr. Whitehead is a member of the A. H. T. A. of Walnut, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is independent in politics, but his beliefs are those of the Democracy. He has served his district as school director. In 1904 he received the nomination as state senator on the Democratic ticket, but in the election was defeated like many other good men who supported their belief and principles. He was married, September 26, 1888, to Miss Julia Anna Curry, of Ohio,



W. H. Braden

and by this marriage there was one child, Julian, born October 13, 1889, and its mother died on the day following its birth. On June 30, 1894, Mr. Whitehead married his present wife, Cora M. Taylor, of Cherokee, Kansas.

WILLIAM H. BRADEN.

William H. Braden, county commissioner of Crawford county and the past fifteen years engaged in the livery business in Pittsburg, is one of the county's old and prominent pioneer settlers. When he located in Crawford county nearly thirty-five years ago the bare prairies had hardly a fence and offered free range for cattle from one end to the other. Furthermore, the great mineral resources of the county had not even been opened up, much less developed, and the thriving cities of Pittsburg and Girard were not yet in existence. It is clear, therefore, that in locating a farm, improving it with hedges and fences and buildings and cultivating the soil, Mr. Braden bore an important part in the early agricultural and industrial history of Crawford county, and both for this and for the worthy efforts he has devoted to the public welfare and official management of township and county affairs fully deserves the high esteem in which he is held from one corner of the county to the other.

Mr. Braden was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1844, a son of Samuel and Susan (Bidinger) Braden. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer. He moved to Richland county, Ohio, and later to Noble county, Indiana, where he died in 1899, when over ninety years of age. His wife, who was of a Pennsylvania Dutch family, died in 1852.

Mr. Braden was quite young when the family moved to Noble county, Indiana, and there he received most of his education. In 1862 he enlisted at Ligonier, that county, in an independent cavalry regiment, the First Indiana Cavalry, the volunteers furnishing their own horses.

His troop was assigned to duty in Missouri, and was at Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. His first engagement was at Fredericktown, the next at Cottonplant, and then was in skirmishes as they made their way south into Arkansas. His troop was General Steele's escort when Little Rock was taken. Later, at Pine Bluff, he was in the fiercest fight of his experience, when Price and Marmaduke attacked the Union troops at that place. He also participated in the battle at Helena, Arkansas, and subsequently did service in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was honorably discharged at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, in 1865, at the close of the war.

After the war Mr. Braden settled in McLean county, Illinois, and went to farming. From here, in 1869, he moved to Kansas and located in Crawford county. He bought land four miles west of the present city of Girard, and practically had to make the farm, as only a slight amount of work had been done on the place. He broke the ground by himself, and also set out the hedges, besides effecting the innumerable other improvements which made the farm a beautiful and productive piece of property. He lived there until 1878, when he was called by the voters to take the office of sheriff of the county, in which position he served two years. He was again elected to the office in 1882 and re-elected in 1884, so that he served altogether six years, or three terms. Following his official career he took his wife to Utah for the benefit of her health, and on his return embarked in the livery business in Pittsburg, which enterprise he still continues. He is a successful business man, and in all the relations of his busy career has acquitted himself most creditably.

Mr. Braden has for a number of years been prominent in the councils of the Republican party. He was elected county commissioner in 1898, and was again elected in 1901, being now in his fifth year of that office. He is a good, careful, conscientious public official, and one in whom the people have a great deal of confidence. He affiliates with the Masonic order, being a member of the commandery at this place.

and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Braden is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Pittsburg. He is president of the Old Soldiers' Reunion and president of the Lincoln Park Association. While he was living in McLean county, Illinois, Mr. Braden married Miss Wealthy Elizabeth Lott, and they have two children, Samuel Burr and William Orr.

JAMES W. AND SAMUEL T. MONTEE.

James Walter and Samuel Theodore Montee, the popular and well known druggists of Girard, Kansas, are sons of Frank and Mary E. (Purdom) Montee. Their father was one of the early pioneers of Kansas, having first come to this country during the dark and bloody days of 1857. He remained until 1861, and then returned to his Illinois home, whence in 1873 he brought his family to Crawford county, Kansas, and engaged in farming. He is one of the best known breeders of fine Short-horn cattle in this county. He was elected county commissioner in 1895, and in 1900 was elected county treasurer, which office he held until 1904. He is now one of the highly respected residents of Sheridan township, having a nice farm in section 22.

Mr. J. W. Montee was born in McDonough county, Illinois, May 23, 1872, and was reared to manhood and has spent his life in Crawford county. In addition to his common school education he also attended the state normal school at Fort Scott. At the age of nineteen he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Gardner, of Girard, and two years later became a clerk in a drug store. During his three and a half years' clerkship he learned all the details of the business, and then bought out the Cushenberry drug store at Girard, which he conducted under the name of J. W. Montee and Company. In 1896 he sold a half interest to Mr. Frazier, but in February, 1904, bought the latter's interest and in turn sold it to his brother Samuel T. The brothers have a first-class

establishment, conduct it on modern principles, and their fair and square dealing has gained them a large patronage.

Mr. J. W. Montee was married January 31, 1898, to Miss Lettisa S. Kennedy, who has been an orphan since she was six years of age. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Montee affiliates with the local lodge of the Masons and also with Lodge No. 63, K. of P., belonging to the uniform rank of the order. He was elected to the legislature during the campaign of 1904, with one of the largest majorities in the history of this the twenty-third district of Kansas.

Samuel Theodore Montee, the junior member of the firm, is a native son of Crawford county, where he was born January 27, 1875. After receiving his education in the common schools of the county, at the age of twenty-one he became a conductor on the Pittsburg street railway, in which work he continued until November, 1903. In February, 1904, as above mentioned, he bought a half interest in his brother's drug store. Mr. S. T. Montee was married May 24, 1899, to Miss Ida Downing, a daughter of Abraham N. and Martha A. Downing. Three children have been born of their marriage, but one died in infancy, and the others are Ruth D. and Ralph Cyril. Mr. Montee affiliates with the Knights of the Maccabees and with the Independent Order of Red Men. He and his brother are both Republicans, and the latter takes a prominent part in party affairs in this county.

CHARLES R. RICE.

Charles R. Rice, one of the owners of the well known and popular establishment of the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, belongs to the class of young business men in Pittsburg, and by his progressive methods and enterprise has built up one of the largest dry-goods stores in this section of the state. He has been reared to the career of a merchant, and has known no other occupation from the time of boyhood, so that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business, and

is known everywhere as a shrewd, upright and successful young business man.

Mr. Rice was born in Adair county, Missouri, in 1867, a son of James W. and Sarah L. (Elliott) Rice. His father was a native of Ohio, and followed the occupation of farming. He came west and settled in Adair county, Missouri, where he died in 1868, when his son Charles was one year old. Mrs. Sarah Rice is still living, and makes her home at Kirksville, Missouri.

Mr. Rice was taken to Moulton, Iowa, when he was quite young, and in that city was reared and educated. His mother had married J. M. Wight, a prominent merchant of that place, and when Charles left school he began work in his stepfather's store, where he mastered all the details of the mercantile business. He remained with his stepfather several years, and then held various positions with some prominent firms in Kansas, principally at Hutchinson, where he lived for five years and had a responsible position in a large store. In the latter part of 1900 he came to Pittsburg, and, in partnership with H. J. Toevs, also of Hutchinson, formed the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company. They opened up their store with a stock of forty-five hundred dollars' value, and the business has been so ably conducted and has become so popular that their stock is now worth eighteen thousand dollars, and the establishment is one of the largest dry-goods stores in this part of the state, occupying the large building at 301 North Broadway. It is a purchasers' emporium, with metropolitan features and facilities for meeting a high-grade demand, having an especially fine line of dress goods, silks, trimmings, linens and laces. Mr. Rice makes periodical trips to the eastern markets, where he is known as a shrewd and careful buyer, and in Pittsburg and Crawford county he is well known for his excellent business qualifications and for his straightforward, upright manner.

Mr. Rice was married in Galva, Kansas, to Miss Loti Prentice, and they have one son, Hugh Prentice Rice.

REV. F. M. VERDAN.

Father F. M. Verdan, the beloved pastor of the St. Aloysius parish, in Crawford county, with his church at the place called Greenbush, has been ministering to the spiritual needs of his people in this county for the past twenty years or more, and there is hardly a better known or more respected man of the county than this servant of God and the church.

The history of religion in southeastern Kansas, as, in fact, in the entire Mississippi valley, begins with the devoted efforts of the zealous, brave and persevering Jesuit fathers. These disciples of Loyola came to this part of the country in 1847, and covered all this territory on horseback, going for their mail to Fort Scott, and with their headquarters at St. Paul, where their Indian converts had given them sixteen hundred acres of land. On one occasion Father Colton, who was a prominent pioneer priest, was riding across the plains to St. Paul, and on the approach of darkness and a very heavy hail storm, he was forced to dismount and cover his head with the saddle for protection. On the following morning he made up his mind to found a church where he had spent the night, and he accordingly erected a cabin sixteen by eighteen feet, and was given a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land. This place was then known as Hickory, and is the site of the spot in Crawford county now called Greenbush. The pioneer church was at various times in its history used as a court house, town hall, schoolhouse. Before the erection of the present church edifice services were held in the house of Thomas Murnell. The present church was built in 1877-82, being five years in course of construction. At the present time another, and more substantial, church is being erected. It will be of stone, and will be the finest in the county.

Thus the history of this religious community forms no insignificant portion of the record of Crawford county, and has had a really longer continuous corporate existence than any other organization or

institution of the county. It was in the fall of 1881 that Father Verdan was assigned to this parish by Bishop L. M. Fink. He first came to Walnut, and then to Brazilton, where the first man he met was W. H. Ryan, the present mayor of Girard, who engaged a man to drive the Father to Hickory. Mr. Nicholas gave him a mule on which to make his pastoral calls, and thus he began his ministry. He had charge of the church of Girard, and had to cover a large area on horseback. The house where he now lives was finished on Christmas, 1882, and he has placed all the improvements on the ten acres about his home, such as vineyard, shade trees, fences, etc. His ministerial labors have been remarkably effective and influential for good, and he has the satisfaction of seeing a marked increase and growth in the size and social, moral and intellectual advancement of his parish.

Father Verdan was born in Savoy, France, being one of a family of three brothers and the only one to take up the work of the church and to come to America. His younger brother became a noted surgeon in the French army, and died in Africa when only twenty-six years old. Father Verdan as a child was remarkably precocious. He could read as soon as he could talk, and at the age of nine years he began his studies preparatory for entrance to the priesthood. He found no difficulty in keeping up with his classes notwithstanding his youth, and he graduated from the highest institutions of learning in Paris. At the age of twenty-six years he came to America and entered Notre Dame University in Indiana, where he learned the English language. He afterward went to New Orleans and was a teacher of languages in St. Isadore College for eight months. He was then ordained to the priesthood, and went to Montreal, where he remained only eight months because of a loss of hearing in one ear. From there he came to Crawford county, where he soon regained his hearing.

Father Verdan has built up his local congregation to about one hundred families. His work has been carried on in several communities of the county. At Walnut he had a good congregation for the first

eighteen years of his ministry. He established at Greenbush a store, a postoffice, a creamery and a blacksmith shop. He also conducted services at Girard. He built Hiatteville congregation. He keeps himself well informed on all present day issues and affairs, and is a man of broad intelligence and sympathy as well as a sincere and earnest worker for his Master.

F. L. KEELER, M. D.

Among the representatives of professional life in Crawford county is numbered Dr. F. L. Keeler, a physician and surgeon of Farlington, Kansas, who has become well equipped for his chosen field of labor and in the exercise of his professional duties has displayed marked efficiency and skill. He was born in Wayneville, North Carolina, on the 28th of December, 1857, and is a son of Albert and Amanda (Henry) Keeler, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. The subject of this review was born during a visit which his mother was paying at her old home in her native state. Her death occurred in the year 1878 when she was forty-two years of age, but Albert Keeler is still living and now makes his home in Sevier county, Tennessee.

Dr. Keeler spent his early youth in Tennessee and pursued his education in the public schools, completing his education at Mountain Star Academy. He afterward engaged in teaching school for ten years, proving a capable educator who imparted clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. On the expiration of that decade he took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. J. B. De Lozier, of Fairgarden, Tennessee, and after two years of preliminary reading he passed the state examination in 1892 and entered upon the practice of medicine. On the 7th of March, 1894, he arrived in Farlington, Kansas, and opened an office here, and the first day he received a call, and since that time his practice has constantly

grown both in volume and importance. He has fully demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician because of the complications which arise from disease, and he is continually promoting his efficiency by reading and investigation along medical lines, so that he keeps in touch with the best thinking men of the profession.

On the 12th of December, 1878, Dr. Keeler was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla D. Inman, a daughter of Daniel Inman, of Fairgarden, Tennessee. To the Doctor and his wife have been born four children, namely: Florence, who is engaged in teaching school near Walnut, Kansas; Pearl, who is also a teacher; Lelia May, at home; and Cecil L., who died at the age of two years. The mother and her daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Keeler is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Fraternal Aid, both of Farlington, and also with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is now examiner for the second named, also for the Ancient Order of United Workmen and for the Modern Woodmen camp. His political support is given to the Republican party, but while he has firm faith in its principles and earnestly desires its success he has neither time nor inclination to seek office, preferring to give his time and attention to his professional duties, which now make heavy demands upon his energies, owing to the extent of his practice. He owns a fine residence and office in this place, and in addition he has two nice lots, upon which his house stands.

DR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Dr. William Williams, a prominent and well known physician of Pittsburg, Crawford county, has been located in practice here since 1886, and has gained a reputation and a patronage among the best classes of citizens of which he may well be proud. He has relied on his own efforts for his advancement, and has throughout his career been

noted for his energy and close application to his work, so that success has come to him as almost a logical result. Outside of his profession, he has likewise been a public-spirited citizen, and he has figured prominently in the professional, business and public activities of his city.

Dr. Williams was born in Henry county, Tennessee, in 1861, a son of R. M. and Lucy (Walker) Williams. His father, who was born at Carthage, Tennessee, followed the vocation of farming, and about 1870 came to Missouri and settled near Marshfield, Webster county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1885. Mrs. Lucy Williams, his wife, was born in Tennessee, and died in the same state, in 1864.

Dr. Williams was reared on the Missouri farm, and attended the district schools until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Lebanon, Missouri, and spent three years in the Laclede Seminary. He then took up the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. D. A. Williams, at Marshfield, and in 1884 he matriculated at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. Between sessions he studied with another brother, Dr. George W. Williams, who had located at Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1883. The family has thus been well represented in the medical profession by able and successful physicians. Dr. Williams was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in the class of 1886, his private studies having given him the equivalent of a three years' course. Soon after his graduation and in the same year he came to Pittsburg and began practicing with his brother, Dr. G. W., and has lived here ever since. He has been unusually successful, and his general practice extends throughout the county. His name is a household word in many a home, where his genial sympathy and kindly good nature are often as soothing and healing to sufferers as the professional counsel which he knows how to give so skillfully.

Dr. Williams is a member of the Southeast Kansas Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is president of the Pittsburg Drug Company, which was established in June, 1898, and is one of the successful business

enterprises of the city. He served one term as alderman from the fourth ward, for four years was one the board of pension examiners, and for three different terms was county physician. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

Dr. Williams was married in Missouri in 1888 to Miss Josie Thompson, and they have two daughters, Olga and Wilma.

EDWARD J. BRAZIL.

Edward J. Brazil, county commissioner and farmer of Grant township, has himself made a most creditable record in connection with the various public and private affairs which have engaged his attention, and is also well known as being a son of one of the county's old and distinguished citizens.

Mr. Brazil was born in Pettis county, Missouri, March 9, 1868, being a son of Thomas and Johanna Brazil. His father came to this county at an early day in its history, and has been a prosperous and progressive farmer for many years. In 1882 the town of Brazilton was named in his honor, and he still resides at that place. His wife died February 18, 1897.

Mr. E. J. Brazil was reared in this county and received his education in the public schools. He began farming when twenty years old, and in 1894 he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which he has placed under the best of improvements and made very valuable property. In November, 1900, he was elected to his present office of county commissioner, and thereby being honored in two ways: first, that he was the first county commissioner elected from Grant township, and, second, that he was the youngest man ever elected, in Crawford county, to this important administrative office.

Mr. Brazil affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America and the A. H. T. A., and in politics is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. He was married, January 8, 1889,

to Miss Celestina LaForge, of Crawford county. They have nine children, all living but one: Mary, in school; William, in school; Edward, Gust, Harry, Ella, Fred, and Joseph, the youngest.

FRED K. HENNEY.

Fred K. Henney, reporter on the staff of the Pittsburg *Daily Headlight*, is a thoroughly up-to-date young newspaper man, and has been engaged in reportorial work ever since his school days were over. In this pursuit he follows in the footsteps of his father, the late W. H. Henney, who for years was in the newspaper business in Girard and Pittsburg.

Fred K. Henney was born in Cambridge, Illinois, March 15, 1880. His parents brought him to Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, in 1886, and here he was reared and received his high school education. Since leaving school he has been connected with the Girard *Daily Press*, the Hutchinson *Kansan*, the Hutchinson *News*, the Pittsburg *Daily Tribune*, and for the past four years has been on the staff of the Pittsburg *Headlight*. He was married June 24, 1903, in Hutchinson, Kansas, to Miss Alice Heberlig.

RUSSEL W. BRANSON.

Russel W. Branson, ex-postmaster at Cherokee, Kansas, which office he filled with eminent satisfaction to all concerned for six years, has spent most of his life in this section of the Sunflower state, and has had a very successful business career. Political and public matters have always appealed to his nature, and for a number of years he has been prominent in this direction in Crawford county. His genial and whole-souled character and positive personality and individual worth have enabled him to wield considerable influence among his fellow citizens, among whom he has been both popular and useful.

R. W. Branson

Mr. Branson was born at Georgetown, Ohio, in 1866, his parents being William W. and Amanda (Sargent) Branson, the latter of whom was born in West Virginia and died in Ohio in 1874. William W. Branson was born in Ohio, and has been a farmer all his life. He brought his family to Kansas in 1878, locating first at Cherokee, but later moved to a farm west of town, where he lived for thirteen years; he then took up his abode on a farm in Cherokee county, seven miles southwest of Cherokee town, and still resides there.

Mr. Russel W. Branson was reared on a farm and made it his home until he was past twenty-one years old. He was a student, after his common school days, in the state normal at Fort Scott, where he studied with the idea of becoming a teacher. Later, however, he prepared for a business career by taking a course in the commercial department of Presbyterian College at Holton, Kansas. He then entered the railroad service, and for seven years was an operator, station agent and express agent at different points on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, a larger part of this period being spent at Marion, Kansas. He was later made assistant agent at Cherokee, and it was while discharging the duties of that position that he was appointed postmaster, on February 7, 1898. Since he took charge of this office the business has doubled, and he made its administration a matter of pride to the city. Mr. Branson, in December, 1904, entered into partnership with J. R. Davis in the control of the Crawford County *Times*, a twelve-page quarto-weekly with a circulation of eight hundred copies. The plant is equipped with a Gordon hand press. Mr. Branson is also special agent of Kansas for the New York Life Insurance Company. In one month he wrote $55,000 for his company.

Mr. Branson is prominent in the rank and file of the Republican party, and for several years has served by election as a delegate to the state conventions. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons, and Independent Order of Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Aid and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Mr. Branson

was married at Cherokee in 1893 to Miss Edith Glover, and three children have blessed their home: Florence, Ralph and Claire.

HENRY HOLZER.

The German element in our American citizenship has been an important factor in the development of the new world and in the promotion of its material progress. The sons of the fatherland are found in all parts of the United States and the great majority of them are not only law-abiding but also industrious and public-spirited citizens, whose labors are of value to the community with which they are connected. Mr. Holzer, who is now a retired butcher, residing on section 5, Crawford township, Crawford county, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 2d of May, 1844, and is a son of Benedict and Wilhelmina (Viesir) Holzer. The father was a file-maker by trade and followed that pursuit throughout his entire business career. He died in Germany at the age of fifty-one years, while his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1903 at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Henry Holzer, whose name introduces this record, pursued his early education in the public schools of his native country and afterward attended night schools of New York city. He remained a resident of Germany until twenty years of age, when he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the new world in 1864. He had heard favorable reports concerning the business opportunities afforded by America, and he hoped that he might benefit his financial conditions in this country. Landing at New York he secured a position in a meat market there and also worked at file-making to some extent. After four years he purchased a meat market in New York city and conducted it with success until 1892, when he disposed of his business in the east and came to Kansas. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 5, Crawford township, Crawford county, where he now lives. He has erected thereon a good residence and made many

modern substantial improvements. In the fall of 1903 his barn was destroyed in a cyclone. He had completed a new one, forty by fifty feet, and this burned also, and his creamery in Girard likewise burned—a heavy loss. The trees of his orchard were also destroyed in the cyclone. Mr. Holzer does not engage actively in farming himself, but rents his land, merely giving his supervision to his property interests. In addition to his home place he owns the opera house in Girard. This property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise, wherein his unfaltering diligence and strong determination have been the factors that have won for him creditable success.

In 1867 occurred the marriage of Mr. Holzer and Miss Regina Wick, a native of Germany, and to them have been born two children: Charles, who is now conducting a meat market in New York city; and Henry M., who is a well known business man of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Holzer is a member of the Masonic lodge of Girard, and he is filling the office of justice of the peace of Crawford township. His home is located about two miles north and a mile and a half east of Girard, and he has two nice dwellings upon his farm. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, for he came to America with a five-dollar gold piece, and all that he now possesses and enjoys has been acquired through his own enterprising labors. The hope that led him to America has been more than realized, for he found in this country the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to ambitious young men,—and through the utilization of surrounding opportunities and by his consecutive effort and well directed energy he has gained for himself a position among the substantial residents of his adopted county and now is enabled to rest from the more arduous duties of business life, the rental from his property being sufficient to supply him with all the necessities and comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

ROBERT P. PALMORE.

Robert P. Palmore, carrier on rural free delivery route No. 2 out of Mulberry, has had an eventful and useful career extending over nearly seventy years, and during his many years' residence in Crawford county he has gained the respect and esteem of hosts of his fellow citizens and attained a position of worth and success in his community.

He is also an honored veteran of the Civil war. His case was one of the numerous instances of our rebellion where members of the same family fought on opposite sides, sincerely and faithfully for the cause which appealed to each one as right and as dutiful. Mr. Palmore was living in Missouri when the war broke out, and on April 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company F of the Fifth Missouri State Militia, in the cavalry branch, the colonel of his regiment being Albert Sigel, a brother of the famous Franz Sigel. They were in camp at Booneville for several months, and were engaged in numerous skirmishes with the bushwhackers and guerrillas in Missouri. They also fought Price's and Marmaduke's men, and Quantrell's bloody troopers, also encountering General Joe Shelby's men once or twice. They were all through southern and central Missouri, being a rough rider regiment in the true sense of the word, and experienced some of the worst phases of the war. Mr. Palmore was in the hospital for a time, and at the end of his period of service he received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Palmore was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, in 1838, being a son of William and Betsy (Lamb) Palmore, the former a son of Charles Palmore. The father, a native of Virginia, served in the Confederate army, as did several of his sons. The mother died in Kentucky when her son Robert was eight years old, he being the eldest of the five children; the other brothers were: Captain R. H., John D., and Jonathan, all of whom fought on the Confederate side. William Palmore was a farmer, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian church, and his death occurred in Texas when he was ninety years of age.

Mr. Palmore was reared in Kentucky, obtaining his education at the schools of his native locality, and he early began making his own way in life. He was employed in a smelter for a time. In young manhood, and while living in Missouri he married Miss Julia Harvey, but he soon lost this wife by death. For his second wife he married Lucy Pitman, who was born in Tennessee and died in Arkansas, leaving two children: one by her former husband, Volona Baker, of Colorado; and one son by Mr. Palmore, John W. John W. Palmore is also a carrier on a rural delivery route out of Mulberry, and is one of the popular citizens of this part of the county. He was born in Abilene, Kansas, and married Lucy Cundiff, by whom he has one son, William Robert. They have a nice home at Mulberry, and he is a member of the Masonic order at this place.

Some time after the war, in 1869, Mr. Palmore moved out to Kansas, living at Abilene for two years; in 1871 he went to Texas by the overland route, and then lived at Maysville in Benton county, Arkansas; he spent three years in Indian Territory, was at Joplin, Missouri, for a time, and later came to Pittsburg, this county, and from there to Mulberry, where he has been a resident for some years. He took his position as rural mail carrier in 1901, and he has filled his position to the satisfaction of all concerned and in a manner most creditable to himself. He is affiliated with Mulberry Post No. 183, G. A. R., Department of Kansas.

R. W. PRESTON.

R. W. Preston, who is now engaged in the breeding of fine registered Poland China hogs at his home place in Walnut, has for many years been identified with the agricultural interests of Crawford county, and has met with an excellent degree of success. He is a man of good judgment in business affairs, has been energetic and progressive since beginning the battle of life on his own account, and his place in the

citizenry of Crawford county cannot be measured alone by the dollars and cents which he has accumulated, for he possesses many of the qualities that are sought among men of public spirit and advanced thought in the life of a community.

Mr. Preston was born in Portage county, Ohio, March 7, 1845, a son of Joseph and Philenda (Waldo) Preston, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. His father died on July 3, 1903, when eighty-four years old, but his mother is still living in Stark county, Ohio, and has attained the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Mr. R. W. Preston attended the common schools of Ohio, and later the academy at Shalersville, Portage county. When twenty years old he began doing for himself, and was engaged in the occupations of farming, painting and teaching school in Indiana. In February, 1870, he came out to Kansas. He rode from Kansas City to Fort Scott on the first passenger train operated on the old Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad. On arriving at Fort Scott he set out to walk to Neosho county, and the women of the party rode in the stage. He located a claim near St. Paul, then called Osage Mission, and began improving the land. But five years later, during the year of railroad land troubles, he and his family returned to Ohio for a time. In 1883 he bought one hundred and twelve acres a mile north of Walnut, and was successfully engaged in farming there until September, 1901, at which time he bought his home and seven acres of land in the town of Walnut, and has since been breeding and raising fine hogs, which is an industry that has paid him good returns and which he has managed very judiciously. Two and a half years of his Kansas residence were spent in Eureka and Webb City.

Mr. Preston affiliates with the A. H. T. A., and in politics is a strong Prohibitionist, being president of the law and order league and otherwise promoting the cause of temperance. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and she is also a temperance worker, being president of the local branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She also writes for the Walnut *Eagle*. Mr. Preston

married, April 28, 1867, Miss Kezia Ann Price, a daughter of William H. and Rachel (Lee) Price. Her father died in Indiana in May, 1885, at the age of sixty-eight years, and her mother died in Walnut, Kansas, in 1879, at the age of fifty-four.

JOHN THONHOFF.

John Thonhoff, a retired farmer residing in Hepler, has had a long and useful career of threescore and ten years, and nearly forty of them have been spent in Crawford county, so that he ranks among the pioneer settlers, and in fact came here before the county assumed its present political boundaries. Farming has been the occupation to which he has devoted his main energies, and his success has placed him among the men of mark of the county, and he has always enjoyed the unequivocal esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Thonhoff was born in Germany, January 8, 1834, being a son of Henry and Katie Thonhoff, the former of whom died at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and the latter when her son John was a baby.

Mr. Thonhoff attended school in Germany, and, being reared to farm life, took to that occupation and followed it successfully in his native land until 1858. On December 10th of that year he came to the United States and located in southwestern Missouri, where he continued his farming operations steadily until the Civil war times. In the spring of 1862 he showed his sterling patriotism and his devotion to American principles by enlisting in Company K, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and did army service until his discharge in the last year of the war. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge and other engagements. After his muster out at St. Louis he returned to his Missouri farm, but in the fall of 1866 moved over into Crawford county, Kansas, or rather to the Neutral Lands which now compose this county. This was one of the earliest years of the county's history, so that he has been identified

with this region almost as long as any other living resident. He took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and after improving it in good shape bought eighty acres more. He sold this place in 1890, and then moved into Hepler, where for two years he was in the furniture and undertaking business, but since then has lived retired in his own home in Hepler, and contents himself with what he has effected by his efforts in the past.

Mr. Thonhoff married, December 10, 1863, Miss Mary Viets, a daughter of Henry and Maggie Viets, natives of Germany, but both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thonhoff have the following children: Maggie, the wife of Chris Seller, a farmer near Hepler; Henry, also living in this township; Mary, the wife of Nick Waggoner, of Missouri; Millie, the wife of John Curry, of LaHarpe, Kansas; Bertha, the wife of Clarence Curry, of Hepler; and Frederick, a merchant of Hepler. Mr. and Mrs. Thonhoff are members of the Lutheran church, and he adheres to Republican principles and has fraternal affiliations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Hepler.

Fred, the youngest child, was born in Walnut township, Crawford county, September 25, 1878, and was educated in the common schools and the high school at Hepler. He spent the first years of his life on his father's farm. He is a young man who has taken a place among the people of his vicinity as a leader. In his political sentiments he is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for McKinley. He was elected city clerk in 1900 and re-elected to the same office again in 1901. He was elected mayor of his town in 1902, when at the age of twenty-four, which is a very rare honor. He received his appointment as postmaster at Hepler after the election of 1904. Fraternally he is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 115, at Hepler. He wedded Miss Mont Johnson, June 28, 1899. Mrs. Thonhoff was a native of Crawford county and a daughter of David and Minerva Johnson. She was educated in the common schools and has received musical instruction also. Mr. Thonhoff began in the mercantile business January 9, 1901, and

he carries a full stock of staple goods, which any first-class store carries in country towns. His annual sales amount to $17,000. He is one of the stable young men of the county of Crawford.

J. A. NUTTMAN.

J. A. Nuttman, one of the prominent lumber dealers of Pittsburg, Crawford county, has been a resident of the city and connected with his present industry since 1882, so that he is really to be numbered among the old citizens. He has had a very successful career in business, and his energy, public spirit and broad-mindedness have made him a most valuable factor in many enterprises that concern the city. He has not confined his attention entirely to the prosecution of his private business, but has been interested in politics and affairs of public moment, so that his life has had a broad usefulness to all within the sphere of his influence.

Mr. Nuttman was born at Decatur, Indiana, in 1856, a son of J. M. and Melitta (Mickel) Nuttman. His father was born in New Jersey, and came to Indiana when a young man. He was first a general merchant and afterward engaged in the lumber business. In 1879 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was associated with the Hoffman Brothers in the lumber business. He later took up his residence in Pittsburg, where he now lives, although retired from active labors. His wife is also still living.

Mr. J. A. Nuttman received most of his education in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the family lived for twenty years. He early became familiar with the details of the lumber business, and at the age of twenty-six, in 1882, came to Pittsburg and entered the employ of G. B. Shaw and Company, lumbermen. He was in charge of the company's yard for four years, and then embarked in the same line of business for himself, in which he has continued with excellent success to the present

time. He is a member of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, and was its president for one year.

Mr. Nuttman is vice-president of the Pittsburg Building and Loan Association, and for several years has been very influential in its management. The association has done a great work in this city and vicinity, and Mr. Nuttman has given his best efforts to promoting its prosperity and progress. He is a prominent Republican, has been delegate to several important conventions, and is chairman of the congressional committee for the third district of Kansas. He has been through all the Masonic degrees, being a member of the Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is now and has been for several years treasurer of the board of education of Pittsburg. Mr. Nuttman was married in Ohio to Miss Laura Paynter, and they have two children, Bert and Julia.

JOHN MORT.

John Mort, senior vice of Shiloh Post No. 56, G. A. R., and one of the honored veterans of the Civil war residing in Crawford county, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 15, 1833. A man now past the seventieth milestone of life, and among the remainder of the great host of our ex-soldiers who will soon be marching on, his career has been filled with useful deeds both to himself and family and to his country, and he deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens of Crawford county. Mr. Mort has been a resident of Crawford county since 1881, and has thus been identified with the county throughout its most progressive and important period of history.

Mr. Mort enlisted at Lima, Allen county, Ohio, August 22, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, under Colonel Mack and Lieutenant Colonel Walkup, and his company had three captains, successively, Berth, Taylor and Doty. From the camp at Lima they went to Cincinnati, and during Morgan's raid crossed the

Ohio and went to Covington, Kentucky. After the siege of Knoxville and the battle at Chickamauga they took part in Sherman's great campaign, being in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, and then in the siege of Atlanta. On the 22d of July, 1864, at Atlanta, while Mr. Mort was filling his canteen with water General McPherson rode up and asked him for a drink, which was gladly given. That was the gallant general's last drink, for only a little while afterward he was killed, being the second Union general slain on that day. From Atlanta Mr. Mort was in the forces sent back to engage Hood in the battles at Franklin and Nashville. Thence he was sent to Washington, and down into the Carolinas, joining Sherman's army again, and was with his command at Raleigh and other points in North Carolina. He received several injuries during his service, and throughout made an excellent record as a soldier. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, and then returned to his old home in Allen county.

Mr. Mort was a son of George and Polly Mort. His father was a native of Maryland, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Allen county, Ohio, at the age of eighty-eight, while his wife, who was a native of Maryland, died in Tuscarawas county, at the age of sixty. The father was a stonemason by trade, and in the war of 1812 helped build the fort at Baltimore. He later took up the trade of cooper. There were nine children in the family, five sons and four daughters.

On his arrival in Crawford county in 1881 Mr. Mort bought a farm of eighty acres, and he still owns this valuable place near Cherokee. He was married in Allen county, Ohio, at the age of twenty-three to Miss Christina Harpster, a daughter of Jacob Harpster. She died in Ohio in 1873, having been the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living, namely: Isaac, Thomas, Daniel, Sarah J., Homer, Thomas, William, Frank and Clara. Mr. Mort then married his present wife, Lucinda Swank, the widow of Francis Swank. Mr. Swank was a soldier in Company E of the Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, was taken

prisoner at Knoxville and spent thirteen months in the southern prisons at Belle Isle, Salisbury and Andersonville. He left one son, George W. Swank, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mort was a daughter of B. Dickerson. Mr. and Mrs. Mort have two children, John Amos and Retta Della Greenwell, of this county. Mr. Mort is a stanch Republican, and, as has been stated, is very prominent in local Grand Army circles.

THOMAS J. CROWELL.

Thomas J. Crowell, a prominent druggist and business man of Pittsburg, has lived within the confines of Crawford county since he was thirteen years old. The year 1876, in which he came here, was an early one in the history of this part of the state, for settlers were few, official highways were not at all, and the entire county was in the turmoil of a period of development and growth into a fixed community. At the same time the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad was seeking a right of way and grants of land from Congress in this county, and as a consequence there was much confusion in the buying and selling of farm lands. Mr. Crowell has thus been identified with the county from its incipiency, and the county has been fortunate in numbering him among her progressive business men for a number of years. He is well known in Pittsburg and the surrounding country, and is held in high esteem both in business and in social circles.

Mr. Crowell was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1863, being a son of James and Catharine (Russell) Crowell. His father was also a native of North Carolina, but later brought his family to McLean county, Illinois, and from there, in January, 1876, moved to Crawford county, Kansas, where he bought a farm and made a home for his family. He and his wife still live on their farm four miles west of Pittsburg, and are highly respected people and have been successful in their farming career. His wife was also a native of North Carolina.

Thomas J. Crowell received most of his education in the Kansas

T. J. Powell

State Normal College, at Fort Scott, where at the time several others who have since become prominent in Pittsburg were students. He graduated there in 1885, having devoted himself especially to the sciences, such as chemistry, which would lead him into the pharmaceutical profession which he had already planned as his career. After he had become well started in this profession, on January 2, 1890, in partnership with C. W. Dry, he established a drug store in Pittsburg, under the name of Dry and Crowell. In July, 1891, he bought his partner's interest, and since that time has been the sole owner and manager of this important enterprise. He has a large store at 405 North Broadway, and carries an extensive stock of drugs, paints, oil, glass, school supplies, stationery articles, sporting goods and other merchandise which make up the well equipped drug store, and he has enjoyed a very large patronage.

Mr. Crowell was married at Lamar, Missouri, to Miss Leona Lake, and they have two children, Paul and Harold. Mr. Crowell affiliates with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also with other fraternal associations.

ARTHUR R. GETTER.

Arthur R. Getter, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Grant township, on section 12, in Crawford township, is a resident of this county of twenty years' standing, and has not only gained a creditable share of worldly prosperity in his diligent endeavors, but has throughout this period enjoyed the high esteem and regard of his fellow citizens, among whom he has sojourned from his earliest manhood.

Mr. Getter was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, October 6, 1864, being a son of John N. and Phoebe (Schenck) Getter, natives of Ohio. His parents came to Kansas in 1886, and after living in Girard for seven years moved to Butler county, where they still reside and are among the highly esteemed inhabitants.

Mr. Getter was reared to manhood in Ohio, where he enjoyed a common school education, and at the age of twenty years, in 1884, he came to Crawford county, Kansas. During the first year he worked by the month on a farm, and then bought the place of one hundred and twenty acres where he now makes his home. He has placed all the improvements on this farm, and has made a model farmstead out of a prairie tract. His favorite stock is the Poland China hogs, and he has made this branch of his operations as well as his general farming pay good returns.

October 11, 1895, Mr. Getter married Miss Bertha Chamberlin, a daughter of Tertius and Susie (Johnston) Chamberlin, natives, respectively, of New York and Massachusetts, and now living in Butler county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Getter have six children: Vera, aged nine years; Jacob L., eight; Emma, six; Phoebe, five; Ethel, three; and Phadra, one. Mr. Getter is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Girard. He is a Democrat in politics, and is now serving as school director.

DR. G. IVAN POHEK.

Dr. G. Ivan Pohek, physician and surgeon at Pittsburg, Kansas, is one of the best equipped and most able men of his profession in southeastern Kansas. The medical schools of Europe, and those of Austria in particular, have long taken precedence over all other institutions for medical and scientific study and research, and Dr. Pohek had the advantage of a number of years' preparation in the best of those institutions. He has been located in Pittsburg for about a year, and has already gained a large clientage. He is an ardent devotee of his profession from the mere love of it aside from its providing him a livelihood, and his deep knowledge and skill and experience have combined with his genial characteristics as a gentleman to rapidly bring him to the front in the professional work.

Dr. Pohek was born in Austria in 1854. His bent toward medicine was early taken advantage of, and after a thorough general education he was placed in a medical school. He graduated in 1873 from the famous medical department of the University of Vienna, and for the following year was an interne in the Allgemines Krankenhaus in Vienna. He came to the United States in 1876, and for six years was engaged in practice in San Francisco. He then returned to Europe for further scientific preparation, and became a student in the Maximilian Ludwig Medical College at Munich, where he graduated in 1884. He then returned to the United States and practiced successively at Omaha, at Fort Riley, Kansas, and at Kansas City, having built up a large business in the latter city. He came to Pittsburg in 1903, and at once found favor with those needing a high degree of medical and surgical skill. He has a thoroughly equipped laboratory and pharmacy, and dispenses his own medicines. He has all the modern appliances and facilities so valuable to the present-day practitioner, such as the X-rays, the violet rays and complete electrical apparatus. Dr. Pohek is a man of broad and generous proportions in every way, being a distinguished gentleman in social intercourse, a man of ample means and unusually successful in his profession, and is one of the most able scholars in this part of the state, having command over a dozen languages.

In 1894 Dr. Pohek was elected president of the Kansas Physicians' Association, and served as such for two years. His wife is Mrs. E. Nevada (Schoshusen) Pohek, and they have two children, Ralph Byron and Margarita.

JOHN DAVIS.

John Davis, of Cherokee, has been connected with the coal-mining industry practically all his life, and is one of the most active, energetic and enterprising young men engaged in that line of work in Crawford county. At the present writing he is manager of shaft No. 5 at

Cherokee. This was opened in February, 1904, and at a depth of forty-seven feet a vein of twenty-six-inch coal, of fine quality, easily accessible, was reached, and the output of the shaft is now about seven hundred tons per month. Fifteen men are employed at the shaft. Mr. Davis, having worked his way up through all the details of the mining industry, is not only efficient in the work himself but is also a most capable director, and his popularity among his men is voiced unanimously by all who know him or of his work.

Born in Staffordshire, England, thirty-two years ago, at the age of nine years he accompanied his parents to the United States and settled with them at Streator, LaSalle county, Illinois. He was a son of Richard and Mary Davis, both natives of England. The former was a brickmaker by trade, and a good one at that, and made a good living for his family. Politically he was a Democrat. He died at the age of forty-seven, and the mother, who was a member of the Methodist church, died at the age of forty-three.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Davis began his acquaintance with the coal industry, and for the past eighteen years has been steadily and progressively in that line of occupation. He was married at Cherokee at the age of twenty-one to Miss Cora Fulton, who died when twenty-eight years old, leaving three sons, Richard, Earl and Homer. Mr. Davis has fraternal affiliations with the Improved Order of Red Men, and politically is a Democrat.

JOHN R. KNOTT.

John R. Knott, who is well known in Crawford county as a prosperous and progressive farmer and breeder of high-class Poland China hogs, resides on section 19, Grant township, where he has had his home for thirty-five years. He is, in fact, one of the pioneers of the county, and has seen the prairies of this particular section develop from wind-swept plains to a fruitful and beautiful agricultural community,

with groves and farm houses, waving grain fields, and thriving villages smiling with prosperity and filling to overflowing the cornucopia of the industrious husbandman. His life has been consonant with his place of habitation, and his ways have been those of peace and good will to his neighbors, of contented performance of duty and the quiet and unalloyed enjoyment of the fruits thereof, all of which has transpired to the betterment of himself and family and the advancement of the welfare of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Knott was born in Monroe county, Missouri, January 16, 1843, a son of Clement and Margaret (Thomas) Knott, who were both born in Kentucky, whence they came to Missouri at an early day. Clement Knott joined the California gold-seekers in 1849, and died on the Pacific slope in 1853, when forty-five years old. His wife lived to the age of seventy-two years, and died in St. Paul, Kansas, in 1876.

Mr. John R. Knott was reared in Missouri and had a common school education. He was yet under age when, in 1861, he enlisted to fight the battles of his country, in Company C, Third Missouri Infantry, with which he served until 1864, having been made a prisoner of war at the battle of Pea Ridge. After leaving the army in 1864 he went to Montana, where he was engaged in mining for the following four and a half years. He came to Crawford county, Kansas, in December, 1869, and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which is a part of the farm of two hundred and forty acres which comprises his present nice homestead. He has made all the improvements on this place, and his farm is one of which he may well be proud.

Mr. Knott was married January 22, 1872, to Miss Mary Ann Carico, a daughter of James Carico. Both her parents are now deceased. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Knott. Aloysius is in South America studying for the priesthood; Clarence is also preparing to be a priest, being a student in Kentucky; Legora is at home; Beatrice is a sister of charity at Nazareth, Kentucky; James Mark is a miner at Chicopee, Kansas; and George A. is also at Chicopee. The family are

all members of the Catholic church at Greenbush. Mr. Knott affiliates with Lodge No. 1, A. H. T. A. He served as justice of the peace for several years, and his political belief is socialism.

JOHN WESLEY MICHAEL.

John Wesley Michael, a well known and prosperous farmer in Grant township, has during a residence of twelve or thirteen years in this county advanced to a position of esteem and influence in his community, and as a man of enterprise and public spirit in all that he undertakes he is a factor that makes for the well-being and material progress of Crawford county.

Mr. Michael began his career of usefulness at an early age, when as a mere boy of fourteen years, in May, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, and went away to fight in defense of the Union and all it represented. The regiment went into camp at Camp Carrington, Illinois; was ordered to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, and on to Cumberland Gap, where it was under General Hooker; marched and saw much severe campaigning throughout Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. Michael was sick with the measles for a time in the hospital, and in February, 1864, received his honorable discharge at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Michael was born in Edgar county, Illinois, near Paris, in 1849, the year of the exodus to the California gold fields. His father, a native and reared and educated in Pennsylvania, came from that state to Indiana in young manhood, settling in Parke county on the Wabash river, and later moved to Edgar county, Illinois.

Reared on the old Illinois homestead, where he was taught the value of honest toil, and receiving his education in the schools of his locality, he grew to manhood there and from youth up has been engaged in farming pursuits. He came to Crawford county in 1892 and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Grant township, on which he has erected

a good modern house, furnished in taste and comfort, and which he has so conducted and improved as to make his estate one of the best in his neighborhood. He has taken much interest in the affairs of his home community, has supported and favored progress in education, good roads, moral and religious environments, and has utilized all opportunities to make himself a man of worth not only to himself and family but also to society in general.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael have four children: Mrs. Bertha Hand, of Wilson county, Kansas; Alta; Clarice and Henry, of Crawford county. Mr. Michael is a strong Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

THOMAS W. COGSWELL.

Thomas W. Cogswell, a lawyer known and honored in Pittsburg and throughout Crawford county, where for a number of years he has enjoyed a high-class abiding practice among the leading corporate and financial interests, is an old-time Kansan of thirty-five years' standing, and has been a resident of Pittsburg for the past fifteen years. He has been connected with much of the whirl and eddying political, social and professional activity of this state, and his career throughout has been without blemish, his errors, if any, having been of the head, not of the heart. He was noted as one of the most astute and successful criminal lawyers at the bar during the middle period of his practice, and one of the highest compliments that can be paid to his ability is that many citizens of Pittsburg and Crawford, when in need of legal talent, would consult none other than their well known and respected friend, Mr. Cogswell. He has labored devotedly and zealously through all his sixty-five years of life without apparent diminution of energy or will power, and his later years are crowned with a due meed of honor for high and strenuous endeavor in the good fight of life.

Mr. Cogswell was born in Nova Scotia in 1838, being a son of

Benjamin B. and Sarah (Jackson) Cogswell, both natives of Nova Scotia, and the ancestry of the one being Scotch and English and of the other American. His great-grandfather on his paternal side was a soldier in the British army during the war of the Revolution, and in the same war his maternal great-grandfather fought in the ranks of the continentals. Mrs. Sarah Cogswell died in Nova Scotia when Thomas was about ten years old, and the latter's father then brought his family to Illinois and settled on a farm in Will county, not far from Joliet. Later in life Benjamin Cogswell moved to Pierce City, Missouri, where he died at the age of eighty-four years.

Mr. T. W. Cogswell grew up on the farm in Will county, Illinois, in the meantime received a good mental equipment in the district school, in the graded and in the high schools of Joliet, and after graduation from the latter took an extensive classical course in a college in Chicago. He had also been carrying on his law studies, and when his education at Chicago was finished he entered the office of E. C. Fellows, one of the most noted criminal lawyers of the day, and after completing his studies with him was also engaged in practice with such an eminent partner. His admission to the bar was in Peoria in 1861. He enlisted twice in the army, but was rejected on account of organic heart trouble, with which he has always been afflicted. In the case of one enlistment he helped raise and organize Company A, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, in Florence township of Will county. In 1865 his poor health led him to go west to California, and he was located at Auburn, in the Sacramento valley, until 1869.

In the latter year he came to eastern Kansas and opened his office in Osage Mission, now St. Paul, where he practiced law for twenty years, having gained a large clientele and made an enduring circle of friends. He was elected county attorney of Neosho county, and also to several other offices of lesser importance. He is perhaps best remembered within the boundaries of that county for the prominent part he took in the memorable county-seat contest of 1869-70, which furnishes

an exciting chapter of county history, not without its amusing episodes, although at that time filled with complications that were truly serious. Osage Mission and Erie were the two rival towns. On one cold, dark night Mr. Cogswell went alone to the court house at Erie, took the records of the county and district court, and carried them in a gunny-sack back to Osage Mission, which the county officers at that time made the seat of government. The county seat remained for two years at Osage Mission, during which time a loaded cannon was kept on top of the court house, ready to be touched off should any have the temerity to come in force and remove the records. Subsequently, when Mr. Cogswell made the race for county attorney, this act, instead of militating against him in the case of the people of Erie, really won him votes from that precinct, since they admired the courage of a man who would come alone at the risk of his life, when the Erie people were armed and ready to resist any removal of the precious documents.

In 1888 Mr. Cogswell came to Pittsburg and opened his office, having made this his residence ever since. He has always maintained a high reputation in criminal cases, but in Pittsburg has devoted his talents mainly as adviser for some of the leading business firms, financial institutions and corporate interests of this city and vicinity. In 1900 his health failed, and he turned his practice over, temporarily, to his son-in-law, William J. Gregg, and retired to his farm four miles east of Pittsburg, where he soon recuperated and resumed his legal duties. At the present time he is vice-president and attorney of the Pittsburg Water Supply Company. One of the pleasurable incidents of his long practice is the fact that he has had as students in his office and has been preceptor to a number of young men who have since distinguished themselves, notably, Congressman Phil Campbell and brother, John Campbell, and also his above mentioned son-in-law, William J. Gregg, who is now a successful corporation lawyer in Kansas City. Mr. Cogswell cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but his second was for Lincoln, and he has ever since been a Republican.

Mr. Cogswell was married at Elgin, Illinois, in November, 1870, to Miss Martha Wardlow. They have only one son living, Samuel Cogswell. Miss Carrie Cogswell, now Mrs. W. J. Gregg, is their daughter by adoption. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell have always taken a kind-hearted interest in young people, and several times they have taken a child into their home and given it all the advantages that their own children received.

A. J. GEORGIA.

A. J. Georgia, of Pittsburg, Kansas, was born in the township of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York, August 23, 1835. His father was a farmer. In 1846 the family moved to Tioga county, and in 1850 to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, but in 1852 returned to Tioga county, locating at Waverly. In the fall of 1854 they moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1860 to Iowa. After the close of the Civil war they left Iowa and came to Kansas, locating near the present site of the city of Pittsburg.

Mr. A. J. Georgia attended the public schools of the various communities in which he was reared. At the age of sixteen he applied to the public schools of Waverly, New York, and upon examination was assigned to classes in higher mathematics, including algebra and geometry, also natural philosophy and physiology. He afterwards, for two terms, attended the Ceresco Institute in Michigan. Upon his removal to Michigan he began teaching, his first school being in Kalamazoo county, and he afterward taught in Branch, Calhoun and Allegan counties.

He was married to Miss Edith Bennett, at Colon, Michigan, April 4, 1860, and in the fall moved to Iowa, where he continued to teach until the summer of 1862. He then enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and at the close of the war he came to Kansas and settled on a claim near the present site of Pittsburg. Here he

A. J. Georgia

followed the plow during the summer and taught during the winter, until the fall of 1874, when he was elected county superintendent of schools of Crawford county. During his term of office the town of Pittsburg was laid out, and upon the expiration of his term he moved to Pittsburg, where he has since resided.

In the spring of 1867 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for three years, and in January, 1877, he was appointed postmaster of Pittsburg, retaining that incumbency until 1884. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. Republican in politics, he has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has served several terms as councilman and member of the board of education of Pittsburg.

Edith Wood, of Pittsburg, is his only living child, and she was about nine months old at the time of his enlistment in the army. His wife Edith died in February, 1894, and in 1896 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, his present wife.

JOHN W. DAVIS.

John W. Davis, farmer and stock-raiser of Osage township, has long been known as one of the live and enterprising citizens of Crawford county, and his worth and integrity are apparent in all his relations with his fellow men. He has enjoyed a very active, and indeed strenuous, career, and in a lifetime of fifty odd years has lived and experienced as much as most men when past threescore and ten.

For one thing, Mr. Davis got an early start in his career of activity. When he was a boy of thirteen, in 1864, he became an enlisted soldier in the Civil war, and has the honor of having been among the youngest of our veterans. His enlistment took place at Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri, in Company C, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, under Captain Thompson and Colonel Forbes. They went into camp at Macon, Missouri; were first under fire at Sturgeon, where they fought

Colonel Bill Anderson's troops and guerrillas; saw a good deal of rough service in that part of Missouri, and the Forty-second Missouri by its proved prowess gained the respect of all the enemy in that part of the country; then went to Benton Barracks at St. Louis, and from that time to the end of the war did much scouting and skirmish duty in Tennessee and Kentucky. Mr. Davis was honorably discharged at Nashville, in June, 1865, with an excellent record as a boy soldier.

Mr. Davis was born near New London, Ralls county, Missouri, in September, 1851. His father, Parker Davis, was born in Virginia, of an old family of that state, was reared to manhood there and married Miss Anna Seeley, who was born near Quebec, Canada, of French lineage. Later they settled in Ralls county, Missouri, where the father died in 1856, leaving his wife and seven children; namely, George, who was a soldier in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry; Martha, Sarah, Marian, Susan, Mary, John W. The mother died in Putnam county, Missouri, when past seventy. Politically the father was a Democrat, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. John W. Davis was reared on the farm to the age of thirteen, being taught to work and gaining a fair amount of education for his time and locality. After the war he returned and went to work on the farm; later was in Pettis county, Missouri, two years; was in Illinois eighteen months; returned and spent eleven years in Putnam county, Missouri, after which he went to Jasper county, Iowa, and lived there three years, during which time he was married; then went west to Frontier county in western Nebraska, took up a homestead, and during nine years of industry and steady delving raised but two crops. This was certainly enough to discourage anyone with that part of the country, and he accordingly sold out his land and in a prairie schooner drove back to God's country, first to Missouri and then to Neosho county, Kansas, where he lived two years. He then came to Crawford county and bought a farm of eighty acres near Monmouth. This he improved and traded for property in Neosho county, but now for several years

has owned and resided on a fine estate of one hundred and sixty acres about five miles northwest of McCune. This is one of the first-class farms of Osage township, well improved and cultivated, and its management indicates the good judgment and ability of its proprietor.

Mr. Davis was married in Jasper county, Iowa, in 1885, to Emma J. Brewin, who was reared and educated in that county, being a daughter of John and Alice (Pondro) Brewin, who were both born in Leicestershire, England, where they were married, and then came to Iowa, where both passed way. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have a fine family of nine children: Homer, Oakley, Walter, Andrew, Curma, Parker, Hickory, Pansy and Theodore Roosevelt. As the last name would indicate, Mr. Davis is a thoroughgoing Republican, and it is worthy of mention that he formed his resolutions concerning party affiliations when he was a boy of twelve years, and has ever since maintained a loyal adherence to the party of his youthful choice. He is a member of Osage Post No. 156, G. A. R., at McCune. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

PHILIP F. SCHULZ.

Philip F. Schulz, in addition to conducting a large and finely improved farm in Grant township, is also proprietor of several creameries in different parts of the county, and has more extensive interests in this line than any other man in the county. He is an old-timer of Crawford county, with residence here dating back to the year 1869, when he had not yet reached the age of manhood and had only recently arrived from the old country. He has made a most creditable record in business affairs and matters of citizenship since allying himself with his adopted land, and Crawford county finds in him one of her most able and public-spirited representatives.

Mr. Schulz was born in Germany, April 19, 1850, being a son of George and Margaret Schulz, both natives of Germany. His mother died in Germany in 1867, at the age of thirty-eight, but his father lived

to the great age of eighty-one and passed away in Pennsylvania in 1903.

Mr. Schulz received his early education in the schools of his native land, and in the year following his mother's death he came to the United States. He was in Michigan one year, and in 1869 came to Crawford county, Kansas, where he took up a claim. He remained only one year, however, and in 1870 went to Pennsylvania. He was engaged in navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for over two years, and quit as second mate. He was then in the butcher business one year and over, until his brother bought him out. In 1876 he returned to Crawford county and bought his present home in section 12 of Grant township. His farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres of choice soil, and all the excellent improvements, including a large orchard of one thousand trees, are the result of his own individual labor and supervision. In 1896 he embarked in the creamery business, at first in partnership with D. H. Young, whom he bought out in 1899. He now has a creamery on his farm, and also owns and operates through his sons-in-law one at Walnut, one at Greenbush and one at Porterville. Mr. Schulz has very recently erected an ice plant, which can manufacture three tons per day.

Mr. Schulz is an independent Democrat, and served on the school board of his district for thirteen years. He affiliates with Lodge No. 72, A. H. T. A., and he and his family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church at Walnut. Mr. Schulz was married January 5, 1875, to Miss Dora Bede, of Germany, and twelve children have been born to them, all of whom are living, as follows: Mary, the wife of S. B. Newell, who operates the creamery at Walnut; Lizzie, the wife of Samuel Little, who runs the creamery at Greenbush; Anna, the wife of Henry Westhoff, who has the creamery at Porterville; Otto, a farmer, who was on a ranch near Oswego, Kansas; Rose, the wife of Phillip Westhoff, who conducts a sawmill; and Frank, Edward, Dora, Theresa, Ernest, Raymond and Lawrence, who are all at home.

JAMES M. HEWETT.

James M. Hewett, a prominent and well known farmer of Grant township, Crawford county, took up the claim which he has developed into his present beautiful and productive farm, over thirty years ago, so that he is one of the pioneer agriculturists of the county. He has been very successful in his efforts, has taken a creditable interest in public matters of township and county, and in all the relations of church, state and private life has commended himself by his integrity and intelligence to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hewett was born in the state of Pennsylvania, February 12, 1841. His parents were Collins A. and Martha (Moore) Hewett, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. His father was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and when he moved to Crawford county, Kansas, in 1871, he assisted in the building of the first Baptist church in Girard. He preached in this town and also in Cherokee and Lightning Creek church. His death occurred in 1876, followed in the next year by that of his wife.

Mr. J. M. Hewett received his education in the common schools of Illinois, in which state he grew to manhood. He lived at home until 1870, and in that year came to Kansas and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Grant township of Crawford county. His diligent efforts have effected a great transformation in the appearance and general productivity of this place since that pioneer time in the history of the county, and he has also added other land to his farm, so that his well improved place of three hundred and twenty acres is a model of its kind and comparable with any farmstead in the vicinity.

Mr. Hewett was married March 22, 1870, to Miss Jennie Browne, a daughter of Alexander and Catherine M. Browne, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. nd Mrs. Hewett have four children: Collins A. is a carpenter of Chanute, Kansas; Katie M. is the wife of J. M. Carlisle, of Granite, Montana; Miss Jue makes her home with her sister in

Montana; and Sheldon B. has recently graduated from a medical college in Kansas City. The family are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Hewett affiliates with Lodge No. 215, A. H. T. A. He is an independent Republican in politics, and was for a number of years a school director in his district.

DR. RAYMOND W. MOORE.

Dr. Raymond W. Moore, the well known physician of Arcadia, Kansas, has attained a high rank in his profession during the few years since his technical preparation was concluded, and he enjoys an especially wide range of influence and patronage about Arcadia. He has established himself as the trusted family doctor in many homes, and his professional services are being sought by a constantly growing number of patients. He is well equipped for his life work, is progressive and devoted to his science, and his scope of usefulness is destined to be large wherever his lot is cast.

Dr. Moore was born in Marshall, Missouri, September 22, 1872, a son of Levi J. and Nancy (Horseman) Moore, both natives of Ohio. His parents came to Missouri in 1865, in 1880 located in Randolph county, Illinois, and five years later returned to Missouri, making their home in Vernon county. His father died there February 25, 1897, at the age of fifty-five years, and his mother is living in Nevada, Missouri, being fifty-six years old.

Dr. Moore was a student in the common schools of Missouri and Illinois, and also attended the state normal at Warrensburg, Missouri. He took up the vocation of school teacher at the age of nineteen, and followed it for four years. He then entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, and in the course of his studies served as interne in the University Hospital of that city. During the Spanish war in the summer of 1898, he was hospital steward in charge of the operating department of the second division of the Second Army Corps, at Camp

Alger, Virginia, and at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the University Medical College in March, 1899, and on the 3d of April following located in Arcadia. In 1900 his office was burned out, and he lost all his clothing, drugs and instruments. He now has a modern and well equipped office of three rooms, containing his professional library, and he carries his own stock of drugs. He still does much reading along the line of his work, and always keeps to the forefront in the progress of his profession. He is a conscientious and enthusiastic physician, and is one of the most valuable citizens of his town and community.

Dr. Moore is examining physician for the New York Life, the Home Life of New York, the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor, the F. A. A., the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Home Builders' Union. He has fraternal affiliations with the F. A. A., the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Home Builders' Union, and is noble grand of Lodge No. 401, I. O. O. F. He is president of the board of health, is secretary of the Arcadia Telephone Company, and secretary of the Arcadia Commercial Club. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Moore married, October 22, 1901, Miss Anna May Downing, a daughter of J. W. and Violetta Downing, of Kansas City. Two children have been born of this marriage, Maud and Ralph.

EDGAR S. DOLSON.

Edgar S. Dolson, cashier of the McCune City State Bank, is a young but aggressive and able business man of this town of southwestern Crawford county, and in the few years since entering his business career has demonstrated especial capacity for the management and control of financial affairs. He has identified himself both personally and publicly with the town of McCune, taking a public-spirited part in all matters

pertaining to its growth and prosperity, and is at the present time serving as its mayor.

Mr. Dolson was born in Scotland county, Missouri, December 15, 1878, a son of Harvey I. and Luceba (Skidmore) Dolson, the former of Illinois and the latter of Virginia, whence she came with her parents in her young girlhood to Illinois and there married. His father has been a minister of the Methodist church all his life, and in this capacity came to Kansas in 1883, settling first in Bourbon county, but owing to the itinerancy enjoined by the rules of the church he has moved about from place to place, and at the present time has charge of the church at Savonburg, Allen county, Kansas, where he and his wife reside. They are the parents of five children: Robert, of New York city; F. H., of Kansas City; Flora, wife of G. W. Norton, of Kansas City; B. W., of Kansas City; and Edgar S.

Mr. Dolson, the youngest of the children, received a common school education, and after finishing the high school curriculum at Greeley, Anderson county, Kansas, took a business course in a Kansas City business college. At the conclusion of his school days, in 1900, he came to McCune, where he accepted the position of assistant cashier in the McCune State Bank. In 1902 he resigned and then helped organize the McCune City State Bank, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and with John W. Martin as president and himself as cashier. He has proved a most valuable official and director of this financial institution, and has done much to give it the conservative steadiness and financial solidity which are to be reckoned among its chief assets.

Mr. Dolson's popularity in the town is shown by his election as mayor, in which office he is now serving his second year. His honesty and persevering industry and genial qualities of character have proved his best capital, and with these he has worked up to a commendable place in his community. He is a Master Mason of Temple Lodge No. 237, F. & A. M., and also a member of McCune Lodge No. 195, I. O. O. F. He was married May 17, 1900, to Miss Jennie M. Evans, of Kansas City, and they have one child, Catherine.

HENRY B. PIERCE.

Henry B. Pierce, of the Pierce Realty Company, at Pittsburg, Kansas, has been well known in Pittsburg for nearly twenty years, and for the past ten years has had his permanent residence here and been extensively engaged in the real estate business. He has been a successful business man, but, outside of his occupations pursued for individual gain, he has also been much interested in matters pertaining to the public welfare and the development of the material resources and the civic progress of whatever community with which he has been identified for any considerable time. He will always be remembered in Pittsburg for the part he has played in advancing the standard of educational facilities and making this city a center of education along practical lines.

Mr. Pierce was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1858, being one of the sons born to David and Lovina (Hockman) Pierce, both natives of Pennsylvania, where his mother still lives. His father was a farmer, but was also interested in the oil industry, and died from the result of an accident.

Mr. Henry Pierce received his education in Oil City, but took up the practical duties of life at the age of fourteen, beginning work in the oil trade, in which his father and nearly all his brothers were interested, some of his brothers being still connected with that great industry. He soon worked into a good position with the Standard Oil Company, and at an early age was earning a large salary. But, feeling the need of further education, he resigned his place and took a course in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he was married, and in the same year came west and settled in Cherokee county, of southeastern Kansas, on the Indian Territory border, where he engaged in the farming and cattle business on a very extensive scale. He lived there until 1885, and then for a short time was a resident of Pittsburg, which town was then in its infancy. He afterward moved his family out to the western part of the state, in Kinsley, Edwards county, where

he lived for a number of years. He left there in order that his children might have better educational facilities than could be offered in that section of the state, and in 1894 took up his residence in Pittsburg, where he has made his home ever since. He established here the Pierce Realty Company, which is successfully engaged in a general real estate and financial business, making city and country loans, and dealing in bonds, etc.

Since coming to the west Mr. Pierce has taken much interest in educational affairs in the several places of his residence, not only for the advantage of his own children but from the purely altruistic desire for educational advancement in general, and has usually been connected in some official capacity with the school boards. For several years he was a member of the Pittsburg board of education, and was associated with Senator Porter in establishing here the public manual training school, the first of its kind in the state. He was a member of the finance committee that floated the bonds and made negotiations for erecting the school and devised the plans for maintaining it. The inauguration of this school in Pittsburg led to the later establishment here of the State Normal Manual Training School, by act of the legislature, which marked one of the greatest advances the Kansas school system had made.

Mr. Pierce was married at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1880, to Miss Maggie Kline, and they have had five children. The two oldest sons, Hurlburt G. and Harvey J., were students of the State University at Lawrence, the former finishing in the law department and the latter in the civil engineering department. Hurlburt is now a member of the Pierce Realty Company, while Harvey, although only twenty-one years old, is in charge of the engineering department of the Midland Valley Railroad in Arkansas and Indian Territory. Floyd, a younger son, will become connected with his father's business as soon as he is through school. The other two children are Esther and Fred. Mr. Pierce is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

CAPTAIN D. K. MORRIS.

Captain D. K. Morris, of Lincoln township, is one of the old settlers, having come here shortly after the Civil war, in which he gave full meed of patriotic service, is a prosperous and progressive farmer, and in public affairs and private life has manifested the high degree of integrity and worthy endeavor which make for ideal citizenship and accomplishment.

Captain Morris was living in Warren county, Illinois, when the Civil war came on, and at Monmouth of that county, on August 7, 1862, he enlisted and was chosen sergeant of Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, under Captain W. G. Bond and Colonel A. C. Harding. From Monmouth they were ordered to Cairo, Illinois, and then to Fort Hineman, Kentucky, their first important engagement being at Fort Donelson. They were campaigning all through Tennessee, being at Nashville, Pulaski, Clarksville, and on other battle grounds, under General Hooker part of the time and were fighting the noted Confederate General Hood. Captain Morris was mustered out at Nashville and went home with an honorable record as a soldier.

Born in Jackson county, Ohio, September 29, 1837, Captain Morris was a son of James and Nancy (Price) Morris, the former born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. The father was a successful farmer; in politics followed the fortunes of the Democratic party for a number of years, but later became a Republican; he and his wife were members of the Christian church. The mother died in Warren county, Illinois. There were seven children in the family, four sons and three daughters, and two other sons were soldiers of the Civil war; namely, Joshua R., of the Thirtieth Illinois, and William, of the Tenth Illinois Infantry.

Captain Morris was reared on the home farms in the states of Ohio and Illinois. In 1860 he was married to Miss Sarah Hendrick, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Burke)

Hendrick, both of whom were born in Kentucky, and the latter died in Warren county, Illinois, and the father, a farmer, a Republican and a member of the Christian church, died in Kansas. There were eight children in the Hendrick family, and two of the sons, James M. and John T., were soldiers of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

On coming to this county in 1867 Mr. Morris bought a good tract of land, and his farm of one hundred and twenty acres is now recognized as one of the best in Lincoln township, affording a most comfortable home place in which the Captain and his family have passed so many years. There are five children living, as follows: Robert T., of Coalville, Kansas; Laura Hastings, of Big Cabin, Indian Territory; James, of Mineral, Kansas; Ellen Willard, of Big Cabin, Indian Territory; and John, on the home farm. Captain Morris is a strong Republican, and has served as justice of the peace in his township for twenty-four years. He is a member of Arcadia Post No. 472, G. A. R. Mrs. Morris is a member of the Christian church.

ISAAC M. SHIPMAN.

Thirty-four years have come and gone since Isaac M. Shipman became a resident of Crawford county, and during this period he has witnessed much of the growth and development of southeastern Kansas. He has seen its wild lands reclaimed for the purposes of civilization and transformed from raw prairie into richly cultivated fields dotted here and there with comfortable and substantial homes, good school buildings and churches, while in the midst of the district have sprung up enterprising towns, enabling citizens to enjoy all the comforts and conveniences of the older east. Mr. Shipman, now making his home in Girard, is engaged in the breeding of Percheron and trotting horses and of jacks, and in former years he was closely connected with agricultural interests in the county.

A native of Fountain county, Indiana, Isaac M. Shipman was

born on the 7th of April, 1842, and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Davis) Shipman, both of whom are now deceased, the mother having passed away in 1844, while the father survived until 1871. Isaac M. Shipman, reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, obtained his education in the common schools of Indiana and started out upon an independent business career when eighteen years of age by working at the cooper's trade in the winter months, while in the summer seasons he engaged at farm labor. In 1860 he removed from Indiana to Illinois, settling in Livingston county, where he engaged in farming for a year. On the 19th of October, 1867, he arrived in Crawford county, Kansas, and purchased a claim on Elm creek seven miles west of Girard. There he owned two hundred and eighty acres, which he transformed from its primitive condition into richly cultivated fields, while upon the farm he placed many substantial modern improvements. He was continuously engaged in the cultivation of the soil until March, 1895, when he removed to Girard, where he purchased a nice home, and at this writing has just completed an excellent barn thirty by thirty feet. In 1901 he sold his original farm to James Wylie, and purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land which is pleasantly and conveniently located only a mile and a half northeast of Girard. It is upon this place that he engages in the breeding of Percheron and trotting horses and jacks, and he owns some other valuable stock, while his annual sales reach a large figure.

On the 20th of August, 1863, Mr. Shipman was married to Miss Sarah C. McClure, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Songer) McClure, of Fountain county, Indiana. The children born of this marriage are nine in number: Mary E., the wife of William Lamb, of Oklahoma; Lucinda A., the wife of Anderson Fox, of Crawford township, Crawford county; Sarah Anna, the wife of L. B. McClelland, of this township; Maggie A., the wife of William Dunlap, of Grant township; Henry, at home; Ida, the wife of A. McClelland, who is living on her father's

farm; J. B., who was married October 3, 1903, and is living on his father's farm; Emily V., at home; and one child that died in infancy.

The parents are members of the Church of God and are deeply interested in religious work. Mr. Shipman has served as school director for three years and gives his political support to the Republican party, but has never been active in politics as an office-seeker, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, which, being capably conducted, have made him one of the substantial citizens of his adopted county.

CARL C. COCKERILL.

Carl C. Cockerill, a prominent coal operator and proprietor of the C. C. Cockerill Coal Company, at Pittsburg, Kansas, has large interests in Crawford county's great mining industry and is numbered among Pittsburg's most enterprising young business men. He has been interested in coal operating and its allied industries from boyhood, and has been at the head of his present business for four years. He belongs to the class of men of whom Pittsburg is most proud—enterprising, public-spirited, alert to make use of opportunities for building up their own business, yet willing to sacrifice time and labor for the general development and progress of the city and county.

Mr. Cockerill was born at Glasgow, Missouri, in June, 1872, a son of Judge H. Clay and Kate (Almond) Cockerill. His father was born at Richmond, Missouri, in 1831, and is one of the old-time and prominent citizens of that state. He received a good education, studied law, and became a leading member of the Missouri bar. He was elected judge of the district court for Platte county, and was an honor to the bench during his incumbency. For the past thirty-five or forty years he has lived at Glasgow, Missouri, and was elected and served one term as state senator from Howard county. One of his sons, Hon. Harry W. Cockerill, who died in 1893, also served in the legislature from that

county, and was taken away when well entered upon a distinguished career. Judge Cockerill's wife was born in Platte county, Missouri, in 1845.

Mr. C. C. Cockerill received most of his education in the Glasgow schools. He entertained a liking for the coal business when a boy, and in 1889, at the age of seventeen, came to Weir City, Kansas, and took an office position with the zinc works in that place. In 1891 he came to Pittsburg to fill a position with the Cherokee Zinc Company, which later became the Cherokee-Lanyon Spelter Company, operating one of the largest smelters in this district. He continued his connection with this company until its Pittsburg plants were discontinued in 1900, when he engaged in the coal mining business, under the name of the C. C. Cockerill Coal Company. He operates two mines and employs about three hundred men. Mine No. 12½ is three miles and a half northeast of Pittsburg, and mine No. 16 is a mile and a half south of Chicopee.

Mr. Cockerill was married at Pittsburg in February, 1894, to Miss Minnie Nesch, whose father, Robert Nesch, is now a resident of Kansas City, but who still retains his large interests in Pittsburg, being vice president of the Pittsburg Wholesale Grocery Company, and also connected with some of the leading manufacturing plants of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Cockerill have three sons, Robert Clay, Carl and Almond. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are prominent members of the social circles of the city.

DR. ROBERT W. McLAREN.

Dr. Robert W. McLaren, a prominent physician and surgeon of Pittsburg, Kansas, has had an established practice in this city for about four years and is recognized as one of the foremost men in his profession in southeastern Kansas. He came to this city with the very best of equipment for his work, and has since exhibited the qualities of the true physician—a careful and conscientious devotion to his calling, a scien-

tific and thorough knowledge of all its departments, a deep sympathy that makes him a friend as well as a scientific counselor, and a right appreciation of the nobleness of his profession as a factor for good to mankind.

Dr. McLaren was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, Canada, in 1872, being a son of Donald and Mary Ann (Johnson) McLaren, the former a native of Canada and of Scotch parentage and the latter a native of Ireland. Both the parents are still living in Canada, and his father is a carpenter and contractor.

Dr. McLaren received his early education in the country schools of Glengarry county, and was subsequently in school at Williamstown. From there he entered Queen's University at Kingston, Canada, where he spent three years in the department of liberal arts. He then matriculated in the famous medical school of McGill University, at Montreal, where he was graduated June 17, 1898. He then continued his professional training along practical lines by spending a year in the Royal Victorian Hospital at Montreal, and was then house surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital at Ottawa, in which position he gained most valuable experience in surgery. He decided to locate for permanent practice in the United States, and in the latter part of 1900 established himself at Pittsburg for the general practice of medicine. He has been very successful and has gained a large and high-class patronage. He still retains membership in the Canadian Medical Society.

J. A. CARLTON.

J. A. Carlton, president of the Farmers' State Bank of Walnut, is one of the most thoroughly representative business men and financiers in Crawford county and southeastern Kansas. In this capacity his worth and importance to the county and the town of his residence is well known and appreciated. But of especial interest to the reader of this history is the fact that his large success has been gained by hard

James A. Carlton

and persistent industry and intelligent application beginning with the period of boyhood, and that in a varied career, connected with numerous enterprises, he has adhered steadily to the principles of rugged honesty and absolute integrity which were inculcated in him while a youth growing up among the hills of old New Hampshire. He has been progressing to the goal of his ambition throughout a period of some forty years, and as a successful, honorable and public-spirited citizen his place in Crawford county is one of broad usefulness and worth.

Mr. Carlton is a native of Conway, New Hampshire, where he was born August 2, 1846. His parents were Andrew and Nancy (West) Carlton, natives, respectively, of Vermont and New Hampshire, and both now deceased. After a brief period of educational discipline in the schools of New Hampshire, young Carlton, aged sixteen, left home and went to the New England metropolis of Boston, where he worked in an express office two years. The scene of his endeavors was then transferred to the west, and two years of his early life were spent as a school teacher at Mt. Vernon, Wisconsin, where he later became engaged in the general merchandise business. His health failing, after five years he sold out and returned to New Hampshire, where for twelve years the mercantile and lumber business engrossed his activities, and all the time he was progressing and gaining a substantial place in the world of business. Selling out his New Hampshire interests, he next spent two years in Missouri, and on December 1, 1889, arrived in Walnut, Crawford county, and engaged in the general merchandise business, which has been successfully continued for fifteen years. In March, 1904, was organized the Farmers' State Bank, of which he has since been president and most active in promoting its success. The other officers of this institution are: George Goff, cashier; D. B. Gregory, vice president; and B. E. Carlos, secretary. Mr. Carlton is also one of the largest money lenders in this part of the country, making loans on real estate, personals and chattels. On his ranch of seven thousand acres near Dodge City, Kansas, he raises large numbers of cattle and

other live stock, and he also owns two fine farms in this county, besides his comfortable residence in Walnut and the block and store where his bank is located.

Mr. Carlton is, fraternally, a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as mayor of his town and also as township assessor.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary L. Haselton, of his native town of Conway, New Hampshire. They have two children, Winifred is the wife of Hollis Cole, of Conway, New Hampshire, and the son Guy is a merchant and stock buyer of Walnut.

JUDGE THOMAS R. JONES.

Judge Thomas R. Jones, who is filling the position of probate judge at Girard, Kansas, well merits the respect which is accorded him, for his has been an honorable record, in which, through the utilization of his opportunities, through his unwearied industry and persistent purpose, he has steadily worked his way upward in the business world and at the same time has commanded the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

He was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, on the 24th of March, 1858, and is a son of Richard and Eleanor (Rees) Jones, who were also natives of Wales. The father was a miner by occupation, and in November, 1857, he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the United States. He took up his abode in Ohio and for some time was engaged in mining in that state. Subsequently leaving Ohio, he moved to Pennsylvania about 1873, and resided there until 1875, thence to Will county, Illinois, (Braidwood) for one year, and thence to Joplin, Missouri, in 1876, and was resident there until 1877, when he came to Crawford county, Kansas. On settling in Crawford county he turned his attention to farming, carrying on that pursuit until his death. He was killed, however, in the mines at Midway by slate falling upon him

in August, 1891, being at the time fifty-eight years of age. His first wife had passed away in Ohio in 1862 when but twenty-seven years of age.

Judge Thomas R. Jones pursued his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, Ohio and northern Virginia, successively, but his privileges in that direction were somewhat limited as at an early age he began to earn his own living. He was a lad of nineteen summers when he came to Kansas with his father and secured employment in the mines at Midway. He worked earnestly, diligently, mastered every task which was assigned to him and by reason of his fidelity and capability he was promoted from time to time, until in 1885 he was made foreman of the mines, and occupied that responsible position until the 1st of January, 1903, when he resigned in order to enter upon official service. He had in the previous November been elected judge of the probate court of Crawford county, and on the 12th of January, 1903, he entered upon the duties of the office. He is now acceptably serving in that position, being a worthy custodian of the legal interests of the county in this direction.

On Christmas day of 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Judge Jones and Miss Elizabeth Tangye, a daughter of James and Mary (Bishop) Tangye, who were natives of England. Mrs. Jones was born in Maryland. By her marriage she has become the mother of six children: Harry, who is occupying a position as bookkeeper with the Boland, Darneli Coal Company at Hartford, Arkansas; Ethel, Thomas R., James R., Arthur D. and Grace E., all at home. Mrs. Jones and the children are all members of the Episcopal church and the family is widely and favorably known in Girard. The judge belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, being now affiliated with the blue lodge No. 187, chapter No. 58 and Montjoie Commandery No. 29, at Pittsburg, and also with Abdalla Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Kansas. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 196, at Pittsburg, and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 346, at Litchfield, Kansas.*

Coming to this state in his boyhood days, Judge Jones has gained a wide acquaintance among the people in this part of the commonwealth, and is justly regarded as one of the foremost citizens of his community, his progressive spirit being manifest in active co-operation for the general good along lines of substantial progress and improvement.

MILES W. GREENWOOD.

Miles W. Greenwood, a leading contractor of Pittsburg, was among the first to cast in their lot with this settlement, and in a very substantial fashion helped to build up and develop his town into a city of which he and the entire county is now most proud. Nearly all the years of his adult manhood, thirty in number, have been passed in this city, and his success has been achieved here by his industry and steady adherence to fixed and honorable principles in life.

Mr. Greenwood was born at Alexandria, Campbell county, Kentucky, in 1854. His parents, James and Sarah (Horswell) Greenwood, were both born in Yorkshire, England, and they came to the United States about 1834. James Greenwood was a woolen mill employe, and also engaged in that occupation after coming to America. His brother, Thomas Greenwood, with his family, had started for America a year before James, but has never since been heard of. It is known that his vessel suffered shipwreck on the way, but it is also known that he finally reached this country, although the most diligent efforts to locate him or his family have been so far unsuccessful. James Greenwood died in 1862, and his wife in 1881, both in Kentucky, where they had lived since coming to America. Four of their sons served as Union soldiers in the Civil war, namely, James, Henry, John and George. The first named was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, and was also a prisoner in the awful Libby prison.

Mr. Miles W. Greenwood received his education at Alexandria, Kentucky, and during his boyhood days there also began learning the carpenter's trade. He completed his period of apprenticeship at Cincinnati, and worked there for a time as a journeyman, having employment in that capacity in the Mill Creek section of that city. In 1875 he came to Illinois and worked at his trade for nine months. His introduction to the present city of Pittsburg was in 1876, but the place was then known as New Pittsburg, and was a small station on the Girard and Joplin Railroad, containing probably one hundred inhabitants and a very few buildings. It was a promising locality because of the great coal prospects which were just beginning to be developed and which were certain to make a rich community in time. Mr. Greenwood went to work as a carpenter and contractor, and put up a number of buildings in the town. The second winter he was here the old Stevens Hotel, at which he was boarding, burned to the ground, and he suffered a heavy loss in his two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of tools. In 1884 he was compelled to give up his carpentry work on account of ill health, and during the following nine years he engaged in mining. He then resumed and has since continued his business as contractor and builder. He has constructed a great many buildings, both in the city and for the large mining companies nearby. Among others, he built the Schneider and Hunter blocks, and the Ash, Clark and McCluskey residences.

Mr. Greenwood has always been a stanch Republican in politics, and for some time during his earlier career in this city was in public life. He was constable for eight years, and also served a term as deputy sheriff under W. H. Braden. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Fraternal Aid, and his wife is also a member of a number of local orders. He was married in this city in 1879 to Miss Maggie Botts, and they have three sons, George, Harry and Dan. They have also lost a little son, Frank, and two daughters, Lucy and Edna.

JOHN F. SMITH.

John F. Smith, of Washington township, has lived in this county from pioneer times, and is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers in the eastern part of the county. He is worthy of the esteem and respect in which he is universally held by friends and neighbors, and by his enterprise and public spirit has become an influential factor in the affairs of his part of the county.

Born in the state of North Carolina, in 1836, of excellent family connections, a son of Andrew and Nancy E. (Clark) Smith, of North Carolina, the father born in 1813, at the age of two years Mr. Smith was taken to Indiana, and thence to Greene county, Iowa, but the family home was later again made in Indiana. The father died in Martin county, Indiana, at the age of fifty-two. He was a farmer, and he and his wife, who died in Greene county, Indiana, at the age of sixty-six, were members of the Church of God. There were eight children: Martha, Sarah, Drusilla, Mary, Thomas, John F., Sina C. and Anderson C., the last named a soldier in the Twenty-second Indiana, now deceased.

Reared and educated in the state of Indiana, Mr. Smith was trained to the life of farming and has followed that occupation successfully from his earliest years. On September 21, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, under Captain A. R. Ravenscroff, and gave an excellent account of himself throughout the remainder of the war, until he received his honorable discharge and could go home with the consciousness of having performed his duty to country as well as to home. He was sent from Indianapolis to Nashville, and was in General Sherman's army in its famous march to the sea, being also present at the battles before Atlanta. He was detailed to drive cattle for the army, and brought a large drove along with the army to Savannah.

Mr. Smith was married in 1869 to Miss Celestine Burge, who was born in Greene county, Indiana, April 8, 1849, being a daughter of

Hamilton and Sarah Marinda Burge, the former a native of Wales. Her mother died in Indiana, and her father lives at the age of eighty, having been a farmer throughout his active life. There were four children in the Burge family, Alexander, Malinda, Mrs. Smith and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have the following children: Frank, in Colorado; Emma, in Girard, wife of Orin Dunlap; John T., of Crawford county; Della, in Iowa; and Arthur, a school boy. Three children are deceased, two when young, and Laura Davis at the age of twenty-eight. Mr. Smith is a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type, and he and his wife are members of the Church of God. The Smith homestead is one of those hospitable and cheery places where friends are always welcomed and made to feel at home, and the entire family are held in the highest esteem throughout Washington township.

JONATHAN BAYLESS.

Jonathan Bayless has been one of the largest land owners and most prominent citizens of Crawford county for over thirty years, and is now spending the last years of a most active and useful life in quiet retirement in the city of Girard, where he is held in high esteem because of his personal worth and venerable character.

He was born in the city of New York, March 13, 1829. The family in America originated with three brothers, one of whom was the great-grandfather of Jonathan, who came to this country in the colonial period of our history. To distinguish themselves from all others of the name they left off an *s* from their name, spelling it Bayles instead of Bayless. One brother settled in Virginia, one in Maryland and one in Connecticut. Jonathan is a descendant of the one who settled in Connecticut. In 1882 he added the omitted *s* to his name, as nearly all the other descendants have done, although his brother James, of Kansas City, still writes his name Bayles.

Jonathan Bayles, the grandfather of Jonathan Bayless, was a farm-

er in Westchester county, New York. He served in the war of the Revolution, from first to last, and acted as captain of his company, although he was never commissioned. He married Miss Rhoda June, a descendant of French Huguenots who fled from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the persecution of the Protestants. By this marriage there were eight children, four sons and four daughters.

The youngest son was Samuel Bayles, who was born at Rye, Westchester county, New York, November 22, 1796. He lived on the farm until he was nine years old, and then his parents moved to New York city, where he was educated and lived ten years; at the end of which time the family returned to Westchester county. His father died in December, 1823, and in the following spring Samuel returned to New York city and taught school there for two years. After that he was engaged in the grocery business until the spring of 1832, and in that year moved west to the territory of Michigan, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of government land in Lenawee county, on the Raisin river, now the townships of Madison and Dover, near Adrain. He paid one dollar and a quarter an acre for this land, and the deed to it was signed by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States.

Samuel Bayles married, December 28, 1825, Miss Mary Hubbard, a daughter of Andrew Hubbard, a well-to-do farmer of New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York. The following children were born of this marriage: Andrew H., who is deceased; Jonathan, of Girard, Kansas; Jennie A., first the wife of Dr. Briggs, of Toledo, Ohio, and later the wife of J. H. Kennedy, of Detroit, Michigan, where she now resides; James A., of Kansas City; Samuel M., who died in St. Louis, where his widow, son and daughter now reside; Ophelia B. is the widow of Rev. Solomon S. Littlefield, who died in Detroit, Michigan, and she is now living in Evanston, Illinois, with her daughter, who married Rev. Charles Stuart, a professor in Garret Biblical Institute; Edwin L., who died in infancy; and Benjamin H., a resident of Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Mary (Hubbard) Bayles died December 28, 1874, in Adrian, Michigan, in her sixty-eighth year, after a long, useful and happy Christian life. She was converted and joined the Methodist church when twelve years old. Her parents were life-long members of the same church, and they died on the old farm in New York where they had lived before, during and after the Revolutionary war. In repairing their old house after the war the front door was left in place as a relic, because it bore the marks of so many British bullets. Samuel Bayles died July 20, 1882, in Detroit, Michigan, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ophelia B. Littlefield, being then in his eighty-sixth year. Early in life he too had joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a faithful and active member throughout his life.

At this point it will be proper to insert an obituary which appeared in the press at Adrian, Michigan, on the occasion of the death of Samuel Bayles, as indicating still further the beauty and worth of noble character that now belongs among the past. "Samuel Bayles, formerly of eastern New York, but for many years a resident of Michigan, died in Detroit, July 20, 1882, aged eighty-six years. He was converted at an early age, and from the happy day when he gave his heart to God he was a devoted, consistent, intelligent and zealous Christian. His spirit was always uncomplaining, trustful and cheerful. His place was never vacant in the house of the Lord unless he was kept away from it by Providence. He was respected by those who knew him, and in the city of Adrian where he has lived for many years his name is honored and the memory of his virtues and of his beauty of character and life will be long cherished. He lived long and well, and died a conqueror. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. The following poem was found in Mr. Bayles' Bible marking the chapter which he read last. The chapter was the account of the raising of Lazarus:

"Tell thou to my friends when, weeping,
They my words descry,
Here you find my body sleeping.

But it is not I.
Now in life immortal hovering,
Far away I roam.
This was but my house, my covering,
'Tis no more my home.
This was but the cage that bound me;
I, the bird, have flown.
This was but the shell around me;
I, the pearl, am gone.
Over me as over treasures
Had a spell been cast.
God hath spoken, at his pleasure
I am free at last.
Thanks and praise to him be given,
Who has set me free;
Now for evermore in heaven
Shall my dwelling be.
There I stand his face beholding,
With the saints in light;
Present, future, past unfolding,
In that radiance bright.
Toiling through the plain I leave you,
I have journeyed on.
From your tents why should it grieve you,
Friends, to find me gone?
Let the house, forsaken, perish,
Let the shell decay;
Break the cage, destroy the garment—
I am far away.
Call not this my death, I pray you,—
'Tis my life of life—
Goal of all my weary wanderings,

End of all my strife.
Think of God with love forever,
Know his name is Love;
Come to him, distrust him never,
He rewards above.
I behold each deathless spirit,
All your ways I view;
Lo! the portion I inherit
Is reserved for you."

Jonathan Bayless came with his parents, Samuel and Mary, from New York city to Adrian, Michigan, when he was three and a half years old. When he was seventeen years old he began teaching in the winter seasons. His first school was at Medina, Michigan, then for two winters at Sylvania, Ohio, for two winters at Monroe City, Michigan, and then at his home school. He assisted his father on the farm during the balance of each year. He continued in this way until he was twenty-five years old, and then, on March 1, 1854, married Miss Eugenia Briggs, a daughter of William R. Briggs, of Lenawee county, Michigan. He and his wife at once took up their residence on their own eighty-seven acres near Adrian. By this marriage there were three sons and two daughters: Ella M., wife of W. L. Eddy, living near Girard, Kansas; to them have been born five children, Frank Bayless, Eugenia May, who died in infancy; Leonard Jonathan, Lucy Isabel, Henry Newton. Nathaniel, living in Girard, married Fannie Straub, and they have two children, John Henry and Pearl Ida. Irving J., in the hay, grain and coal business in Kansas City, married Lillian Estella Terry, of Fort Scott, Kansas. Mary L. married H. W. Barclay, the proprietor and operator of a corset factory in Newark, New Jersey; they have two children, Gaylord A. and Mary Louise. William B. died in infancy.

March 10, 1864, Mr. Bayless sold his farm in Michigan, and on March 1, 1865, opened a drug and grocery store in Mendota, Illinois, where he did well for a time. But finding that more than half of his

customers were Germans who wanted a treat to beer after each purchase (something he could not conscientiously do), he decided to sell out and go elsewhere. On December 18, 1865, he sold all his property in Mendota, and in the following spring bought lots and built a store in the new town of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and he and his brother Benjamin engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. In August of the same year, while on a trip to purchase goods, he was taken suddenly ill at St. Louis with typhoid fever. Mrs. Bayless came to take care of him, and was stricken with the same disease and died September 24, being buried in the St. Louis Evangelical Alliance cemetery, now called the New Pickers cemetery.

On August 5, 1867, Mr. Bayless was married at Adrian, Michigan, to Miss Charlotte Briggs, a sister of his first wife, and she died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, of typhoid fever, August 30, 1868, and is buried beside her sister in St. Louis. Mr. Bayless married for his third wife Miss Mary E. Curtiss, in Racine, Wisconsin, December 28, 1870. One daughter was born of this union, Delia R., who died in infancy, and Mrs. Mary E. Bayless died Februry 28, 1874, she and her little daughter being buried in the cemetery at Girard, Kansas.

In the summer of 1871 Jonathan and Benjamin Bayless sold their business in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and dissolved partnership, Benjamin going to Denver, Colorado. Jonathan, because of poor health, came to Crawford county and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres five miles northwest of Girard, which land he had purchased two years before of John H. Gorden. He reached Girard on January 17, 1872, and lived on his farm until the spring of 1890. He devoted his time and efforts to general farming and the handling and raising of stock. He also planted, as soon as he came to the county, an apple orchard of forty acres. He gradually added to his landed possessions in this county until at one time he owned seven hundred and sixty acres, but now retains only three hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Bayless was married to his present wife October 4, 1874, her

maiden name being Rebecca A. Hartsock, a daughter of Lewis Hartsock, a farmer of Crawford county. They moved from the farm to the city of Girard in the spring of 1890, where they have a pleasant and comfortable home in which to pass their remaining years, both being in good health for their age.

GEORGE A. ROBINSON.

George A. Robinson, stonemason contractor, has been a successful, reliable and well known citizen of Cherokee for the last twenty odd years. Having mastered a fine trade in his youth, he has never lacked for occupation of all his energies, and he has been able to accomplish much, both from a financial standpoint and in what concerns the general welfare and progress of his community. He is also esteemed as one of the host of Grand Army men now being so rapidly thinned by the hand of death, and his loyalty not only to country but to all that he has held best in life has never been questioned.

It was near the shores of Lake Champlain, at Fairfax, Vermont, where Mr. Robinson, shortly after he had attained to man's estate, tendered his services to his country. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company K, Eleventh Vermont Artillery, twenty-four hundred strong. From camp at Brattleboro they were ordered to Washington, and were at Fort Lincoln a week before being sent into the real field of war. At the battle of Cold Harbor Mr. Robinson received a bullet wound in the right hand, and was also injured by a splinter from a gunstock. His wound was a bad one, threatening blood poison and gangrene, and for a long time he was in the hospitals at White House Landing, Germantown, New York, and then at Montpelier in his native state. He finally started again for the front, but was not allowed to proceed and by order of President Lincoln received an honorable discharge after giving a most creditable and self-sacrificing service to his country.

Mr. Robinson was born at Fairfax, Vermont, November 18, 1840,

being a son of George and Joanna (Aldrich) Robinson. His father, of English ancestry, was blind for many years, and died at Cherokee when seventy-six years of age. The mother, a native of Massachusetts, and whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower, died at the age of seventy-eight. Both were exemplary members of the Baptist church, and people of eminent worth and respectability. There were two sons in the family, and Wilber is a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In 1881 Mr. Robinson moved to Cherokee, this county, where he has since been a resident. He owns a valuable tract of land south of town which is underlaid with coal, and when developed this will be one of the paying coal properties of the locality. Mr. Robinson as a contractor in stonemason work has done most of the work at Cherokee and vicinity since he located here, and has made a fine record in this line of business activity.

Mr. Robinson was married in Vermont to Miss Armina C. Felton, who was born, reared and educated in that state, being a daughter of Benjamin and Lucia (Parker) Felton. Mr. Robinson is a Republican in politics, adhering to the Lincoln type of political leaders. He is a frank and genial man in all his relations with friends and business associates, and has deserved the prosperity and esteem which have come to him.

RALPH P. GORRELL.

Ralph P. Gorrell, proprietor of the Bowman Furniture Company of Pittsburg, Kansas, has had a most successful business career since coming to Pittsburg twenty years ago. He is a typical business man, devoting his best efforts to his affairs, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has the best establishment of the kind in southeastern Kansas. This success has been entirely of his own achieving, for he began as a clerk in the concern of which he afterward, by successive promotions, became sole owner.

Mr. Gorrell was born in Tyler county, West Virginia, in 1860, being a son of P. W. Gorrell. His father was born in West Virgina. His mother was Jamima Pritchard.

Mr. Gorrell came with the family to Hancock county, Ohio, when he was a child, and was reared and received most of his education in Findlay. He came west to Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1884, and has been connected with the furniture business practically ever since that time. At the time of his coming the town was just beginning its great boom, which has resulted in making it one of the most important cities of this section of the state. In 1888 he became an employe of H. S. Bowman. He learned every detail of the furniture business, including undertaking and embalming, and was made undertaker of the firm. In 1894 H. S. Bowman (now deceased) retired from the business, his place being taken by his father-in-law, F. A. Gaskell, although the concern still remained Bowman and Company. Mr. Gorrell remained as the real head of the business until 1899, in which year he bought the store of Mr. Gaskell, and has since conducted it with most flattering success. The location is 117-119 East Fourth street, where large and ample quarters are occupied. The business is still known under its old name of the Bowman Furniture Company, and it is the largest and best equipped furniture and undertaking establishment in southeastern Kansas, and with the largest volume of trade transacted.

Mr. Gorrell was married in Pittsburg, in 1894, to Miss Mollie Crowell, a sister of the well known Pittsburg druggist, T. J. Crowell, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. One daughter has been born of this marriage, Christine.

JESSE R. CARPENTER.

Jesse R. Carpenter, register of deeds of Crawford county, is an old and well known citizen of Crawford county, with whose various interests he has been actively identified for over thirty years. He has been one

of the successful farmers and also a business man of the county, and has also been prominent in the public affairs of his locality. He is recognized and esteemed as a substantial and progressive citizen, strictly honest and reliable in his dealings, and dependable as one who will exert his powers for the general welfare and the advancement of the community's best interests.

Mr. Carpenter was born in Union county, Ohio, March 10, 1846, and was a son of Jesse and Elsie (Ryan) Carpenter, both natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer, and followed that pursuit in Ohio from 1837 until his death in 1875, when aged sixty-six years. His wife died in 1867, at the age of fifty-six.

Jesse R. Carpenter was educated in the common schools of Union county, and followed the employments of the ordinary farmer boy, remaining under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years old. He then rented a farm and continued independent agricultural operations until 1873. He arrived in Girard, Kansas, on the 16th of May, 1873, and bought some land east of the city, which property he still owns. He successfully followed farming on this place until 1888, and in that year he was the triumphant candidate for the office of clerk of the district court. He then moved into Girard and held that office for four years, after which he was in the grocery and market business until 1895. In that year he went back to the farm and was employed in its cultivation until September, 1903, when he once more became a resident of the city and rented his farm. He was elected register of deeds in 1902, and gives his time and attention to the transaction of the duties of this office. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and has held nearly all the township offices.

March 20, 1879, Mr. Carpenter married Miss Janet McMurray, a daughter of James McMurray, of Girard. They have eight children: Gertrude I. is assistant teacher in the high school of Girard; Margaret, the wife of Edward E. McFarland, of Pittsburg, Kansas; Elsie, who is teaching southwest of Pittsburg; and John M., Clark B., Florence,

Janet L. and Jesse R., at home and in school. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Knight Templar Masons.

IRA CLEMENS.

Ira Clemens, a prominent coal operator and very enterprising young man in the industrial circles of Crawford and Cherokee counties, is now permanently located at Pittsburg, from which point he carries on his extensive mining and prospecting ventures. His active business career of a little more than a decade has been crowded full of work in various lines, and his industry and business acumen have resulted in a very desirable degree of success and gained him in large measure the esteem and high regard of his fellow citizens and associates.

Mr. Clemens was born among the Ray county hills of Missouri, in 1873, being a son of John H. and Julia (Pollard) Clemens, the latter being of Tennessee ancestry and a native of Missouri. The paternal side of the family is Kentuckian by virtue of the residence and birth in that state of Mr. Clemens's father, grandfather and great-grandfather. After the war his father moved to Ray county, Missouri, and in 1882 came to Kansas, settling in Weir, Cherokee county, where he still resides. He too has been engaged in mining operations since taking up his abode in this state, and has coal mining interests in Cherokee county in connection with his son Ira. He has taken an active interest in the politics of that county, and once held the office of deputy sheriff.

Mr. Ira Clemens was reared and received most of his education at the city of Weir. At the conclusion of his school days he turned his attention to railroading, and for three years was a trainman on the Frisco System. He also spent a short time in Kentucky, and after that began his connection with the coal industry, working with his father. His interests have rapidly extended in this business, and as an operator he has a share in two mines in the vicinity of Pittsburg and in others

in Cherokee county. One of the Pittsburg mines is a mile and a quarter west of town, being operated by Clemens and Son, and the other is a mile and a half north of the city, and operated by the Clemens-Sclanger Coal Company, Mr. Clemens being the managing partner of both these firms. In addition to the operation of the mines Mr. Clemens conducts a very important and valuable enterprise in running three drilling outfits for the purpose of prospecting for coal in this district. With these he not only does prospecting on a large scale for himself and his associates, but also for other companies searching out locations for mines.

Mr. Clemens is a member of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, and is otherwise prominent in business and social circles in Pittsburg and vicinity. He and his family have lived in Pittsburg since January 27, 1904, and this is now his permanent home. His wife is Julia (Ryne) Clemens, and they have four children, Mary Mabel, John Ira, William Leander, Marguerite.

DR. ASBURY COKE GRAVES.

Dr. Asbury Coke Graves, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Pittsburg, Kansas, has a unique reputation for professional skill and ability throughout Crawford county and the entire southeastern part of the state. He has given the best years of his life to the medical profession, beginning his preparation when a boy, and his subsequent career has been highly praiseworthy both because of his individual attainment and his great usefulness in the alleviation of human suffering and in advancing the standard of medical practice. Above all things else, Dr. Graves has never been content with mediocrity, however well he might have prospered from a material standpoint. After securing a high place in the regard of the people as a general practitioner, he turned his attention to a more special field of labor, and after study and thorough preparation in the best schools at home and abroad he returned to this county and gave himself devotedly to the practice in which it is his

H. C. Graves

highest ambition to excel and thereby be of service to mankind. As a specialist he enjoys the co-operation and approval of the leading physicians in this section of the country, and has sustained a reputation for the highest ability among the people who require his skill.

Dr. Graves was born in Huntingdon, Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1856, a son of Wilburn H. and Fronia (Wethers) Graves. His father, a native of Tennessee and of North Carolina parents, was clerk of the county court of Carroll county for sixteen years, after which he devoted himself to the practice of law. He was a successful man, of ample means, and a prominent figure in Carroll county and a devoted member of the Methodist church. His death occurred in 1875, and his wife, who was a Virginian by birth, also passed away many years ago.

Dr. Graves received a good education to serve as a preparatory equipment for the medical profession. He was sent to the public schools in Huntingdon until fifteen years old, and then became a student in the Mems and Hughes school at Nashville, which he attended until 1873, in which year the cholera broke out in Nashville, and he then entered Mackenzie College at Mackenzie, Tennessee, where he remained three years. He then combined theoretical study with practical experience in the office of Dr. McCall, at Huntingdon, and was under that distinguished physician's preceptorship for four years. He then entered the medical department of the Nashville and Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he was graduated with the class of 1882.

His first practice in general medicine was in Chattanooga, Tennessee, but he remained there only a short time, and on April 8, 1882, located at Cherokee, Crawford county, Kansas, which county has been the scene of his endeavors ever since. He was engaged in general practice there until 1887, and then, having had unusual success, he decided to specialize along the lines for which he had the greatest liking. He went to New York and took a special course on the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Post-Graduate Medical School of that city. Returning to Cherokee he carried on a highly successful practice in those branches for some years.

He was still ambitious for further attainment and decided to pursue his studies under the eminent specialists of Europe. In 1897 he went to London and took a special course at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital. From there he went to Vienna and was a student under Dr. Fuchs in the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, or General Hospital, of that city. Thus equipped, he returned and located at Pittsburg, Kansas, where his professional ardor and skill have since found useful fields of labor.

Dr. Graves is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. He served one term as president of the Southeast Kansas Medical Society and is now treasurer of the Crawford County Medical Society. He is on the staff of the Pittsburg City Hospital. He enjoys politics as a recreation and diversion from his profession, and was recently elected a delegate from Crawford county to the third district Republican congressional convention. He is a man of fine qualities and universally esteemed.

Dr. Graves was married at Cherokee, October 20, 1882, to Miss Jennie Campbell, and they have two sons, Wilburn H. and Bernard Coke.

DR. ARTHUR M. SMITH.

Dr. Arthur M. Smith has been engaged in the successful practice of medicine and surgery at Cherokee since 1897, and this period of professional service makes him the dean of Cherokee's medical men. He is a man of much ability both in his profession and as a business man and social factor, and he has made a most favorable impression and gained a very gratifying practice since taking up his residence here.

Dr. Smith was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in December, 1864, being a son of J. S. and Frances (Cornell) Smith, both natives of the state of Connecticut. His father died in that state, and his mother is still living on the old homestead in Windham county. She has a very old and honored ancestry in New England. Her father, William Cornell, was a member of the famous family one of whose members founded

Cornell University. Her mother was a Monroe and a descendant of a Mayflower emigrant.

Dr. Smith grew up and received his education in his native state. He attended the Plainfield Academy, in Windham county, and the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he set out to make his home and fortune in the west, and, locating in Elk county, Kansas, went into the retail drug business at Howard. He began reading medicine in 1889, and later took the regular course in the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated in 1897. He came direct from college to Cherokee, where he opened his office in the spring of 1897, and he has been very successful in gaining and retaining a large and permanent patronage from among the best citizens.

Dr. Smith is prominent in society circles, and professionally is a member of the county, district and state medical societies. Dr. Smith was married at Elk Falls, Kansas, to Miss Dora Longfellow.

DR. JAMES B. GARDNER.

Dr. James B. Gardner, physician and surgeon of Girard and health officer of Crawford county, is one of the most successful professional and business men of this city and county. He located here in 1888, and since leaving the drug business has taken a foremost place among the medical men of the county, being favored with a large and constantly increasing practice among the best citizens. Although he is now in the prime of life, his active career really extends over many years, for he was an energetic and progressive worker in the affairs of life when still in his teens, and his industry and hustling qualities have found full scope in various spheres ever since.

Dr. Gardner was born in Hanover county, Virginia, June 17, 1855, being a son of Thomas M. and Sallie B. (Quarrier) Gardner, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Charleston, West Virginia. His father made his most prominent success in the practice of law, although

he was also a newspaper publisher. He made quite a reputation by the publication of his work on "Knownothingism," which was well received by a large circle of readers. He also owned a farm, which was adjacent to the Patrick Henry estate. He died in 1860, at the age of thirty-two years. His widow married Rev. Joseph Cross, D.D., LL.D., an Episcopalian minister. She died in 1881 at the age of forty-eight. Dr. Gardner has a younger brother, Charles P., who has been cashier for the United States Express Company for the past fifteen years, and is a resident of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Gardner received his education at the hands of private tutors in Virginia and in the public schools at St. Louis, Missouri, but finished his education at the age of fourteen. From that age until seventeen he was employed in a tobacco factory in St. Louis. For the following five years he was of the firm of Gardner and Gaines, which published city directories. In 1877, with Ezra Cass, he conducted the Lee County *Times* at Paw Paw, Illinois, and after that for fifteen months had charge as foreman of the printing office at Russellville, Kentucky. In order to carry out his determination to become a physician he attended the Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881. He at once began practice in Franklin, Kentucky, under the firm name of Edwards and Gardner, and remained there with successful results until 1888, in which year he arrived in Girard. In connection with his practice he also conducted a drug business, with Dr. V. T. Boaz as the pharmacist. Two or three years later this partnership dissolved, and Dr. Gardner has since carried on a general practice in the city and county. He has been county physician for several terms, and for the past two years, as health officer of the county, was in official charge of the conduct of a thousand or more cases of smallpox, which was epidemic in the county, and his careful attention did much for the prevention of the further spread of the disease. He is examiner for several insurance companies, and for twelve years has been local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad. He has a full share of the practice of the county, and has made a most

creditable record in his profession. He is a member of the State Medical Association and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is devoted to his work, and is well read and constantly delving deeper into the great science of healing. He affiliates with Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is past chancellor of the former order.

Dr. Gardner was married at Dixon, Illinois, November 29, 1881, to Miss Jennie A. McKenney, a native of that town and a daughter of Henry and Eusebia A. (Nash) McKenney, both deceased. Her father was one of the first settlers at Dixon's Ferry, as Dixon was formerly called, and hauled from Chicago, ninety miles distant, the lumber with which to erect one of the first houses. He died in 1856, and his wife in 1888, and of their seven children three still survive. Dr. and Mrs. Gardner have three children: Thomas Gaines, who is ship's-writer on the United States Steamship Nevada; Henry Perry, a graduate of the Girard high school in 1904, is now a nurse at the Santa Fe Hospital at Fort Madison, Iowa, preparatory to entering medical college; and Aville Quarrier, a pupil in the public schools. The family are Episcopalians.

HON. A. J. CORY.

Hon. A. J. Cory, proprietor of the Maple Grove farm in Lincoln township, is one of the ablest farmers in Crawford county, and has made a fine record in every department of his activity. He has enjoyed liberal success in business affairs, but he has also been actively interested in public matters, having served in the state assembly and been a leader in county affairs in general.

Born at Syracuse, Kosciusko county, Indiana, November 10, 1846, he had attained the age of eighteen years when he became a soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in January, 1865, in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, in Captain Smith's company and under the command of Colonel W. W. Giswold. From the camp at Indian-

apolis they were sent to Virginia in February, and during the last weeks of the war were stationed in various parts of that central field of the war, being at Charleston, West Virginia, for a time, and being at Harper's Ferry when the war closed. He was honorably discharged, and returned home when still in his teens.

Mr. Cory is a member of a prominent family of Kosciusko county, Indiana, which settled in that county in the pioneer year of 1834. His father, Abijah C. Cory, born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1818, was a son of Jeremiah Cory, who was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Jeremiah married Dorothy Martin, whose grandfather was with Daniel Boone in Kentucky, and her father was a native of Belfast, Ireland. Jeremiah Cory and wife moved from Indiana to Story county, Iowa, where they both died. Abijah C. Cory married for his first wife Sally Mann, who died in 1845, leaving three children, Samantha, deceased at fourteen years; Almeda, and Alonzo. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Matilda (Wood) Gunter, a daughter of John G. Wood, a soldier of the war of 1812, and by this marriage there were the following children: A. J., Jesse, F. Malinda, P. Celestine, Elizabeth. The father, who died at Syracuse, Indiana, at the age of seventy-five, was a successful farmer and stockman, politically was a Whig and Republican, active in party affairs though never seeking office, and was a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. A. J. Cory was reared on the homestead farm in Kosciusko county, and attended the public schools. At the age of twenty-one, November 14, 1867, he was married to Miss Rhoda C. Watson, who was born near Warsaw in Kosciusko county, and reared and educated there, being a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Voss) Watson. Mrs. Cory faithfully performed her duties as wife and mother for twenty-seven years, until called to her final rest in 1894. She was a devoted member of the Church of God. She left three children, Minnie A. Lesher, of Lincoln township, this county; Sarah B. Love, of Franklin, Oklahoma; and Clarence, who is nineteen years old and at home. Two

children died in childhood, Curtis L. at the age of four years, and Jessie Pearl at fifteen months. In 1896 Mr. Cory was married to Miss Anna Todd, a lady of education and refinement and a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Emerson) Todd, both deceased, and formerly of Bourbon county, Kansas.

Mr. Cory moved from Syracuse, Indiana, to Crawford county in 1870, in a wagon, and has ever since been closely identified with the county's interests. He is owner of one of the fine places in Lincoln township, the Maple Grove farm consisting of two hundred and eighty acres of choice land and being one of the best improved and most valuable places in the township. He has a comfortable and sightly residence, his barn is thirty by ninety feet and one of the best of its kind, and all other equipments show progressiveness and the latest advances in agriculture.

In politics Mr. Cory is a Socialist, and has always worked and stood for the principles of his conviction rather than for regular party. He voted for Peter Cooper in 1876. In 1890 he was elected by the citizens of Crawford county as a member of the state assembly, and while there he acquitted himself most creditably by his efforts for many needed reforms and in the interest of his constituents. He affiliates with the Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Church of God. As an old soldier he is a member of the G. A. R.

JOSEPH E. BEVINS.

Joseph E. Bevins, a prominent coal operator and well known old citizen of Pittsburg and Crawford county, has the distinction of being among the first to mine coal in this county and thus open up the resources upon which have depended in great measure the material and industrial wealth and activity of the county. His life since boyhood has been spent in this county, and his diligence and intelligent endeavors, his capacity for working straight ahead to the goal of his ambition, and his

long continued efforts in the right direction have placed him among the influential and well-to-do class of citizens. He has been acquainted with southeastern Kansas when it was an unbroken stretch of prairie still the haunt of the deer and buffalo, and has progressed with the country's development to a highly desirable state of material prosperity. He is well liked throughout the county and among his many business associates and friends, and has gained and merited their esteem by a public-spirited and generous career.

Mr. Bevins was born near Perry City, Illinois, in 1853, a son of Thomas and Mary (Kirkland) Bevins. His parents were both natives of England and were married there, and shortly after came to this country. They settled in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1845, and were prosperous farmers there until 1870, when the family all migrated to the state of Kansas, taking up their home in Crawford county. Mr. Thomas Bevins purchased a farming tract four miles northeast of where Pittsburg now stands, his farm being a part of the "Joy" land. In the first years of their residence there the nearest house to the Bevins homestead was two miles away, and it was incumbent on them to develop a farm from the virgin prairie before attempting a settled course of agriculture. Thomas Bevins is now deceased, but his wife is still living in Pittsburg.

Mr. J. E. Bevins was reared to manhood on the Illinois farm, but after moving to Kansas with his father he became interested in coal mining as a side line, at first spending his winters in the mines and working on the farm in the summer. There were no mines at that time, however, in Crawford county, and when he took employment as a coal miner in the fall of 1870 it was in the mines at Fort Scott in Bourbon county. He was among the first to realize the profit of the coal industry in this county, and his practical experience as a miner led him in 1874 to begin getting out coal in the Pittsburg district. He leased a piece of land at the point where now the Litchfield bridge crosses the east prong of Cow creek, and here he uncovered the coal deposits by "strip-

ping." He carried on a custom trade with the farmers of the neighborhood and from across the Missouri line, and at that time he sold coal for a cent and a half a bushel. He continued his dual work as farmer and coal operator for several years, and then gave up farming, and has since devoted all his time and energies to the coal industry in this district. In that time many improvements have been wrought in the manner and effectiveness of mining, and the coal industry has long since become an important element in the county's wealth. For twenty-two years he took out coal from the tract of land where Midway is now located. He also did contract work in connection with the building of the first railroad through Pittsburg, the Joplin and Girard Railroad, now a part of the Frisco. At the present time Mr. Bevins is operating a mine a mile and a half north and half mile west of Pittsburg. He also owns two good farms in the western part of the county. He is well known as a pioneer coal operator, and a citizen who through nearly thirty-five years of residence has performed an honorable part in all spheres of activity to which he has been called.

Mr. Bevins affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are also members of the Rebekahs and the Rathbone Sisters. Mr. Bevins was married September 16, 1877, to Miss Mary Spragg, and they have two children, Mrs. Etta Locke and J. A. Bevins.

DR. LAWRENCE P. ADAMSON.

Dr. Lawrence P. Adamson, who for the past ten years has been numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of Girard, is, in length of residence, one of the oldest citizens of Crawford county, which he has known and considered as his home for the past thirty-five years. He made the acquaintance of this country as a boy of ten years, and at a time when development and civilization had hardly begun.

He was born in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1859, a

son of W. C. and Hannah (Musser) Adamson, both natives of Pennsylvania. Ancestry is Scotch, and his great-grandfather, William Adamson, was born in Scotland in 1760, and in boyhood came to America. He fought with the Americans at the battle on Lake Erie, so that his descendants may claim membership in the patriotic order of the Sons and Daughters of the War of 1812. He had seven children: John, Arthur, William, David, Mrs. Mary McElhaney, Mrs. Pauly Aikley and James. Of these, William, who was born in 1800, was twice married and died in 1866, was the father of William C. Adamson, the father of Dr. Adamson.

Mr. W. C. Adamson was a carpenter and builder throughout most of his life. He came from Pennsylvania to Crawford county, Kansas, in 1869, and took and proved up a claim of railroad land in Crawford township. He was born March 27, 1824, and died in 1894, and was noted for his phenomenal energy and vigorous health, and was never ill a day until his last sickness. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder. He was married, first, November 16, 1848, to Miss Henrietta Godfrey, who was born September 17, 1832, and passed away leaving one child, Laura, who died at the age of eight. He was married, second, June 15, 1853, in Center county, Pennsylvania, to Hannah Musser, who was born July 26, 1831, and died March 4, 1895. Her grandfather, Phillip Musser, came from Germany at the age of eight years, settling in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he grew up and married Rebecca Oswalt, by whom he had the following children: John; Phillip, born in 1790 and died in 1871, was married four times, and Hannah Musser and her brother David (of Center county, Pennsylvania) were the children of the third marriage; Daniel; Betsey, Mrs. John Durst; Liddy, Mrs. John Reem; Hannah, Mrs. Adam Schaeffer; and Kate, Mrs. Elias Wasser. W. C. and Hannah Adamson were the parents of seven children: Emma, wife of F. S. Wolf, of Kansas City; I. J., a farmer near Girard; Dr. L. P.; W. H., near LaVeta, Colorado; Maggie, Mrs. George Baker, of LaVeta,

Colorado; Miss Minnie, formerly a teacher of Girard, now of Trinidad, Colorado; and Anna, wife of Horace Maloy, both former teachers of this county, and now in Calhoun, Colorado.

Dr. Adamson was educated in the schools of Crawford county, and, like most of the family, engaged in teaching for a time. He taught his first school at the age of eighteen, continuing till 1879, and then went to Colorado and engaged in building and contracting, also in the grocery and mercantile lines. He was a contractor and builder in San Francisco two years, and also in railroad work. He returned to Crawford county in 1885, and for a time taught in Girard and Monmouth. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county superintendent, but the populistic landslide overwhelmed him with many others, and this defeat was the cause of his changing his career. He began the study of medicine in the fall of 1891, and spent three years in the University Medical College of Kansas City, where he was graduated in 1894, and has since been building up and retaining a successful general practice in Girard. He is a member of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Association and is secretary of the United States board of pension examiners. He has served on the city council for several years, and is elected for two more. He has always remained loyal to the Republican party. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the F. A. Association, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Home Builders' Union, and is medical examiner for these orders as also for the Equitable and New York Life insurance companies. He is well known in social and business circles, and is one of the substantial and popular men of the city and county.

Dr. Adamson married, October 31, 1889, Miss Mamie Merithew, a native of Indiana, and she died at the age of twenty-four, March 12, 1895. On June 12, 1896, Dr. Adamson married Miss Pearl Meador, of Weir City, Kansas, and they have four children: Loice Pearl, Onoto Watana, Juanita and Lavaughn.

F. R. SMITH.

F. R. Smith, of Hepler, has been in the stock business all his life, and has followed it most successfully for nearly twenty years in this county, and has been a resident of various parts of Kansas for the past thirty-five years. He is one of the leading and progressive business men of Hepler, and he has also been a man of affairs, interested in the public improvement and upbuilding of his community and fulfilling in a public-spirited manner every trust reposed in him.

Mr. Smith was born February 14, 1840, in the state of Tennessee. His parents were Joseph and Minerva E. (Warden) Smith, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Virginia. The mother died in Kansas in 1885. Mr. Smith lived with an uncle in Kentucky until he was grown, and his educational advantages were obtained in the schools of Albany, Kentucky. On July 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Kentucky Cavalry, and was in the Union Army of the Cumberland. He fought against Morgan, was in campaigns in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, being wounded four times, and was discharged at Louisville, July 28, 1865, having gained a most creditable record as a soldier of his country. He had given four years' full service to the government, and is now one of the few surviving and honored veterans of the great Civil war. After his discharge he traveled for some time, and was in Michigan two years. He came to Allen county, Kansas, in 1869, and for sixteen years lived in that and in Bourbon county. He took up his residence in Crawford county in 1885, and five years later moved to Hepler. In addition to his dealings as a stock buyer and shipper from this point, he also does a real estate and loan business of considerable proportions. He is also at the present time assessor of Walnut township.

Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace. He affiliates with the Court No. 1000, M. W. A., and as an old soldier makes one of the interesting members of the Walnut Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

October 17, 1872, he married Miss Martha E. Harper, of Ohio, and four children have been born to them: Nora E. is a stenographer for the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company at St. Louis; Charles R. is at Pagosa Junction, Colorado; Minnie is a teacher in the high school of Hepler; and Georgia Euphemia is at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hepler.

SAMUEL JAMES.

Samuel James, a prosperous farmer and esteemed resident of Lincoln township, can claim citizenship in this section of southeastern Kansas for about as long a time as any of his neighbors or acquaintances. He well recalls how the country appeared when he arrived at Fort Scott one day in October, 1857, and it has been his lot to witness it develop from the primitive conditions existing at that time until southeastern Kansas is now considered to be one of the most advanced sections of the entire state and of the middle west. Mr. James has lived a useful, varied and successful life, and the prosperity which has favored him is of his own making and thoroughly deserved.

Mr. James has the honor of having served in a Kansas regiment during the war of the rebellion. After the war broke out he enlisted at Fort Scott in Company D of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, his leader being Captain Jewell, who later became colonel and was killed at the battle at Cane Hill, Missouri. The regiment saw plenty of rough service all along the Kansas and Missouri border, fighting principally bushwhackers and guerrillas, but also met at different times Price's troops and came into conflict with Quantrell's band. Mr. James proved his fidelity to his country and his courage as a soldier, and received an honorable discharge at the close of his service.

Mr. James was born near Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, November 4, 1835, being a son of one of the early settlers of that part of the state, Robert James, who was born in Virginia, of an old Virginia

family, and who was married in that state to Eleanor Pease, a native of Ohio. These parents moved to Morgan county about 1831, settling upon a farm of prairie and timber land, and became prosperous and substantial citizens of that locality. The father, who was a man of wonderful physical powers, standing six feet and one inch and straight as an Indian, attained the age of eighty years. He was a Whig in his political sympathies. His wife, who also attained to good old age, was a devout member of the Methodist church. The following children are named as comprising their family: William, John A., Elizabeth, Martha, Nathaniel, Riley, Samuel, Mary, Levi, Harriet, Susan, Robert F. and Emily, of whom Samuel and Emily are the only ones now surviving, Emily being a resident of St. Louis.

Reared on the home farm in Morgan county, Illinois, Mr. James learned first of all the value of industry. His remembrance of his school days shows how primitive the country was at the time, for the schoolhouse which he attended was a log cabin, fitted up with slab seats resting on rough pins, a fireplace supplied the heat, greased paper let in the light, and "reading, ritin', and rithmetic" were the intellectual food which the young pupils were fed upon. He continued to live in that locality of Illinois until 1857, when, with a team and wagon, he drove across the country to Kansas, reaching Fort Scott at the time already mentioned. He settled on a piece of land in that vicinity, living in a log cabin until the fall of 1863, when he came to his present place in Lincoln township, where he has thus been a permanent resident for over forty years. It was Indian land when he took it up, and he has developed his hundred and sixty acres from virgin soil to its present productivity and agricultural value. On his place there is the best grove of oak and walnut timber to be found in the county, and from these native trees was cut the lumber with which his beautiful, large and comfortable residence is finished off. His fine meadow land is the result of his early work at clearing off the trees. He has two excellent bearing orchards, and his entire farmstead forms one of the most desirable homes in Lincoln township.

Mr. James was first married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth Hagerman, who was born in Illinois and died a few months after her marriage. March 20, 1862, he wedded Miss Margaret Odom, who was born and reared in Missouri and who died on the Crawford county farm in 1897. She was a member of the Baptist church, and a woman of unusual strength of character and kindness of heart. She left four children: Eleanor Cullison, Sarah E. Farmer, Genevieve Reynolds, and Robert, who is a prosperous young farmer engaged in operating his father's farm. On March 3, 1901, Mr. James married for his present wife Mrs. Susan E. Kirby, who was born at Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, being a daughter of Henry and Maria (Messick) Goble, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Kentucky, both now deceased. Mr. James is identified politically with the Democratic party, being a Democrat of the Jackson stripe. Fraternally he is a Free Mason, and his cordial manners and his proved personal worth and fine character make him a very popular and influential citizen of his township and county.

DR. J. G. SANDIDGE.

Dr. J. G. Sandidge, physician and surgeon and proprietor of a drug store at Mulberry, Crawford county, has been very successful from a professional and from a business standpoint during the ten years of his work in this town, and now enjoys a larger practice than he can comfortably attend to. He had a very fine training in medicine as well as in pharmacy, and his engaging personality and eminent fitness for his life work have given him immediate and high favor among those needing his professional services.

Dr. Sandidge was born in New Orleans, November 12, 1870, being a son of J. G. and Susan (Wilson) Sandidge. His mother, a native of Virginia, died in 1884. His father is a prominent cotton planter of Louisiana, and makes his home in New Orleans. He is a mining engineer by trade, and followed that occupation until he engaged in his present industry.

Dr. Sandidge went to school at Bartrop, Louisiana, was a student in the St. Louis high school and the International Business College of St. Louis. He studied in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and in 1892 graduated from the medical department of Washington University. For six months he was assistant physician of St. John's Hospital at St. Louis, and on March 31, 1893, he located at Mulberry, Kansas, and began practice. In 1900 he opened his drug store in the town, and in both lines he has a large and desirable patronage.

Dr. Sandidge is a member of the Crawford County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and has fraternal affiliations with Lodge No. 417, I. O. O. F. He was married, February 8, 1899, to Miss Florence Miller, a daughter of W. L. Miller, one of the leading business men of this county. Dr. and Mrs. Sandidge have one child, Allen Wilson, who is four years old. The doctor and his wife stand high in the social circles of their community, and play a worthy part in all affairs pertaining to public progress and social and intellectual uplifting.

HON. WILLIAM H. RYAN.

William H. Ryan, mayor of the city of Girard and one of the foremost agriculturists and business men of Crawford county, has been a conspicuous man of affairs in southeastern Kansas for a number of years, prominent as a legislator and in political matters, and public-spirited and progressive in all that pertains to the welfare of county and state.

He was born at Omaha, Nebraska, August 15, 1857, a son of William and Bridget (Daughney) Ryan, the former a native of London, England, and the latter of Canada, and both of Irish extraction. His father was brought to Canada at the age of five years, and lived there until 1854, when he went to Nebraska, where he remained until 1870, in which year he took up his residence in Neosho county, Kansas. For

some time he was a contractor on the Northern Pacific Railroad, but after moving to Kansas followed farming until his death, which occurred in April, 1895, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died three years before, at the age of sixty-four. They were members of the Catholic church. They had eleven children, and nine are living at the present time.

Hon. W. H. Ryan received his education in the public schools of Kansas and at the Brothers School, a Catholic college at St. Paul, formerly Osage Mission, Kansas. He was reared to farm life and engaged in that occupation until 1882, when he embarked in the grain and mercantile business in Brazilton, Crawford county. This business has continued and prospered to the present time, and is now conducted under the name of W. H. Ryan and Sons, his son Charles H. being manager. Mr. Ryan was elected, by the fusionists of the county, to the lower house of the state legislature in 1892, and during his two years of service in that body was elected to the office of temporary speaker. The same constituents elected him to the state senate in 1896, and he was on the judiciary committee for four years. He took an active and public-spirited part in the legislation effected, and was the author of the bill, which became a law, making the office of mine inspector elective and thus placing it in the hands of the miners themselves.

Mr. Ryan was admitted to the bar in March, 1898, by Judge Simons, of the sixth judicial district, and since then he has been engaged in the practice of law in Girard. He was also admitted to practice before the supreme court, in February, 1903. He has large business interests to look after, and is the owner of fourteen hundred acres of Crawford county land, giving some of his attention to farming and stock raising. In April, 1903, he was chosen to the position of mayor of Girard on the citizens' ticket, Girard being normally two hundred Republican majority.

Mr. Ryan was married at Osage Mission, Kansas, in 1878, to Miss Ella Songer, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Harrison Songer and

Jane Songer. Her father was one of the early settlers of Neosho county, Kansas, and died in 1880, aged seventy years. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, as follows: Charles H., of Brazilton, mentioned above, married Miss Laura Hess, but has no living children; William H., Jr., a farmer near Brazilton, married Miss Kate Purden and has one child, Edna; Clarence M., a farmer near Brazilton, married Miss Lulu Hess, and has one child; George E., residing at home, is studying law in the office of Ryan and Phillips; Frank is farming on the home place and resides with his brother William; Belle is a student in the Girard high school; Lillie May is in the Girard schools; and Leonard, Ernest and Howard; and Andrew J., who died at the age of four months. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Catholic church, and he affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ARCHIBALD B. KIRKWOOD.

Archibald B. Kirkwood, general manager of the Wear Coal Company and president of the Standard Mercantile Company, Pittsburg, Kansas, is one of the most practical business men and coal operators as well as most successful in the state of Kansas. Energy, industry and quickness of action have brought him from the humblest position in the coal mining industry to the highest, and he is a fine type of the man who finds his opportunities at hand, whatever his occupation, and rises to the top. He has been identified with the coal industry since the age of thirteen years, and the subsequent thirty years have been filled with well directed labor and have brought him to the important position which he now holds in the commercial and industrial activities of Pittsburg and this part of Kansas.

Mr. Kirkwood was born at Lonaconing, Allegany county, Maryland, in 1859, a son of John and Rachel (Gibb) Kirkwood. His father was born in Glasgow, Scotland, whence he emigrated as a young man

A. B. Kirkwood

to the United States, locating in Maryland. He was a practical coal miner, reared to the trade in his native country, and came to this country to find a larger field of operations. About 1862 he brought his family west and located at Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, where he opened and operated the second coal mine of that town, conducting it under the name of the Central Coal Company. He was a successful coal operator there until the late eighties, and then came to the coal fields of Kansas. He was assistant superintendent of the Osage Coal Company at Scranton for some time, and in 1893 came to Pittsburg, where his son Archibald had previously located. His death occurred in this city, but his wife survives him and is still living in this place. She was also born in Scotland.

Archibald B. Kirkwood attended school in Fairbury, Illinois, but at the age of thirteen entered the coal mines. He began with the occupation of keeping trap door, later drove mules, was then a practical coal digger, and from that came through all the positions of pit boss, mine foreman, superintendent, up to his present important place as general manager of a number of large mines. There is nothing about a mine of which he does not have a thorough practical working knowledge.

In 1880 Mr. Kirkwood left Fairbury and went to Montana, where he was a sub-contractor in the construction of the Big Horn tunnel on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Custer county, where he remained nine months. He then came to Carbondale, Osage county, Kansas, where the coal mines were just then beginning to be of some importance. He became mine foreman for the Kansas Carbon Coal Company, which was the coal department of the old Kansas Pacific Railroad. From there he went to Scranton, in the same county, and was made foreman for the Osage Mining Company, the coal department of the Santa Fe Railroad. While in that mining region he first met Mr. Frank E. Wear, with whom he later became associated in the mining business. Mr. Kirkwood remained at Scranton until 1888, and then went to work for Mr. Wear at Liberal, Missouri, where they leased and operated a mine.

They were there two years, thence went to Minden, Missouri, where they opened up the No. 1 mine, known as the "Sunshine." In the meantime, in 1890, the Wear Coal Company had been organized, and in 1891 Mr. Kirkwood came to Pittsburg as superintendent of the mine which they had opened. In 1900 he was elected general manager of all the coal mines of the Wear Coal Company, which include nine mines in the Pittsburg coal district, and a number of other mines at Collinsville, Oolagah and Poteau, Indian Territory, and mines in Arkansas and Missouri. They employ about eleven hundred men in the Pittsburg district alone. Mr. Kirkwood is a stockholder in the Wear Coal Company, of which F. E. Wear is president, T. G. Wear, vice president, and N. S. Wear, secretary.

Mr. Kirkwood is president of the Standard Mercantile Company of Pittsburg, which operates here in Pittsburg what is said to be the largest department store in Kansas. Its trade in 1903 amounted to over three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The company was organized in 1899 to succeed the mercantile establishments of the Wear Coal Company and the Kansas and Texas Coal Company. The store occupies the largest commercial building in Pittsburg, a two-story brick and stone structure, with a frontage of one hundred feet on Broadway and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Seventh street, and is modern and well equipped in every particular. The company also has a store in Minden, Missouri.

Mr. Kirkwood affiliates with the Masonic blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery at Pittsburg, and with Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City; is also a member of the lodge of the Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, the Independent Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was married at Windsor, Illinois, March 30, 1880, to Miss Ida M. Bowman, and they have three children: Ray N., who is wife of Dr. Robert B. Gibbs, of Pittsburg; Miss Edna and Roy.

JOHN H. HESS.

John H. Hess, chief engineer of the Pittsburg Gas and Electric Light Company, is well known in various parts of Kansas for the public works the installation of which he has superintended, and his career in Pittsburg has been in the same connection, having made this the center of his operations for a number of years. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of his business, has the necessary push and enterprise for a successful prosecution and carrying out of the important public works entrusted to his care, and has made a well deserved and highly creditable reputation for efficiency and integrity of character and action.

Mr. Hess was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1852, being the son of William H. and Anna (Sluss) Hess, who are still living in Baltimore. His father is a prosperous real estate owner there, and for a number of years was a successful farmer near that city.

Mr. J. H. Hess was educated at Eagleton Institute, where he was graduated, and also attended the college at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He began his business career by engaging in the sewing machine business, being connected with the well known Singer company, and from that went into the employ of the Champion Reaper Company. In 1879 he left Maryland and came west, and for several years followed mining quite extensively, first in the Black Hills, then at Cheyenne, and at Leadville and other places in Colorado, which country was then in its interesting boom days. During that period Mr. Hess was one of the founders of the mining town of Aspen, Colorado. He had the varied experiences of the mining man up to 1884, and in the early part of that year located in Dodge City, Kansas, where he was in business for several months. From there he went to Parsons, Kansas, in the same year, and there secured the work of putting in the water works, as also at Independence, Cherryvale and Ottawa, during a part of the time being associated with Captain Ewing. He left Ottawa to take up his abode in Pittsburg, where he has since resided. His first mission in Pittsburg

was putting in the pumps and other apparatus for the city water works, and his work from then till now has been mainly along the line of foremanship on public works. He did considerable work for the Pittsburg Railway Company, both in and out of the city. In his present capacity as chief engineer for the Pittsburg Gas and Electric Light Company he has done much valuable service, his wide and successful experience making him just the man for the place and able to carry out with absolute precision and effectiveness the wishes of the company.

Mr. Hess is a loyal Republican, and has been favored with offices at the various places in which he has resided. In Pittsburg he is president of the city council, having been elected a member of the body from the first ward, in April, 1902. He is chairman of the fire committee, also of the purchasing committee, and is a member of the streets and alleys committee. Mr. Hess married Miss Sarah Steele, and they have two children, Edna B. and Bonnie.

J. T. LOUTHAN.

J. T. Louthan, a prominent farmer and stockman of Arcadia, has passed a life of most useful and honorable activity, beginning with a creditable record as a Union soldier while in the bloom of young manhood, then for a number of years following the trade of blacksmith, and for the past thirty years engaged, until five years ago, in the dual occupation of farming and blacksmithing, and since then in conducting his fine estate near Arcadia, where after the stress of sixty years of life he will pass his remaining years in contentment with what the years have brought forth. He has met in a manly and courageous manner all the obligations laid upon him, whether as a soldier or civilian, and he merits and receives the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in this part of Crawford county.

Mr. Louthan was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 3, 1843, a son of Moses and Electra (Thomas) Louthan, who came to Ohio from

Pennsylvania. Both his parents lived to honorable old age, his father dying in 1892 at the age of eighty-two, and his mother in 1901, when eighty-seven years old.

Mr. Louthan received his education in the common schools of Ohio, and at the age of nineteen, in the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, going in for three months' service. At the siege of Harper's Ferry he was captured, and after being paroled he returned home. He re-enlisted in August, 1863, being enrolled in Company B, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry. He participated in the engagements at Saltsville, Virginia, Greensboro, South Carolina, Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, and at Bridgeport, Alabama, and was mustered out at Nashville, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, October 22, 1865, with a most creditable record as a soldier in defense of the Union. He returned home to engage for a time in the blacksmith business, and in the spring of 1867 came out to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he followed his trade one year. He lived in Barton county, Missouri, until August, 1875, at which time he took up his permanent residence at Arcadia, Crawford county, and bought the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which now comprises his pleasant and productive homestead. He had a blacksmith shop on his farm until about five years ago, but has now given up following his trade.

Mr. Louthan is a stanch Republican. He served one term on the school board of Arcadia. He has fraternal affiliations with Lodge No. 401, I. O. O. F. He was married in 1869 to Miss Margaret Myer, of Illinois. She died in March, 1880, leaving the following children: Marion Franklin, of the state of Washington; W. S., of Washington; Lewis, of Peru, Kansas; Ruth Electra, of Fort Scott, Kansas; and M. E., of Washington. Mr. Louthan married, second, in May, 1896, Miss Charlotte Parker. She is a native of England, and was a trained nurse in London. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a most delightful and pleasant lady.

DR. HARVEY M. GRANDLE.

Dr. Harvey M. Grandle, who has a large and flourishing practice as a dentist in Pittsburg, and is one of the popular and enterprising spirits of that city, has practiced his profession with much success for the past twelve years. He is almost entirely a Kansas product, for he has lived in this section of the state since he was one year old, having been reared among the pioneer surroundings of thirty odd years ago in the Sunflower state.

Dr. Grandle was born at Marion, Iowa, in 1867, and his parents are Harrison and Maria (Shields) Grandle, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. His father was an emigrant to Iowa in 1856, and spent sixteen years in that state. In 1868 he drove a wagon out to Kansas and took up his location on a farm near Monmouth, Crawford county, so that he is really one of the old settlers of this county, which less than forty years ago was an uncivilized abode. He is at present a prosperous and well preserved farmer, owning about a section of Crawford county's fine land, and has a nice home near Monmouth, where he and his wife live. They have a family of six sons and two daughters, all grown.

Harvey M. Grandle received a good education at Monmouth in the graded school, which at that time was one of superior excellence. He prepared himself for teaching, and was engaged in the work of pedagogue for five years, the last three years of that period having been spent as an instructor in the high school at Weir, in Cherokee county. While at Weir he decided upon dentistry as his profession, and began his studies to that end under Dr. Cartwright as preceptor. As soon as his preparation was complete he took up practice, and has now been in steady practice for the past twelve years. He first practiced at Weir, then was located at Pittsburg for some time, and again returned to Weir. On April 1, 1903, he came to Pittsburg and formed a partnership with Dr. Fred K. Ream, which was continued until the following August 18,

when he bought Dr. Ream's interest, and is now the owner of the business and in the enjoyment of a high-class and profitable practice.

Mr. Grandle is prominent in the fraternal orders, being a member of the local lodge of the Elks, and at Weir is affiliated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias, the Pyramids, the Maccabees, Sons and Daughters of Justice, and others. He is a Democrat in politics, and served one term as mayor of Weir. When he left that town he had for some time been serving as president of the board of education.

Dr. Grandle was married at Jacksonville, Illinois, October 1, 1894, to Miss Margaret Gallagher. They have three children, Sadie Dorothy, deceased; Nina Catharine, aged six; and Harvey Marion, aged three. Sadie Dorothy, born January 11, 1897, died February 8, 1905, after an illness of two weeks, of pneumonia fever. Her eight years filled her fond father's and mother's lives with sunshine. She was always happy and loved all nature.

JOHN W. MARTIN.

John W. Martin, president of the McCune City State Bank, has for a number of years been prominently connected with the business interests of this town, and within its environs has practically worked out his entire successful career. He is a young man who has achieved much in the years of his life, and his success is the more deserving because it is the result of conscientious and persevering application since he was a very young lad, having become dependent on his own exertions when he was a boy of twelve years.

He was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, August 12, 1868, being a son of Joseph B. and Mary M. (Dollins) Martin, both natives of Illinois. His mother's father, Colonel James J. Dollins, served three years in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, being promoted to colonel. Joseph B. Martin died in 1876, when comparatively young, but his wife still survives, and is living in Savonburg, Kansas. Their

two children were John W. and Ida M., the latter the wife of Charles Smith, of Chanute.

Mr. John W. Martin came to Kansas in 1880, and since that time has been almost entirely earning his own way. He lived with his grandmother for eight years, going to school whenever he had opportunity. He began his career as a clerk in a general merchandise store in McCune, and was thus employed for eight years. When the A. Hood and Sons organized a large implement store, also a full and complete line of modern vehicles and wagons, in McCune Mr. Martin entered their employ, and has been with them ever since with increasingly important duties, being now the manager of the store. In 1902 he helped organize the McCune City State Bank, and is now its president and one of the directors. He has prospered mainly because of his arduous labor from an early age and his strict adherence to honesty.

He is a Republican in politics, and is held in high esteem by all his fellow townsmen. He affiliates with Temple Lodge No. 237, F. & A. M., at McCune, and with McCune Lodge No. 193, I. O. O. F. He was married in October, 1895, to Miss Scinda E. Hurley, a native of Cherokee county, Kansas.

JOHN VIETS.

John Viets, the present popular and efficient county clerk of Crawford county, is one of the oldest established residents of the county, and almost his entire active career has been identified with the private business and agricultural and official affairs of the county. His prominence is well deserved, for from the time of boyhood he has been engaged in useful activity, beginning with several years of patriotic service to his country. He knows what it is to subdue the virgin prairie soil to the uses of agriculture, and was also one of the early merchants of the county. Many places of responsibility and trust have been confided to him by

his appreciative fellow citizens, and his integrity and high personal character have always proved worthy of the greatest confidence and honor.

Mr. Viets is a true-blue American in everything except birth. He was born in Hanover, Germany, July 15, 1843, being a son of Henry and Margaret (Heimsohn) Viets, both native Germans. His parents came to America in 1857, and first located in Benton county, Missouri, where his father was engaged in farming for ten years, and in 1867 came to Crawford county, Kansas, where he continued the tilling of the soil. He died March 5, 1903, and his wife had been taken from him in 1884.

Mr. John Viets was educated in the old country and in Benton county, Missouri, being reared and accustomed to farm life from childhood. He was about seventeen years old when the call for ninety-day troops came to Missouri, and he enlisted for that period and served it out. He then enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and at the end of two years veteranized in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. He was in the battle of Cold Camp, in Price's raid, and many other engagements of the war, and was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant on January 11, 1866. He came to Walnut township, Crawford county, and took up a claim of bare land, which he at once set to work to improve, and on which he lived until 1869. He then sold his farm and started a general store in that locality, which he sold out in the following year. He moved into Hepler in 1870 and engaged in the general merchandise business. He also bought grain and stock, and continued his business operations there until 1890.

Mr. Viets has had a most honorable public record. He served as county treasurer from 1884 to 1886. In 1890 he moved to Girard and built the county court house. He was elected county clerk in 1899, and took office in January, 1900, serving as such until 1902. He was again elected clerk of the county in 1902, and has held the office till 1905.

Mr. Viets was married in July, 1867, to Miss Adelheit Gotheer, a daughter of Henry Gotheer, of Miami County, Kansas. They have had five children: Emma is now cashier in the office of the Illinois Life

Insurance Company in Topeka, Kansas; Amelia is the wife of Charles R. Bernard, of Florence, Colorado; Marie is the wife of Dr. A. T. Havely, of Girard; Nora is the wife of John Vincent, proprietor of a meat market in Girard; and Henry, the only son, is attending college. Mr. and Mrs. Viets are members of the Lutheran church, and their children are Episcopalians.

ALONZO L. CORY.

Alonzo L. Cory, of Lincoln township, with postoffice at Girard, came to Crawford county in 1878, just when it was beginning its period of most rapid development, and he has since lived here and become a successful farmer and also taken an active part in the affairs of his community and county. He is a man of many resources, is practical and able, and has prospered in all his undertakings. He came to this county from Syracuse, Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he was born February 7, 1845.

At the age of eighteen he became a soldier in the service of his country, and before reaching maturity he had twice been a soldier in the greatest war of his country. He first enlisted in February, 1863, in Company G, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and from the camp at Indianapolis was sent into the Virginias and Carolinas, and his service also took him into Maryland and Pennsylvania after General Longstreet's rebel forces. He was in the engagements at Strawberry Plains, Walkers Ford, the Cumberland Gap, and for nine months on the campaign in the James valley. He was honorably discharged from the service, but in January, 1865, he again enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana, along with his half-brother A. J. Cory, and served until the close of hostilities, when he was honorably discharged and came home a veteran.

Mr. Cory was the youngest child of Abijah C. and Sally (Mann) Cory. His grandfather, Jeremiah Cory, was a native of Pennsylvania,

of Scotch ancestry, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Dorothy Martin, and they moved to Indiana among the early settlers in 1834, and thence moved to Story county, Iowa, where they both died. Abijah C. Cory married for his first wife Sally Mann, who died in 1845, soon after the birth of Alonzo, and leaving two other children, Samantha, who died at the age of fourteen years, and Almeda. After the death of his first wife Abijah C. Cory married Mrs. Matilda (Wood) Gunter, a daughter of John G. Wood, a soldier of the war of 1812, and by this marriage there were the following children: A. J., Jesse, M. Malinda, P. Celestine, and Elizabeth. The father, who died at Syracuse, Indiana, at the age of seventy-five, was a successful farmer and stockman, politically was a Whig and Republican, active in party affairs though never seeking office, and was a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Cory grew up on the old farm in Indiana, where he was taught to work as well as learning the lessons of the public schools. Possessed of much mechanical ingenuity and practical ability, he took up the occupations of carpenter and mechanical engineer, and followed that line for some years. He was a very young man when he gave hostages to fortune by getting married, for on the day before Christmas, 1865, he was married, in Kosciusko county, to Miss Rebecca Kauffman, and they have spent a most happy married life of nearly forty years. She spent the first nine years of her life in Pennsylvania, and then came to Indiana, where she grew up and received her education. She was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Fry) Kauffman, who both passed away in Kosciusko county.

In 1878 Mr. Cory came to this county and bought a hundred and sixty acres in Lincoln township, where he has made one of the choice farmsteads of the county, well improved with comfortable and ample house and barn, with a nice orchard set out since he came here, and with fields cultivated in modern and most productive methods. Comfort and hospitality go hand in hand with enterprise and able manage-

ment at the Cory home, and its members are numbered among the substantial and popular people of the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Cory have four children: Professor Elmer Ellsworth, who is principal of the schools at Pleasant Valley, Colorado; Lynn A., who, like his father, is a fine mechanic and is a prosperous carpenter and contractor of Lincoln township; Jesse F., who is clerking in a mercantile store; and Essie Dale, married and living at Englevale. Mr. Cory is a stanch Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Church of God.

ZENAS M. BOGLE.

Zenas M. Bogle, a retired farmer now making his home in Pittsburg, has enjoyed a most successful and happy career, and now when on the thither side of seventy years of age is passing a comfortable, contented and prosperous aftermath to previous scenes of industrious activity, in which he found a creditable solution for life's problems and gained a position of honor and esteem among his fellows. He has never sought to achieve by eclat the work placed before him in the course of duty, but by the simple and unaffecting performance of each day's tasks has won the commendation of his own conscience and evolved a life and character harmonious and worthy of the world's best praise.

Mr. Bogle was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1833, being a son of Holmes and Mary (Kruson) Bogle. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, whither his ancestors, like so many of the Scotch-Irish race in the north of Ireland, had come and made settlement generations before. He was taken by his parents to the new state of Ohio in 1807, and grew up in Perry county and helped clear away the forests in which their pioneer home was located. Holmes Bogle lived and died in that county, as did also his good wife.

Mr. Zenas M. Bogle was reared to manhood on the Perry county farm, and when school days and boyhood pleasures were over he entered

upon real activity as a farmer, which occupation he continued with excellent success in Perry county, Ohio, until 1882. In the spring of that year he came to Crawford county and bought a farm at the eastern edge of Sheridan township. He carried on active farming until a few years ago, since which time he has been retired and making his home in Pittsburg. He still owns his farm, which is now being conducted by his youngest son, Francis W.

Mr. Bogle has never taken active part in politics further than to cast an intelligent ballot for the man who seemed to him to represent the best principles of national and local government. His first presidential vote was given to Fremont, and first and last he has voted for the Republican candidates for the presidency. He is a life-long member of the United Presbyterian church, he and his wife both coming of stanch Presbyterian stock, and for many years he was a member in the church of that denomination at Beulah, in Sheridan township.

Mr. Bogle was married in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1858 to Miss Margaret J. Barr, who became the mother of six children, the son Holmes P. being deceased. The others are Artemus M., Emma S., Elmer P., Essie L. and Francis W. Mrs. Bogle was the daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Barr, and is a descendant of Robert Barr, a Scotch-Irishman who came from county Donegal, Ireland, to America in 1790, settling in Pennsylvania. William Barr was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and came with his parents to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1802, the year in which Ohio became a state of the Union, and they were among the first settlers in that historic town. One of the sons of William Barr, William Calvin by name, was a soldier in the Civil war for three years. The histories of the Barr and Brown families, of which Mrs. Bogle is a member, have been published, and reveal a long line of ancestors who were strong in their religious faith, and a number of whom attained great distinction in religious action as well as in other departments of life.

W. M. HOLEMAN.

W. M. Holeman, president of the Walnut State Bank and otherwise prominent in the business and public affairs of his town and county, is a thorough product of the state of Kansas in everything except birth. He is plentifully endowed with the push and enterprise so characteristic of men of the Sunflower commonwealth, and his career has been successful and is such a pleasant record of progression from one stepping stone of progress to the one next higher that he is to be classed among the men of mark in Crawford county, with whose history he has been prominently identified more or less for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Holeman was born at Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, March 29, 1857, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bradbury) Holeman, natives of Ohio. His parents moved to Neosho county, Kansas, and became farmers there at an early day in Kansas history. His father died in October, 1902, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, but his wife is still living at the age of seventy-eight, making her home with her son, W. M., at Walnut.

Mr. W. M. Holeman passed most of his youthful years in Neosho county, and had the advantage of the country schools and also those at Osage Mission. When he was eighteen years old he began teaching school in Neosho county. Two years later he moved to Bourbon county with his parents, and in the spring of 1880 came to Walnut as principal of the schools of that place, which position he occupied for three years. He then started and conducted the Walnut *Journal* for five years, following which he was engaged in another newspaper enterprise at Bronson for three years. He conducted a general merchandise establishment at Xenia, Kansas, for six years, and then sold out and returned to Walnut to engage in the banking business. The Walnut State Bank, of which he is president, is a sound and conservative financial institution, with ample capital and resources, and its excellent management has been a

valuable factor in the business affairs of this part of the county and has likewise been a source of credit to Mr. Holeman.

Mr. Holeman was married in December, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Russel, a daughter of L. D. and Sarah M. Russel, natives, respectively, of Illinois and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Holeman have one child, Edna, who is a graduate of the Walnut high school, attended college at Ottawa, Kansas, and graduated in the Conservatory of Music. The family are members of the Christian church.

Mr. Holeman is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the city council, and has held the office of treasurer of the school board since he became a resident of Walnut. He affiliates with Vulcan Lodge No. 229, F. & A. M., at Walnut.

FRANK A. JONES.

Frank A. Jones, superintendent of the water works of Pittsburg, is an efficient and energetic business man and manager, as he has demonstrated during the years that he has been connected with the Pittsburg Water Supply Company, his final promotion to the superintendency of the plant having been clearly dictated by the best interests of the company, and in this position he has maintained the high reputation of the plant as second to none anywhere for a city of the same size. He is likewise popular and well known in the various circles of the city, and for a young man has certainly had a most successful and honorable career.

Mr. Jones is a native son of the Sunflower state, and most of his life and work has been spent within its boundaries. He was born in Doniphan county in 1873, being a son of George A. and Anna (Stallons) Jones, both of whom are now living at Argonia, Sumner county, Kansas. His father was born in Columbus, Ohio, and came to Kansas during his boyhood, settling with his parents on a farm in Doniphan county. He lived there many years, and in 1883 brought his family to Sumner

county, where he and his good wife are passing their remaining years in the esteem and affection of many friends and associates.

Mr. F. A. Jones received most of his education in the common school at Argonia, finishing with a three years' course at Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, Kansas. In 1893 he went to the "Strip," in Oklahoma, and established a grocery store at the little town of Timberlake Springs. While there he got a postoffice established and was appointed postmaster, but remained there for only a year, coming to Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1895. He took employment with the Pittsburg Water Supply Company, which furnishes water for the city of Pittsburg, and has remained with the company ever since. He was made superintendent of the water plant in 1903. These water works are noted for their efficiency, having a complete modern equipment and supplying a million gallons of water each day, sufficient to fill all the requirements of the city.

Mr. Jones was married in July, 1903, to Miss Ella Gibson, a niece of Rev. Josiah H. Gibson, who is pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Pittsburg. Mr. Jones affiliates with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

G. P. NORTON.

G. P. Norton, president of the Cherokee Commercial Company at Cherokee, is one of the foremost business men of Crawford county, a man of enterprise, industry, ability, and a high degree of public spirit, and during the past quarter of a century during which he has been a resident of the county he has participated actively in the work of general progress and upbuilding throughout this section of southeastern Kansas. The business firm of which he is the head is a notably reliable and commercially sound company, and their business is extensive throughout the town and country about Cherokee. Lewis Schwab is the general manager and treasurer of the firm, and its other members are J. G. Schwab

Geo P Norton

and M. C. Bolick. It is one of the pioneer general merchandise houses at Cherokee.

Mr. Norton, who has been in this business in Cherokee since 1893, and who took up his permanent abode in Crawford county in 1880, was born in Allegany county, New York, on the Genesee river, October 21, 1842, being of one of the old families of that section and of English and Scotch descent. The original ancestors were three brothers who came from England and settled on Martha's Vineyard among the first to locate at that place. Mr. Norton's parents were Leonard and Margaret (Carr) Norton, both native New Yorkers. The mother's father was a Revolutionary soldier, and, being captured at the Wyoming Massacre, was held prisoner by the Indians for seven years before his final release. Leonard Norton, who died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church; his good wife passed away at the age of seventy-two. Their four children were Charles, of Cherokee; Emma Benard, of Illinois; Alice Shannon, of McCune, and George P.

Mr. Norton was reared on a farm in New York, and his schooling was what he obtained in the public schools and by self-application. The family moved out to Missouri in 1858, and there he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed very successfully for many years, and many buildings at Cherokee and in Crawford county show evidence of his skill and fine handicraft. In 1861 he joined the Missouri State Militia and Home Guards, and at the beginning of 1863 he became a member of Company F, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Webber and Captain H. H. Benner. During his eighteen months' service he was at Little Rock, Arkansas, and at various Louisiana points. After the war he settled in McDonough county, Illinois, and, as above stated, came out to Crawford county in 1880.

In McDonough county he was married to Miss Nancy J. McClure, who was born, reared and educated in that county, and they have worked together for what they have gained of the world's material comforts and

are highly esteemed members of Crawford county society. They had one daughter, Viola, who was the wife of Robert A. Bolick, cashier of the Cherokee Bank. She died November 28, 1904. Mr. Norton has long taken an active interest in educational affairs, and is now president of the local school board. He is a Republican in politics, and has for years served as quartermaster of Shiloh Post No. 56, G. A. R. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

There follows the obituary notice of Mr. Norton's lately deceased daughter:

Died at her home in this city Monday, November 28, 1904, Viola, beloved wife of Robert A. Bolick, and daughter of G. P. and Nannie Norton, aged 37 years and 22 days. Services were conducted by Rev. E. W. Beason, of Pleasanton, Kansas, at the Presbyterian church, in this city, of which the deceased was a member, after which interment was made in the Cherokee cemetery. A husband and five children are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother, but their loss is her eternal gain, leaving in this world the evidence of triumphant faith, passing peacefully to her eternal home, without fear, relying in Him who has gone to prepare a place for you.

Viola May Norton was born in McDonough county, Illinois, November 6, 1867. She removed with her parents to Cherokee county, Kansas, in the fall of 1880, and has since resided in the near locality.

She was married to Robert A. Bolick December 15, 1887. To this union were born five children all of whom are living.

She united with the Presbyterian church when about twenty years of age, and has been a consistent member thereof until her death, November 28, 1904.

OSCAR WEIMER SCHAEFFER.

Oscar Weimer Schaeffer, cashier of the Bank of Girard, is a citizen of long and honorable standing in Girard and Crawford county, and

is one of the best known business men of the city. His connection for nearly a quarter of a century with one influential financial institution would mark him as one in whom his fellow associates imposed the utmost confidence both in his integrity and his administrative ability, and in all other relations of a busy and successful career he has borne the same reputation. He began business life in an unimportant capacity and when only a boy, and his own diligent and persevering efforts have been the means by which he has reached a position of influence and esteem in this city. His personal popularity is also very great, and he has made friends everywhere and with all classes of people.

Mr. Schaeffer was born in Lisbon, Linn county, Iowa, February 17, 1860, being a son of Josiah and Nancy B. (Weimer) Schaeffer, natives of Holland and descendants of the old Saxe-Weimers of that country. His parents came to America and located first in Pennsylvania and then in New York. Josiah Schaeffer came to Lisbon, Iowa, at an early day, and conducted a newspaper there and was also pastor of the Congregational church. He later moved to Sharon, Wisconsin, where his wife died in 1867. From there he went to Whitehall, Michigan, where he was also in charge of a newspaper and pastor of a church. He was later engaged in the same occupations at Coffeyville, Kansas, and in 1870 came to Girard, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church. He was later called to Ohio because of the illness of his father, and afterward had charge of several churches in the east. He died in 1890, at the home of his son in Rochester, New York. He had four other children besides Oscar, as follows: Maggie, the wife of L. M. Mores, of Curtis, Nebraska; Benjamin K., of Curtis, Nebraska; C. T., now of New York city; and Irving, who was drowned in White Bay, near Whitehall, Michigan.

Mr. Oscar W. Schaeffer was educated in Sharon, Wisconsin, and began helping in his father's newspaper office when a small boy. He worked for his father and also went to school after moving to Coffeyville, but on coming to Girard in 1870 he became a clerk in the store of

Mr. Seabury. Shortly after, he made his start in the banking career as a clerk in the bank of Mr. Frank Playter, and, although the bank has many times changed hands since that time, he has been steadily in its service to the present time, having risen through the grades to the position of cashier, which he has held for the past twenty-four years. No small degree of the prosperity of the Bank of Girard is due to his constant and faithful work in its behalf. He also owns two good farms in the county, and has some city property that he rents.

Mr. Schaeffer has also been honored with other places of trust. He was city treasurer of Girard for twenty-four years, and for twenty-one years held the office of treasurer in the Mystic Council No. 12, Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he stands high and is a member of the grand lodge. He likewise has fraternal affiliations with the Independent Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is vice-president of the A. H. T. A. He is treasurer of the Girard Business Men's Club, and is a member of the American Bankers' Association and the Kansas Bankers' Association.

L. H. THURSTON, D. V. S.

Dr. L. H. Thurston, who is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at Girard, is a native son of Kansas, his birth having occurred in Labette county on the 20th of July, 1872. He is a son of David C. and Christina (Bybey) Thurston, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. Mr. David C. Thurston is still living, occupying the home farm in Labette county, but his wife passed away on the 11th of June, 1878.

At the usual age Dr. Thurston became a student in the public schools and acquired his literary education in Labette county. He afterward went to California, where he worked on a ranch of five thousand acres devoted to the cultivation of grain. After three years and a half, however, he returned to Parsons, Kansas, and was employed on the railroad

for one year. Having in the meantime determined to devote his energies to the practice of veterinary surgery, he then entered the Ontario Veterinary College in 1902, and the following year was graduated from that institution, completing the course on the 26th of March, 1903. On the 29th of the same month he came to Girard and began practicing. On the 12th of January, 1904, he purchased two lots and a barn, remodeled the latter and transformed it into a first-class hospital for veterinary practice. This is the only establishment of the kind in Crawford county, and Dr. Thurston is enjoying an excellent patronage which is continually increasing.

On the 10th of May, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Thurston and Miss Florence Edna Allison, a daughter of John and Emma Allison. Her father came to this county about thirty years ago, and is now one of the most extensive stock-raisers and landowners of this portion of the state, having five hundred acres of valuable land. Mrs. Thurston is a member of the Methodist church, and the Doctor belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Girard, while his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

JOHN H. COONROD.

John H. Coonrod is another of the pioneer citizens of Crawford county residing in Lincoln township, with postoffice at Cato. He came to the county as long ago as October, 1857, at which time there were a hundred Indians camped along Drywood creek near where his present estate is located. In the course of forty-seven years he has naturally witnessed a wonderful change in the conditions and the appearance of the county, and he has performed his share of this work of development and progress. He has always been a friend and supporter of good institutions, whether church, state or schools, and has lent his efforts in a substantial manner toward making his section of Crawford county a good place to live in.

Mr. Coonrod is also esteemed as having been a soldier in the Civil war. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Captain Jewell's company of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, a well known regiment which did good service along the Missouri and Kansas border, fighting both the regular Confederate armies as well as the bushwhackers and guerrillas. Mr. Coonrod served eight months in this regiment and then received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Coonrod was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1831, being a son of Woolery and Jane (Pruett) Coonrod. His father, a native of Virginia and a member of an old family of that commonwealth, was one of the early settlers of Scott county, Illinois. The mother was born in Brown county, Illinois, her family also being first settlers of that locality, and coming originally from Kentucky, one member of the Pruett family having been a soldier in the war of 1812. When John H. Coonrod was a baby his parents moved to Jasper county, locating on a farm seven miles from Carthage, Missouri, and thence in 1855 they moved to the territory of Kansas, being pioneers in settling along the rich land on Drywood creek, at the time the Osage Indians were still here. They built a log cabin for their first home, and in time had made a nice farm. They both died in this county, the father at eighty-five and the mother at eighty-four. They were members of the Christian church, and the former was in politics a Democrat. Fourteen children were born to them, several of them dying in infancy or childhood, and those who grew up being named as follows Adam, Martha, Mary, John H., Elisha, Emeline, Francis, Jefferson, William and George.

Mr. Coonrod grew to manhood on the farm in Jasper county, and he experienced many pioneer conditions during his young life. The schoolhouse where he obtained all his educational advantages was built of logs, had slab seats and a fireplace, and was primitive in both furnishings and methods and material of instruction. As has been stated, he came to this county in 1857, and in 1865 moved to his present location, where he has lived continuously for forty years. He has a pretty and

comfortable homestead, with all the improvements and conveniences which mark the twentieth century farmstead, and he is certainly well circumstanced for the declining years of a long and prosperous life. His farm of one hundred and forty-four acres is located on Drywood creek; there is both meadow and timber land, and the land is well cultivated and exceedingly productive.

Mr. Coonrod has been married three times. He took Miss Sadie Odum for his first bride, their wedding being performed in Jasper county when he was twenty-two years old. She was born and reared in Missouri, being a daughter of John Odum. She was a good Christian woman, and her character was noble in all its attributes. At her death in 1868 she left four children: Calla Hutchins; Arizona, who has been a popular and successful teacher in this county for a number of years; Woolery and John. Mr. Coonrod married, second, Elizabeth Hensley, who was born in Dade county, Missouri. She was a member of the Christian church and died at the home place in this county, leaving three children, Hillman, Dick and Minnie Williams. Mr. Coonrod's last wife was Mrs. Nancy Dowdall, who died May 22, 1902.

Mr. Coonrod is a Democrat in politics. He has long been an active member of the Christian church, for years being deacon and elder, and he has been very liberal in supporting the church and its various benevolences. His son, Dick Coonrod, who lives at the old home and manages the farm, was married on June 10, 1903, to Miss Sarah J. Ater, a successful teacher of the county, and they have one son, Carl Chester.

C. F. CALHOUN.

C. F. Calhoun, proprietor of the Hotel McCune and in many ways prominent in the business affairs of McCune, has spent nearly all the years of his life in Kansas, and since identifying himself with the town of McCune has not only added much to his own prosperity but as a

public-spirited and energetic citizen has contributed to the general upbuilding and progress of this community.

He was born in Mercer county, Illinois, March 8, 1857, a son of William and Harriet S. (Gardner) Calhoun. The Calhoun family originated in Scotland and Ireland, and his grandfather, James William Calhoun, was born in Ireland, and some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century came to America and settled in Ohio, where his son William was born and was married to Harriet S. Gardner. The latter belonged to the Bishop family, which has an interesting place in American history, as set forth at a picnic celebrating the sixth annual reunion of the Bishop family, held at Woods Island, New York. On that occasion John C. Bishop gave the following facts concerning the family history:

In 1639 a small vessel left England for the new world and in due time made harbor about twenty miles east of New Haven, Connecticut, where they founded the colony of Guilford. John Bishop, our progenitor, was one of the pioneers, and established the family that has since spread from ocean to ocean. He had three children, the eldest of whom retained his father's name, married and had nine children, one of whom was also named John. This John married and reared three children, and one, Reuben, afterward became the father of Joel, who lost his mother at the age of six years, and while yet in his teens entered the Revolutionary war and suffered with others in the struggle by which this nation was conceived and brought forth. He was taken prisoner by the British, and confined in New York till the end of the war. At the age of twenty-five he married and settled in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, where he lived for twenty-eight years, during which time he cleared two farms, each one in the woods, and built houses and barns thereon. In 1812 he moved his family of thirteen children to Genesee, purchasing fifty acres of land south of North Rose, a part of the land still being owned by one of his granddaughters. He resided there till his seventy-seventh year, when, with his two youngest sons, he made his fourth venture into the wilderness, settling at Havana, Ohio,

where he died soon after. Most of the descendants of this worthy pioneer, scattered throughout the north central states, chose the occupation of farmers, and while occupying comfortable places in life only one or two amassed wealth, and several have held high places in public service or been honored in the various professions. Of this family Harriet Gardner was a descendant.

William Calhoun moved to Illinois about 1840, and married Miss Gardner in 1851. He came out to Kansas in 1865 and settled in Crawford county in September, 1866, taking up a farm adjoining the old town of Monmouth, where he lived until his death in 1877, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife lived on the home farm until her death, April 14, 1904, being seventy-three years old. They were the parents of five children: Mary J. and James W., deceased; C. F.; Lucy M. Mattox, in McCune; and C. L., in Pittsburg.

Mr. C. F. Calhoun was reared on the farm, and came to Crawford county with his parents in 1866, so that he has been a resident for nearly forty years. He received such education as the country schools of that day afforded, and he remained at home till his marriage in 1884. He then engaged in the drug and livery business, continuing in the former for eight years. He passed the examinations by the board and received certificates as a licensed pharmacist, being entitled to engage in that profession at the present time should he so desire. But his love for horses, and good ones at that, caused him to engage in the buying and selling of horses, at which pursuit he has made his best success and at which he has continued to the present time. He has bought and sold some fine roadsters during this time and still owns several fine animals. He moved to McCune in 1889, which has been the center of his operations ever since. In 1901 he and Mr. Justice erected the large and finely equipped Hotel McCune and a business block, and they are running the hotel in connection with other enterprises. Mrs. Calhoun also conducts a large millinery store in the town, having for several years given her entire attention to this pursuit. Mr. Calhoun owns the hotel, his resi-

dence and other property in the town, and is in prosperous circumstances. He has filled the offices of township clerk and police judge, and has been concerned in many affairs for the city's progress and upbuilding.

Mr. Calhoun was married, March 11, 1884, to Miss Anna Thompson, who was born in Putnamville, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1859. Her father, John C. Thompson, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1828, and was married to Mary Beck, of Armstrong county, her mother, Margaret Gould, being of the same family as the Goulds of railroad and financial fame. Mr. Thompson moved to Kansas in 1868 and settled near the present site of Pittsburg, where he and his wife still reside. Their seven children are all living, as follows: Jennie S., wife of A. H. Gillam; George B. Thompson, of Missouri; Anna, of McCune; W. B. Thompson, of Longton; James E., of Washington state; Maggie Plass, also of Washington; Charlotta, wife of Dr. O. Aberty, of Dawn, Missouri. Mrs. Calhoun was educated in Kansas, and after finishing the country schools took one year's course at the Mission school at Osage Mission, and also one year in the Fort Scott Normal School. Before her marriage she taught six years in this county, being in the Monmouth city schools four terms. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have had two children. Kenneth L., born June 19, 1887, is now in the Cherokee high school; Mary Cleo, born February 3, 1890, died August 12, 1894.

DR. C. H. STRONG.

Dr. C. H. Strong is one of the oldest citizens, both in point of years and length of residence, of Crawford county, and the county is proud to do honor to such a pioneer and energetic and public-spirited citizen, who at the age of seventy-four still does manual labor every day, is a hearty and well-preserved citizen, and secure in the possession of hosts of friends and, better still, an honored name and a past filled with usefulness and good to himself and his fellow-men. As the history

of any community, or state, or nation, consists mainly of the deeds of its principal men, for this reason a history of Crawford county would have several serious gaps and omissions should it not record the part Dr. Strong has taken in its early development and progress. In particular does the county seat of Girard owe to him what a child does to its father, and he is indeed held in this venerable relationship by the citizens of that town.

The life history of Dr. Strong began on a farm one mile east of Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1830, so that he is approaching the seventy-fifth turn on life's race course. That his elemental vigor is yet unimpaired by time, it is only necessary to recall to the citizens how, in the fall of 1903, he won the premium offered by the Girard *Press* to the exhibitor of the largest pumpkin grown on any individual's patch, and the large plat of ground which he devotes to gardening and light farming, doing most of the work himself, is evidence of his energy and activity.

He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen attended the academy at Springfield, Pennsylvania. Two years later he entered the college at Girard, from which he was graduated in two years. He taught school in Erie and Crawford counties for eight years, then taught three years in Madison and Painesville, Ohio, from there went to Attica, Indiana, and thence to Belvidere, Illinois. He was in St. Joseph, Missouri, for a short time, and then returned to Illinois and taught at New Berlin and Loami, in Sangamon county. He taught the academy at Loami for two years, and in 1849 turned his attention to medicine. He studied under Professor J. W. Bishop, dean of the faculty in the Cleveland Eclectic Medical College, and later took the course of lectures and graduated in 1858. He was engaged in practice in Sangamon county, Illinois, for about eight years, and some years after coming to Kansas, in 1879, took the examination at Girard, and practiced with success in that city.

Dr. Strong's health failed while he was in Illinois, and he came out

to Kansas in December, 1865, believing that he could hardly live three months. In his own words, "the gentle zephyrs and dry and healthy atmosphere of Kansas, the change of water and diet, venison and prairie chicken, were a great help, and in a month's time I began to gain strength and an appetite, and have not had a week's sickness since." In 1866 he taught a subscription school at Cato, Crawford county (but then known only as the Cherokee Neutral Lands), and in fact throughout much of his career in this county he has devoted himself to the advancement of education. In October, 1867, he was nominated for the offices of county superintendent of public instruction and clerk of the district court, and was elected in the following November. After the election he was appointed deputy to the probate judge, Levi Hatch, the county clerk, Henry Germain, and the register of deeds, H. T. Coffman, which officers had been elected at the same time, and he thus held two offices by election and three by appointment.

In the fall of 1868 Dr. Strong was re-elected to the office of county superintendent of public instruction, and in this capacity he accomplished a most praiseworthy achievement for the future welfare of the county, and made a record that is perhaps unsurpassed in the history of the state's education. Before he entered his office as superintendent there was not a schoolhouse nor an organized district in the entire county, and the youth of the community had only the primitive subscription school as a means of acquiring learning. In two years, with the co-operation of the people, Dr. Strong organized one hundred and three school districts in Crawford county, and thus established public education on a firm and permanent basis. Mr. McVicar, the state superintendent, reported that no other county could show a larger number of districts organized in a similar period of time.

About this time there were but three postoffices in the county, Cato, Crawfordsville and Monmouth, the mail being carried from Fort Scott to Monmouth in a pony cart. Crawfordsville was then the seat of justice and administration, but there was various discontents with

the location, and in this connection Mr. Strong became the founder of the town which afterward became the county seat and the principal commercial center of the county. The interesting episode of the beginning of Girard is best told in his own words:

"While at Crawfordsville I applied to the town company for a lot, by purchase or otherwise, on which to put my drug store, which was then at Cato, but was put off. Knowing the voice of the people of the county as to the county seat, I mounted Bob on the 28th of February, 1868, my birthday, and shouldered my old carbine, telling John T. Foss and J. T. Bridgens I was going on a hunt for deer and the county seat. I got the deer and dressed him near the southwest corner where the court house now stands. I have his horns now. While he was struggling after being shot I hunted a sprig about four feet long, pulled up some grass, tied it to the top, and wrote the name 'Girard,' for my home in Pennsylvania. There was but one log house to be seen, there being no trees or anything else but grass and the raw prairie. I took a quarter of venison and returned to Crawfordsville. W. W. Jones was postmaster, and Henry Schoen and H. Brown were in the postoffice. I said to them that I didn't wish a lot, as I had named and started a town of my own. I qualified with Mr. McIntosh before H. Martin, justice of the peace, and applied to the secretary of the state for a charter for Girard city, and got it. I organized a town company, and we gave each person applying for the same a bond for a deed for a fifty by two hundred feet lot, and now you all see the result. I am proud of Girard and its people, and I bespeak for it prosperity and growth in the future."

From this interesting narrative the present generation may also gain many a picture of conditions of living and the physical aspect of the country as it was in the pioneer days of the sixties. On September 10, 1868, Dr. Strong received his commission as the first postmaster of Girard, and on September 15, when he opened the first mail, there were three letters and six papers for Girard. Such was the incipiency of the

town, and its later growth and rise to importance are in palpable evidence to all the inhabitants of Crawford county.

At the present time Dr. Strong owns houses and real estate in Girard, in addition to the ten-acre tract just west of the city, where he lives, and also owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres two miles west. He enjoys a prosperous and contented old age, and is happy in his daily work and in the esteem of friends and family. During the Civil war he saw service as second assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry.

Dr. Strong was married at Loami, Illinois, March 1, 1861, to Miss Frances Fowler. There were two children. The older, a daughter, died in infancy. The son, George W., lives in Frontenac, Kansas, and his nine bright children are a great source of joy to their fond grandparents.

FREDERICK A. GASKELL.

Frederick A. Gaskell, an old and well-known resident of Crawford county, has spent nearly thirty-five years of his career in farming and kindred pursuits in this county, and has been so highly successful in his enterprises that a few years ago he gave up the personal and active management of his farm and moved into Pittsburg, where he engaged in the furniture business for about six years, until he retired to private life, well circumstanced and content with what the past years have given him. Besides his excellent civil record, he has the honor of being a veteran who saw much and varied campaigning during the rebellion and gained his first introduction to the Sunflower state during that war.

Mr. Gaskell was born in 1843, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, where has been the family seat for many generations. Among his Quaker ancestors were two who came over with Penn and settled in Pennsylvania, but his direct forefather came to the Massachusetts colony in the seventeenth century, and the old homestead in Worcester county

has been in the Gaskell family for several generations and is still in their possession.

The parents of Mr. Gaskell were Elisha and Susan (Taft) Gaskell. In 1854 his father brought his family to the west and settled in Bureau county, Illinois. The railroad had not yet been built through there at that time, and Elisha Gaskell secured a contract, with P. D. Armour, for building a portion of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy through the state. When he had completed this contract he returned to his farm in Bureau county and engaged in farming until his wife's death, when he moved to Chicago and made that his residence till his death.

Mr. F. A. Gaskell had the substantial rearing and training of a farmer boy, and remained on the farm until the Civil war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Bureau county company known as Company D. They were sent to Quincy, Illinois, where they expected to join an Illinois regiment, but there was no demand for troops at that time. While they were encamped at Quincy, John Brown, Jr., son of the famous one of the name from Osawatomie, came along, in charge of a company that he had raised in Ohio, on his way to Kansas. The Bureau county boys were told that if they would come to Kansas they could enlist there, and, being very anxious to see actual service, they went along with Brown. They shipped their horses on the old Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, and they themselves rode on top of box cars across the state. At Leavenworth they were mustered in as Company D of the Seventh Kansas. The first winter was spent in scouting duties and in chasing Quantrell along the Missouri-Kansas border. In the spring of 1862 the regiment went by boat down the Missouri and Mississippi and up the Ohio to Paducah, and thence through Kentucky and Tennessee, becoming a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps. They took part in the siege of Corinth, and in other skirmishes and battles on their progress to the south. While with Grant's army on the way to Vicksburg they were defeated at Holly Springs, and they later served at the siege of Vicksburg, being engaged in scouting duty at the time the city surrendered. The regi-

ment was ordered to join Sherman for his march to the sea, but was later ordered back to Nashville. Mr. Gaskell's last service was in Missouri, where his regiment was engaged in keeping Price at bay. He was mustered out at St. Louis at the close of the war.

Mr. Gaskell returned to Bureau county and remained there until 1870, when he came out to Kansas and cast in his lot as a pioneer of Crawford county. There was no railroad in this vicinity, nor even anything worthy to be called a wagon road. He took up a fertile tract of land in Washington township, about five miles north of where the city of Pittsburg afterward grew up, and there he lived and developed a fine agricultural estate. He was unusually successful in his operations, and so bounteous were the fruits of the soil that in 1894 he retired from farming and moved to Pittsburg, where he has a beautiful home at 401 West Euclid avenue. He is esteemed as one of the substantial citizens of the town, and is well known throughout the county for his solid financial ability and his personal worth and integrity.

Mr. Gaskell affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in Bureau county, before coming to Kansas to live, to Miss Carrie Shawger. Their only child, Alice, is the wife of Frank Magie, of Duluth, Minnesota.

JAMES JONES.

James Jones, of Lincoln township, has been acquainted with Crawford county perhaps as long as any other citizen now living here. Mr. Jones is a much-traveled, broad-minded, enterprising, and highly esteemed man of affairs, who in the course of a long life has seen much of the world and its peoples, has been identified with various enterprises, and in his later years may well be content with the success and material comforts which his varied life of effort has brought to him. He first saw and traveled through this county in 1854, when the Indians still considered it as their lawful territory, and although he has been in other

parts of the country most of his subsequent life he has constantly kept in touch with the county's affairs, and is really one of the best informed men in regard to its development from primitive times to the present.

Born in the same county as the late President McKinley—Trumbull county, Ohio, in Fowler township, on July 15, 1832, he comes of an old and prominent family of the Western Reserve in Ohio. His grandfather, Silas Jones, who was born in Wales and came to this country when a boy, grew up in Connecticut and became captain of a company which fought the British and helped achieve the national independence. Some time after the war he became one of the pioneer settlers in the old Connecticut territory of the Western Reserve in Ohio, and he cut out his home from the dense forest of Fowler township, Trumbull county, making himself a good farm and living there until his death. William Jones, the son of Silas and the father of Mr. Jones, was born in Connecticut and was a boy in his teens when he accompanied his parents to their new abode in the woods of eastern Ohio. Here he grew to manhood and married Sarah Morsow, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Morsow and his wife, he a native of Scotland and she born near Belfast, Ireland, whence they became early settlers in Trumbull county, Ohio. William Jones and wife had the following children: Ed, who died when seventy years old; Robert, who lives in Ohio; Dwight, who died at the age of twenty-one; Aaron, mentioned hereinafter; John D., who lives on the old homestead in Trumbull county; and Franklin, who lives near the old homestead. The father of this family died at the age of sixty. He was a cattle dealer and drover, often driving stock from his Ohio home over the mountains to market in Pittsburg and Philadelphia. He was a successful and honored man in all his relations. Politically he was a Whig. He was one of the most active workers and supporters of the Congregational church of his community, and was liberal in all his contributions to worthy causes, giving a considerable sum to Oberlin College when it was founded.

Mr. James Jones was reared on the old homestead, and in his boyhood the pioneer conditions had not yet disappeared from Trumbull county, for he attended a log-cabin school, where all the furnishings and educational equipments were indeed rude and primitive. He several times assisted his father in driving the cattle to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and perhaps as a result of these long and eventful journeys acquired that taste for travel and adventure which have been dominant characteristics in shaping his entire career. In 1850, when a young fellow of eighteen years, he sailed for New York for the California land of gold, and at the isthmus took passage on a vessel which touched at the Sandwich islands and was one hundred and forty-two days in reaching San Francisco. For four years Mr. Jones mined and prospected in Sierra and Yuba counties, and then went back to Ohio, again by the isthmus route. In 1854 he went west to Missouri and Kansas, and this was the occasion which brought him through Crawford county at such a pioneer time in its history. He also went through Fort Scott, being on his way to the lead mines in Newton county, Missouri, and he mined and prospected in southwestern Missouri for several years.

Mr. Jones belongs to the Kansas contingent of veterans of the Civil war. At the beginning of the war he enlisted at Fort Scott in Company K, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, under Captain Jewell, who was later promoted to colonel and killed at Cane Hill, Missouri. This regiment saw much rigorous service along the Kansas and Missouri borders, in that most dangerous of warfare, with the bushwhackers and guerrillas, and took part in the battle at Carthage and several engagements with Price's troops. They were also fighting the famous Quantrell and his men, and after the Lawrence massacre took six of the rebels prisoner, one of whom was released, and the other five are buried where the city of Pittsburg now stands. Two of these men Mr. Jones had known before the war. Mr. Jones was in the army for three years and four months altogether, and experienced many of the roughest

phases of war and rebellion, acquitting himself most creditably in the cause of his country.

After the war he settled near Cato in this county, and lived there until 1876, in which year he went out to the Black Hills country, where he was successfully engaged in prospecting and mining for twenty-seven years. He then returned to this county and bought a ten-acre tract of land in Lincoln township where he has a very comfortable home and most pleasant surroundings in which to pass the declining years of his life. He is a very entertaining talker and companion, with no end of anecdotes concerning his experiences in various parts of the world, and is a genial, frank and popular man with all. He was formerly affiliated with the Odd Fellows, in politics is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. post.

Aaron Jones, a brother of Mr. James Jones, is also one of the highly esteemed and prosperous citizens of Crawford county, where he has lived since 1871. He was born at the old home in Trumbull county, April 17, 1835, and in 1858 moved west to Ringgold county, Iowa, which was his home until 1871. From this latter county also he enlisted for service in the Civil war, being enrolled in August, 1862, as a member of Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, under Colonel Thomas Benton. He took part in the battles at Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas, and at Sabine Cross Roads in the Red River expedition, and gave a creditable account of himself throughout his military career. He was in the hospital for six months altogether, and received his honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa. On coming to this county in 1871 he bought a farm of eighty acres, and has since been successfully engaged in its cultivation, being one of the substantial men of the community.

He was married at Mount Ayr, Iowa, to Miss Frances Larr, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of James and Jane (Ford) Larr. They have four children living, William, Althie, Cora, Grace, and the daughter Laura died at the age of twenty-five. Mr. Jones is a Republican in

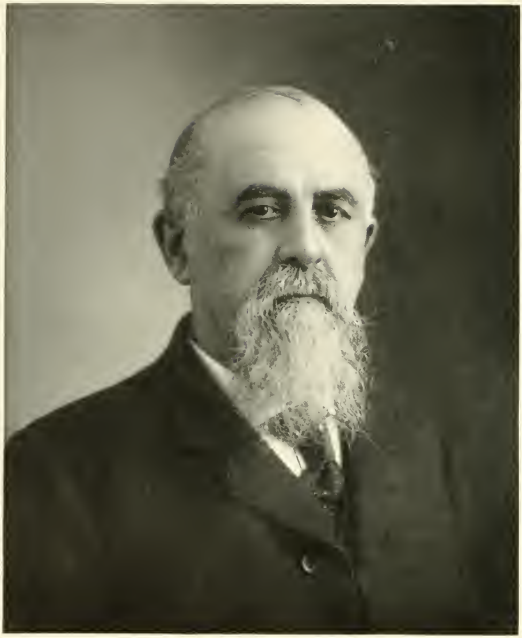
politics, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church.

CHRISTOPHER HORNADAY.

Christopher Hornaday, who finds an interesting and profitable occupation in the tilling and managing of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 4 of Osage township, two miles northeast of McCune, is an old and honored resident of Crawford county and has been prominently identified with its agricultural development and progress for over thirty years. He is a public-spirited and progressive gentleman, able in his endeavors, and his fellow citizens have always held him in high esteem for his sterling integrity and genial personal character.

Mr. Hornaday was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 1, 1843. His father, Christopher Hornaday, was born in North Carolina and came with his parents to Ohio when he was a boy, grew up in that state, and married Miss Lucinda Zentmyer, a native of Ohio and of German parentage. He died when a comparatively young man, in 1843. His wife afterward married Thomas Simmons and moved to Indiana, where she resides, a widow, at the age of eighty-three. She had three children by her first husband: John, deceased; Germina Rominger and Christopher; and two by her second marriage: Sarah Simmons and George E. Simmons.

At the age of twelve years Mr. Hornaday went with his mother to Indiana, and during the remainder of his boyhood days attended the country schools and did farm work. In July, 1862, when in his nineteenth year, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served for three years of the hardest period of the war. He was captured at the battle of Mumfordsville, Kentucky, and was afterwards paroled. He was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post, thence to the siege of Vicksburg, and at Jackson, Mississippi, and at Port Gibson and Fort Blakely. He was struck by a spent ball at Vicks-



Louis Kumm

burg, but not injured sufficiently to keep him from duty. He was discharged at Galveston, Texas, in May, 1865, and went home with a creditable record as a soldier of the Union. He was married in the following year, and in 1873 he brought his family out to Crawford county, Kansas, and after two changes located on the farm which has been the scene of his profitable labors to the present time. His place is well located, convenient to market, the land is productive and well cultivated, and the large house and barn and other buildings are surrounded by delightful groves of fruit and shade trees, so that altogether it is one of the prettiest farmsteads in the country roundabout. He does general farming and stock-raising, and his efforts have always been very successful.

May 25, 1866, Mr. Hornaday married Miss Ella Rominger, who was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, a daughter of Charles and Mary A. Rominger. Seven children have been born to them: Harry E., who died August 5, 1904, was county superintendent of public instruction, and his sketch appears elsewhere in these pages; Estella Silliman, of Colorado; Martha F. Kegga, of Illinois; Ethel, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun; Bertha, who died at the age of two years; and Jessie and Charles, at home. Mr. Hornaday affiliates with the McCune lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics is a Republican.

LOUIS KUMM.

Louis Kumm, the oldest jeweler of Pittsburg, Kansas, and now a member of the well known firm of R. V. Kumm and Son, has been established here since 1882, which was a time of beginnings for the now prosperous commercial and industrial city of Pittsburg. He is both an old and a successful citizen of this part of the state, and his career of over sixty years has been in the main devoted to the jewelry business, which he took up when a boy, and by his persistence along the same line,

his skill and excellent business judgment has reached an enviable place in the business world and in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has likewise been prominently identified with the public affairs of each community in which he has made his home, and wherever he has touched the world, whether in the conduct of private affairs or in some public capacity, he has commanded respect and exhibited the true strength of his noble character.

Mr. Kumm was born at Belleville, Illinois, in 1841, being a son of Jacob and Mary (Kinzel) Kumm. His father was a native of Germany, and in 1840 emigrated to America, first settling in Belleville, Illinois, but in 1845 brought his family to St. Louis, where he continued the trade of cabinet-maker, which was his principal vocation through life. He and his wife were both taken away on the same day, during the cholera epidemic which visited St. Louis in 1849.

Mr. Kumm received his education and learned the jeweler's trade in St. Louis. Before the war and while still a young man, he went to Sedalia, Missouri, and engaged in the jewelry business. His enterprise became very profitable, and by large investments in real estate he further increased his fortune, but during the hard times following 1873 the shrinkage in real estate values caused him to lose heavily. He also took a prominent part in Democratic politics while in Sedalia, and for four years was president of the city council, serving during a part of that time as acting mayor.

In 1882 Mr. Kumm took a trip through southeastern Kansas, and was so favorably impressed with the location and prospective advantages of Pittsburg that he decided to move here, which he did at once. At that time the town was small, but the coal mines then in operation indicated such a vast field for industrial and commercial enterprise in the vicinity that the future of Pittsburg was certain and a substantial city was a matter of only a few years' growth and development. Mr. Kumm began the jewelry business as soon as he located here, being the pioneer in that line. His store has a fine reputation in Pittsburg, and from the

first has commanded the best trade of the city. The business is conduced under the firm name of R. V. Kumm and Son, and the establishment was first located in the old postoffice building at Third and Broadway, but later was changed to its present location at 515 Broadway.

Since coming to Pittsburg Mr. Kumm has not been so much interested in politics as he was while in Missouri, but has been the candidate of the Democratic party for county commissioner and for city treasurer, but his party is in a permanent minority in this county and he was therefore defeated. He has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar. Mr. Kumm was married at Sedalia in 1865 to Miss Rosalie Virginia Brent, and they have four children living: Charles, who is a member of the firm; Miss Rosalie Virginia, who wedded William L. Newcomer, of Topeka, Kansas, a commercial man; Harry, who is the teller in the First National Bank of Pittsburg, and has had seven years' experience in the banking business; and Miss Bessie, who graduated from school in the class of 1904.

THOMAS L. SCOTT.

Thomas L. Scott, manager of the Pittsburg Hydraulic Stone Company, and a capitalist interested in various industries, is one of the earlist settlers of southeastern Kansas, and has been connected in a prominent manner with the industrial and business interests of this region. He is a man of great activity and enterprise, far-sighted in matters of industrial development, and able to take advantage of opportunities and bring his plans to a successful culmination.

Mr. Scott was born in Marshall county, Virginia, in 1848, being a son of Mathias and Lulidia (Phillips) Scott, both natives of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter being now deceased. His father removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and in 1853 brought his family west and settled in Clark county, Missouri. In 1878 he came to Barton county, Kansas, and a few years later he followed his son

Thomas to Pittsburg, where he is now living retired. Up to the time of the Civil war he followed the occupation of a cabinet-maker, and from that time until his retirement was a prosperous farmer.

Mr. Thomas L. Scott was reared and received his education mostly in Athens, Clark county, Missouri, finishing his schooling at St. Francesville. When his school days were over he came to Cherokee county, Kansas, and started the first drug store at Columbus, which was then a village just coming into existence, the railroad not having reached there at the time. In 1870 Mr. Scott sold out this business, and then took up railroad contracting. His first work in this line was at New Orleans and vicinity, and during the several years in which he followed contracting he was in Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Iowa, northern Missouri, Indian Territory and Arkansas. In 1879 he moved his family to Pittsburg, which had been founded only a short time before, and this has been his home and headquarters ever since, although his duties as railroad contractor have caused him to remain away for long periods of time.

Mr. Scott has been identified with several large enterprises in this city and vicinity. He is a director of the Alexander Land and Lumber Company, whose headquarters are at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and which firm manufactures and deals in lumber, having a number of retail branches throughout Indian Territory. Mr. Scott has recently established in this city the Pittsburg Hydraulic Stone Company, which is a new industry and of which he is manager. This concern is engaged in the making of artificial stone for building purposes, and the product has been found to be of the highest quality and is being extensively used in building. The company has a similar plant at Fort Smith, Arkansas, called the Fort Smith Hydraulic Stone Company.

Mr. Scott was some years ago elected police judge of Pittsburg and served in that office for one term. He is a prominent Mason, having gone through the York Rites and being a member of the commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He was married to Miss Caroline Neff, of

Farmington, Iowa, in 1868, and they have four children: Mrs. Lydia Lanyon, Mrs. Mary Braznell, Mrs. Fred Bresee and Forest R. Scott.

JAMES WILSON.

James Wilson, a representative of the agricultural interests of Crawford county now engaged in farming about a mile west of Girard, was born in New York on the 21st of October, 1830. His father, John Wilson, was a native of Scotland, and after crossing the Atlantic to America became a resident of the Empire state. Subsequently he removed westward to Missouri, where his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring in 1840. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Wilson, also a native of Scotland, long survived him, departing this life in 1879.

James Wilson was a lad of only ten years when taken by his parents to Missouri, and he remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He began learning the engraver's trade, and later at the time of the gold excitement in California he drove an ox team to that state in 1852. He started with a party in the month of April and arrived at his destination in September, after which he spent five years on the Pacific coast and then returned home by way of the water route. When he had again reached the Mississippi valley he turned his attention to farming in Illinois, and in the year 1881 he came to Crawford county, Kansas, where he purchased his present home. Here he has since been engaged in general agricultural pursuits and has a well developed property, from which he annually garners good harvests as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields.

He is progressive in his farming methods, practical in his work, and through his careful supervision of his business interests has gained a good living for himself and family.

On the 24th of December, 1862, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Utley, a daughter of Preston and Nancy Utley,

both of whom are natives of Kentucky and are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born seven children: Edward P., a resident of Pittsburg, Kansas; Laura, who is assistant in the postoffice at Pittsburg; William, a twin brother of Laura, now acting as a street car conductor in St. Louis, Missouri; Edith, the wife of William Davies, a resident of Grant township, Crawford county; Kate G. and Elmer E., both at home; and Clara, the wife of M. G. Slawson. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Girard, and in his political affiliation Mr. Wilson is a Republican, having continuously supported the party since its organization. Few men have a more intimate knowledge of the development and growth of the middle west than has the subject of this review. He became a resident of Missouri in 1840, when but ten years of age, and he has witnessed the progress and improvement which have been continuously made as the settlers have claimed the land and transformed it into rich farms dotted over with comfortable homes. His residence in Crawford county covers a period of twenty-three years, and he is justly accounted one of the respected and worthy early settlers of his community.

ABRAM BAXTER.

Abram Baxter, a retired farmer in Pittsburg, Kansas, has lived in Crawford county for over thirty years, and for a number of years was actively and successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and helped develop it into the great agricultural community which it now is, at the same time sharing in the profits which were the rewards of that industry. He has also been interested in other enterprises within the county, and was especially prominent in the public affairs of his township. Some years ago he retired from personal participation in farming and has since resided in Pittsburg, where he has from time to time placed the proceeds of his former industry in several commercial or financial enterprises. He

has been recognized throughout his career here as a man of stanch and solid character, possessed of an energy that accomplishes what it undertakes, and honorable and upright in all his dealings both in public and private life.

Mr. Baxter was born at Cold Spring on the Hudson, New York, March 17, 1836, a son of W. T. and Libby (Hummings) Baxter. His father was a native of Newburgh, New York, was a machinist by trade, and for a number of years was employed in the machine shops at West Point. About 1860 he came out to Illinois to join his son Abram, locating on a farm near Geneseo, Henry county. He lived to a good age, and died July 20, 1899, in San Francisco, whither he had gone to live with his daughter. His wife, who was a native of Connecticut, died at Geneseo, September 20, 1891.

Mr. Abram Baxter was educated in the Cold Spring schools, and learned the trade of machinist in the shops at West Point, New York. It is a matter of general interest that one of his last pieces of work in the shops there was performed on the frigate Merrimac, which was built for the government at those shops, and which afterward fell into the hands of the Confederates and was converted into the terrible iron-clad monster that spread terror among the Union ships until they found a champion in the little Monitor. In 1857 Mr. Baxter came west, and after stopping a few months in Sycamore, Illinois, in search of a suitable location, went back to New York, but later returned to Illinois and located at Geneseo, in Henry county, where his father and the rest of the family afterward joined him. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising there for several years. In March, 1865, he enlisted, at Dixon, Illinois, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and during the remaining months of the war served in Tennessee, in the vicinity of Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, and after the war was for a time connected with the Freedmen's Bureau at Memphis.

In 1872 Mr. Baxter came to Kansas and located in Baker township,

Crawford county, four miles east of the present city of Pittsburg, which was not in existence at that time. He bought a farm, and became a successful and prominent farmer and stockman of the county. He developed a fine farm from the bare prairie range of those days, and he still owns his place, although in 1889 he moved into Pittsburg and has since built a beautiful residence in this city. He took a prominent part in the public affairs of Baker township, and served one term as township trustee. He was also an active spirit in the building of the Joplin and Girard Railroad, and was one of the directors of the road until it was sold to the Frisco system. Since the opening of the coal industry in the Pittsburg district he has at various times held interests in coal mines. He has been very successful in all his enterprises, and has a solid standing in the financial circles of the county.

Mr. Baxter was married at Newburgh, New York, October 8, 1856, to Miss Hannah E. Westlake, daughter of Benjamin Westlake. They have five living children: Sylvester W., now a resident of Kansas City; Leonard C., manager of the Long-Bell Lumber Company's branch establishment in Pittsburg; Norman, who lives on his father's farm; Dr. Millard F., who is practicing medicine in Joplin, Missouri; and Eliza L., the wife of Walter L. Baird. Mr. Baxter is a prominent Mason, and has been affiliated with the order since 1863.

WILLIAM BEEZLEY.

William Beezley, who follows farming and stock-raising and is one of the well known breeders of fine cattle in Crawford county, is pleasantly located about a mile and a half west of Girard. He is also entitled to representation in this volume because of the fact that he is an honored veteran of the Civil war and is one of the revered patriarchs of this community, having passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, two miles east of the city of Springfield, on the 11th of January, 1818, and was a son of John and Eliza-

beth (Ellsworth) Beezley, who became residents of Ohio at a very early period in its development. They crossed the Ohio river where now stands the city of Cincinnati, but at that time its site was marked by only one log cabin. John Beezley was a miller by occupation, and his father, William Beezley, built the first gristmill in the state of Ohio. The family were actively connected with the early pioneer development of that state, and John Beezley continued to make his home in Ohio until his death, which occurred in 1890, when he had reached the very advanced age of ninety-four years. His wife passed away in 1875 at the age of seventy-eight years.

William Beezley was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life in the Buckeye state, and early became familiar with the hardships and difficulties which fall to the lot of pioneer settlers. He was educated in the subscription schools, for at that time the public-school system had not been established in his home locality. He also added largely to his knowledge through reading and by instruction received from his parents. In his boyhood days he became familiar with the arduous work of developing new land and of carrying on the home farm, and he lived with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-four years, working for his father for three years after he had attained his majority. He left home in 1857 and made his way westward to Logan county, Illinois, where he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land, and began farming on his own account. As his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until he was the owner of four hundred acres, and was accounted one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of his community. He carried on his farm work until July, 1861, when he offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union cause. His age would have exempted him from military service, but his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment and he became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, with which command he went to the front. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, was in the battle of Highland, in 1862, the

battle of Little Rock, Arkansas, and several smaller engagements. His meritorious conduct on the field brought him promotion from time to time and when he was discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 1st of August, 1865, he held the rank of captain.

When the war was over Mr. Beezley returned to his farm in Illinois and continued to engage in its cultivation until 1876, when he traded a quarter section of his Illinois land for a half section in Pottawattamie county, Iowa. In 1893 he was the owner of six hundred acres of land there, having added to his original holdings. In that year he sold his property in Iowa and came to Crawford county, Kansas, where he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He also has a farm of two hundred and forty acres adjoining this property, and in connection with the raising of grain he devotes considerable attention to the breeding of fine cattle and has upon his place some of the best stock to be found in this part of the state. He has always made a specialty of Shorthorn and Red Polled cattle.

In 1844 Mr. Beezley was united in marriage to Miss Pollie Ann Castle, and they became the parents of seven children: John F., who is now deceased; Casius, who was killed in the Civil war, while serving as a defender of the Union; Joseph N., who died in infancy; James, who is living in Graham county, Kansas; Emeline C., the wife of R. N. Boyle, of Graham county; Charles T., who is manager for an insurance company in Des Moines, Iowa; and Jennie, the wife of Cornelius F. Stockton, a resident farmer of Crawford county. In 1881 Mr. Beezley was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, and on the 22d of December, 1884, he was again married, his second union being with Anna Fawcett, a native of England. They have four children: Benjamin R., George F. and Elmer C., all of whom are students in the high school at Girard; and Roy C., a lad of ten years, at home.

Mr. Beezley and his family have long been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and now attend the services of the church of that denomination of Girard. He is a member of the Masonic fra-

ternity and he belongs to the Grand Army post at Macedonia, Iowa. While residing in that state he served as county commissioner of Pottawattamie county for one term, elected to the position on the Republican ticket. From the organization of the party he has been a stanch advocate of Republican principles, and has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has now passed the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey and has, therefore, witnessed much of the growth and development of the republic. He was born during the fifth president's administration and has lived through a period of great material development and of national progress. He rode in the first train that ran over the first railroad built in Ohio, the line being called the Cincinnati & Little Miami road. He has also witnessed the introduction of the telegraph and the telephone and of much modern machinery used in industrial and agricultural life. In his farming operations he has kept pace with the universal progress and has always owned well improved property abreast with modern improvements.

FLOYD W. CURRY.

Floyd W. Curry, who has a responsible position in the office of the Wear Coal Company at Pittsburg, is a young man of much business ability and worthy character, and has made a very creditable record for himself during his residence here, which has been since he was a boy. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of his company, and his standing in all the circles of Pittsburg is the very best.

Mr. Curry was born at Richwood, Union county, Ohio, August 6, 1874, being a son of John W. and Mary J. (Cook) Curry. The history of the Curry family in America contains some notable names, especially in the military affairs of the nation, and Union county, Ohio, has been honored by the presence of the family from its very earliest history down to the present time. There was born near Belfast, Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century, one Robert Burns Curry, whose

great-great-grandson is our present Mr. F. W. Curry. He served throughout the Revolutionary war, and from a second lieutenancy in the second battalion of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment was promoted, on April 8, 1777, to captain of the same, and was known and honored by that title during the rest of his useful life.

Colonel James Curry, a son of Captain Curry and the great-grandfather of Mr. Curry, was also born near Belfast, Ireland, on January 29, 1752. He came to America and served in Dunsmore's Indian war in Virginia, and was later a soldier in a Virginia regiment during the Revolution. September 14, 1778, he was made captain in the Fourth Virginia Infantry. When the war was over and the tide of emigration set westward from the fringe of Atlantic colonies, he was among the first to cross the Alleghanies and wend his perilous way to the territory of Ohio. He settled in Union county and reared his family there, it being necessary for him to guard his family and property from the Indians by means of a shotgun. From that time to the present men and women of the name of Curry have lived and wrought in Union county, and been esteemed and worthy members of society.

In that county grandfather Stephens Curry was born, and one of his sons was Colonel W. L. Curry, an uncle of Mr. F. W. Curry, and now a resident of Columbus, Ohio. He enlisted during the Civil war and was made orderly sergeant of Company C, First Ohio Cavalry. He was a gallant and brave soldier, and for merit was promoted through the grades of captain, and later received the brevet rank of colonel. After his fine record throughout the war he became a man of mark in his native state, and has attained to considerable fame as a writer. His most pretentious literary work is a war history of Union county, which is not only a most interesting but also authentic work. It was first issued as part of a general history of Union county, but was later published separately in book form, and reached a large sale.

John W. Curry, the father of Mr. F. W. Curry, was born in Jerome township, Union county. He followed farming until about twenty years

ago, since which time he has been connected with the coal mining industry. The prosecution of this latter enterprise was what led him to locate in Pittsburg, Kansas, in November, 1888, and he and his family have lived here for fifteen years.

Mr. Floyd W. Curry was reared to manhood and received most of his education in Pittsburg. On leaving school he took up the coal business, and for the past eight years has been in the employ of the Wear Coal Company, being now in the Pittsburg office of that large company.

Mr. Curry affiliates with Pittsburg Lodge No. 187, A. F. & A. M. He was married in Pittsburg, December 25, 1899, to Miss Gertrude Morris, and they now have a daughter, Clorinne.

HON. ASAPH NEWTON CHADSEY.

Hon. Asaph Newton Chadsey, who died at Cherokee, Crawford county, December 5, 1898, was for thirty years the best known business man of that town, and his death at the age of sixty years took away a man of great business and executive ability, of firm integrity and most beneficent character. He was known and honored throughout the county as one of its oldest pioneer settlers, and his life was throughout above reproach, of civic and personal purity, and wide usefulness in whatever realm his activity led him. He is remembered and loved for his unselfish devotion to family and friends, and he was always performing some unostentatious acts of kindness and charity which helped and made life's pathway easier for others. The story of his career is simple, for he pursued the goal of his ambition without many wanderings from the direct current and channel of life, but from the time he left the old Illinois farm for army service until his last days were ended in Cherokee his years were years of action and diligence with ever increasing success up to their conclusion.

Mr. Chadsey was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, January 8, 1838. His father was a prosperous farmer of that county. He was educated

in the schools at Rushville, Illinois, and afterwards attended Berean College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he graduated. In 1862 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, which was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi, under General A. J. Smith. He participated in the fighting around Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, was in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri, fought against Hood at Nashville, and his final muster out was at Mobile in September, 1865, when he had earned a most gallant army record.

After leaving the army he went to Chicago and took a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College. In 1866 he came to Cherokee, Crawford county, or rather to the country that has since been organized into the present boundaries and political bodies, for this part of the country was then the Cherokee Neutral Lands. During the following winter he went across the state line to Lamar, Missouri, where he taught school one term, and then returned to Crawford county and went into the mercantile business at Monmouth. Three years later he came to Cherokee and established a store in partnership with Joe Lucas, this connection continuing for about three years. He continued in the mercantile business in Cherokee for the rest of his life, and the well-known Chadsey store, a substantial brick building erected thirty years ago, has since his death, been conducted by his eldest son, F. N. Chadsey. It has been one of the largest establishments in Cherokee for many years, and has always maintained a high standard of commercial excellence.

Mr. Chadsey was a very stanch yet exceedingly popular Republican, and extremely public-spirited. In 1887 he was elected a member of the state legislature from this county, being a colleague of Colonel Brown, of Girard, who was in the assembly at the same time. He served in the lawmaking body with honor and distinction. He was a prominent figure in public affairs in Cherokee. He was several times elected to the office of mayor and councilman, and was also clerk of the

school board. He was a member of the official body when the county was organized, and was always enthusiastic in promoting the growth of his own town. He was a member of the Christian church, and fraternally was a Knight Templar and a Royal Arch Mason, was at one time commander of his Grand Army post, and identified with other social bodies.

Mr. Chadsey was domestic in his tastes, and lavished his affections upon his family, providing liberally for their education. He was married at Monmouth in 1868 to Miss Saline Elizabeth Adam, who survives him and with her younger children resides in the beautiful Chadsey home in Cherokee, where she is regarded with esteem befitting her own sweet character and noble life. Two of their children, Robert and Frank, are deceased. Those living are: Mrs. Ida Dorsey, the wife of G. A. Dorsey, a well-known scientist and the curator of the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago; Mrs. Florence Hare, the wife of H. B. Hare, of Cleveland, Ohio; Frederick Newton Chadsey, the merchant successor of his father; Miss Mildred, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago; and William Lloyd, attending college at Morgan Park Academy at Chicago.

J. E. HARMON.

J. E. Harmon is well known and highly esteemed in southern Crawford county, where he can claim pioneer citizenship dating back to the year 1869, when there was not a railroad in the county and this section of the state was mainly valuable as a fine cattle range. Industrially the county had not aspired to any activity whatever when he arrived, and he was among the first men to mine coal. His first place of residence was in Baker township, where the town of Litchfield now stands, and it is to his credit that he mined the first coal at that locality, which is now one of the large producing places for coal in the county. For some nine years he mined coal in this vicinity on a custom basis; coal mining

not becoming a profitable or extensive industry until the late seventies. He has been interested in the various phases of the industry ever since, and is recognized as one of the best judges of coal, coal mines and coal lands in Crawford county.

Mr. Harmon was born in Clark county, Missouri, in 1852, a son of Levi and Matilda (Sears) Harmon, the former a native of Kentucky and of Dutch descent and the latter of Scotch ancestry. The parents brought their family to Crawford county in 1869, settling in Baker township, where the father continued his life occupation of farming, dying when past sixty. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife, who lived to be eighty years old, were members of the Christian church and were noted for their kindness and hospitality to all with whom they came in contact. Eleven children made up their family, five sons and three daughters growing to maturity. Mr. J. E. Harmon is the only one now living in this county, and his sister Ida Kendall lives in Galena, Kansas, and another sister, Mary Henderson, is in Oklahoma territory.

Mr. Harmon passed the first seventeen years of his life in Missouri, during which time he was able to attend school only at intervals, and his education and business training have been gained mostly in the school of experience and by his own reading and observation. He lived at Black River, Arkansas, for two years, but on account of sickness returned to Kansas and lived at Litchfield for twenty-two months. He then moved over into Cherokee county, living in Garden township near Galena, for some sixteen years. He has bought and sold large amounts of coal land in this part of the state, and has always enjoyed success in his connection with the coal industry. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres not far from the towns of Bruce, Monmouth and Cherokee, and this land is especially valuable for its coal deposits. He has opened up the surface vein and taken out some fine coal, this particular vein being located just eighty rods from the Bruce Deep Vein coal. Mr. Harmon has a good house, barn and other improve-

ments on his place, which is located on Wolf creek, and he has met with satisfactory prosperity in his various enterprises.

Mr. Harmon was married in 1872 to Miss Lucy Clinkenbeard, of this county. She died leaving four children, William A., Matilda J., John H. and Mary. Mr. Harmon was married to his present wife in 1896—Susie A. Harris—and they have one daughter, Velva L.

SILAS W. EMERY.

Silas W. Emery, who is engaged in stock-raising and farming in Crawford township, Crawford county, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, February 26, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Ramsey) Emery, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Kentucky. The father attained the advanced age of seventy-three years, passing away in 1872, but the mother died in 1841 at the age of thirty-nine years.

In the common schools of Ohio Silas W. Emery mastered the elementary branches of English learning, and at the age of sixteen years he started out to earn his own living by working at the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for nine years. In 1854 he journeyed westward to Knox county, Illinois, and invested his earnings in a farm near the city of Galesburg. He was for twenty-one years a well-known agriculturist of that locality, successfully conducting his farm, which annually brought to him a good income. In 1875, however, he sold his property in that state and came to Kansas, where he purchased four hundred acres of land. He has since divided one hundred and eighty acres among his children, but retains possession of the remaining two hundred and twenty acres and has continuously resided upon the one place covering a period of almost thirty years. Its improvements are his work and indicate his careful supervision and practical ideas. He has lived a life of unwearied industry, and although he started out for himself with no capital he is to-day one of the substantial residents of his adopted county, having valuable farm possessions.

On the 7th of October, 1857, Mr. Emery was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ellen Meek, a native of Illinois. They traveled life's journey for almost forty years, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, but at length they were separated by death, Mrs. Emery being called to her final rest on the 19th of May, 1896, when sixty-two years of age. They had become the parents of twelve children: Hattie E., who is the wife of James Pyle, a resident of Sherman township, Crawford county; Carrie, the wife of A. Lincoln McWilliams, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Susie, who died at the age of thirty-two years; Mary, who died at the age of five months; Daniel, who is living in Crawford township; John R., who makes his home in Kansas City, Kansas; Thomas, Minnie E. and Sallie E., all at home; Margaret, the wife of Edwin E. Colean, of Pittsburg, Kansas; Teenie, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Jay, who completes the family.

While residing in Illinois Mr. Emery was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pacific Lodge No. 400, Knoxville, Illinois. He has always given his political allegiance to the Democracy, and was once a candidate for county commissioner and later for county treasurer in Crawford county, but as this is a Republican district he met defeat together with the other candidates on the party ticket. He served, however, as school treasurer for twenty-four years and three months, and in all matters of citizenship he has been progressive and public-spirited, giving active and helpful co-operation to many movements for the general good. He was one of seven men who organized the second horticultural society of Crawford county and was made its president. His worth as a business man and citizen is widely acknowledged, and he has ever been honorable in his business relations and conscientious in the discharge of all obligations.

JAMES T. FOWLER.

James T. Fowler, who has been a successful general merchant of Arcadia for the past seven years, is a native son of Crawford county,

and belongs to one of the oldest families, whose connection with the county dates back to the year 1856, over ten years before Crawford county was organized. He has spent an active life in this county and in various parts of the west, and as a merchant his personal worth and integrity of character and honorable methods of dealing have given him a well-deserved success.

Mr. Fowler was born in Lincoln township, Crawford county, October 12, 1873. His grandparents were Robert and Minerva (Bilyeu) Fowler. His grandfather was born in England, April 26, 1830, and came to America in boyhood, settling in Christian county, Illinois. He was the one who first made the name of Fowler prominent in the history of Crawford county, and when he located on Bone creek in 1856 the other white settlers within the confines marked by the present boundaries of the county were few and far between. He lived on one farm in Lincoln township from the date of his settlement until his death, on April 26, 1903, at the age of seventy-three years to the day. He was one of the most honored of Crawford county pioneers. His wife died March 17th, 1903, also at the age of seventy-three.

The parents of James T. Fowler were George and Ellen E. (Mason) Fowler. His father was born in June, 1852, in an Indian cabin in Indian Territory, while his parents were on an emigrating journey. He is now one of the leading farmers of Lincoln township. His wife died when her son James was nine years old.

Mr. James T. Fowler, after losing his mother, lived with his grandmother until he was seventeen years old, receiving his education in the public schools of the district. At the age of seventeen, without ever having been on a train more than once and having seen very little outside of his own community, he started out to see the world and seek his fortune, with the usual aspirations and romantic dreamings of youth. He went to Washington territory, where he worked at farming for a year, and then made his way to Montana, where he was engaged variously at timber work, teaming, and as foreman in the timber. Five

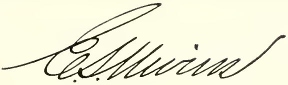
years later he went to the Bitter Root valley in Montana, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. After visiting home he returned to that state and was employed in the silver mines until 1897, when he sold his farm and other interests in Montana and returned to his home county. On October 1, 1897, he opened the general mercantile establishment in Arcadia which he still continues with such good success. He is also agent for an old-line life insurance company.

Mr. Fowler was married in September, 1901, to Miss Ollie M. Lightle, a daughter of Isaac Lightle, a merchant of Arcadia. They have two daughters, the elder, May, being aged two years. Mrs. Fowler is a member of the Christian church, and he has fraternal affiliations with Lodge No. 329, A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 401, I. O. O. F., and with Lodge No. 579, B. P. O. E., at Fort Scott. He was first president of the Commercial Club of Arcadia, which was organized April 1, 1904. He was at one time city councilman, and in politics is a Democrat.

EDWARD S. NEVIUS.

Edward S. Nevius, proprietor of the Nevius Coal Company at Pittsburg, Kansas, and one of the most prominent coal operators in Crawford county, is an excellent type of the man who adheres to one line of activity from the time he enters a career and by his persistence and energy attains a marked success to crown his efforts. Mr. Nevius became connected with the coal industry as a boy, and steadily advanced from one position to another, until he is now and has been for nearly fifteen years one of the leading independent dealers of Pittsburg. He has resided here for twenty years, and is one of the most esteemed citizens, honored for his strict business integrity and for the public spirit and enterprise which are manifest in all his relations with his fellow men.

Mr. Nevius was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1864, a son of Charles L. and Nan (Stewart) Nevius. His father, a native of Ken-



tucky, came from that state into the iron regions of Ohio at an early day. He was a soldier in the Civil war, and several years ago he took up his residence in Pittsburg, Kansas, being now in a clerical position in the office of his son. He and his wife have a pleasant home in this city, and are happy and genial old people, enjoying their remaining years in comfort.

Mr. Edward S. Nevius was reared and educated in Ohio, and when still a boy began work for the Southern Ohio Coal Company. He has since mastered the coal industry in every detail, and at an early age was given places of responsibility. In 1884, when he was twenty years old, he came to Pittsburg and took a position with the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, with which he remained for six years, during the last three years holding the position of assistant superintendent. On January 1, 1900, he resigned in order to embark in his present business, which is conducted as the Nevius Coal Company and of which he is the owner. He operates three shafts: No. 1, west of town; No. 2, two miles north of town, and No. 3, which is a new mine, at Stippville, in Cherokee county. Several hundred men are employed in these mines.

Although still a young man, Mr. Nevius is one of the oldest operators in this district, nearly all of the original operators here twenty years ago having either died or moved away. He has a very successful and profitable business, and it is conducted on lines that are the result of years of experience and study in coal mining and dealing.

Mr. Nevius married Miss Carrie Enochs, and they have two daughters, Nadine and Julia. Mr. Nevius is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Knight Templar Mason and a Mystic Shriner, and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

DR. CHARLES WALTER OTT.

Dr. Charles Walter Ott, the leading dentist of Pittsburg, Kansas, has been established in his profession in this city longer than any other

of his present fellow-practitioners, and has gained a wonderful reputation throughout the county for his skill and thorough and careful work. He is modern in all his methods, and to be up to date in the dental profession means as much as it does in the medical profession, for the two sciences have kept pace in their wonderful development of the past half century. Only the dentist of worth and skill can long hold the patronage of a large class of people, and no better acknowledgment of Dr. Ott's scientific workmanship can be made than to state the fact that he has been in successful practice in Pittsburg for nearly fifteen years, and that his patrons have returned again and again to him, many having come back to him even after they had moved away to other cities. His patients come from the better class of citizens, and he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of all, whether in his professional relations with people or in a social way.

Dr. Ott was born in Johnson county, Kansas, in 1866, being a son of William and Amy (Davis) Ott. His father is one of the oldest living pioneers of that county. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to the Sunflower state in 1857, when the Indians and buffaloes still made that country their haunts, and when the country was the scene of some of the most desperate and bloody border warfare known to the history of our republic. He has been a prosperous farmer throughout his career, and, with his wife, who was born in West Virginia, still lives in Johnson county.

Dr. Ott received his education in the public schools of Johnson county, after which he taught school for three years. He then followed out his determination to take up the dental profession, and for that purpose attended the Missouri Dental College in St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1890. In the same year he located and opened his office in Pittsburg, where he has continued to practice with increasing success to the present time. He is a member of the Kansas State Dental Association, and fraternally affiliates with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Ott was married at Pittsburg, in 1895, to Miss Louise Lloyd, of that city, and they have two children, Geraldine and Marcella.

Dr. Ott is the patentee of a new device known as "Ott's Clothes Line Reel," which as a most practical as well as ingenious household necessity. It can be manufactured at such a low price that most any home can afford one. He expects to prosecute the manufacture and sale of the article throughout the United States and Canada.

S. D. SMITH.

S. D. Smith, whose model stock farm is situated in sections 28 and 29 of Walnut township, Crawford county, is one of the oldest farmers, in point of time engaged, in this county. He manifested unusual energy in his youth, and began farming independently in this county when only seventeen years old, and during nearly the subsequent forty years has found his best success in tilling the fertile soil of Crawford county and in the industry of stock-raising for which this region has been noted since its earliest occupancy. It is no small honor to have been identified with this country ever since the county of Crawford gained a separate political existence, and his citizenship has been as sterlingly worthy as it has been long in years.

Mr. Smith was born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 25, 1850, being the son of Garrett and Elsie Smith, who were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. They moved from Illinois to Iowa, thence in 1866 to Crawford county, Kansas, where four years were spent in farming, and then they returned to Iowa, where the mother died in 1885 at the age of fifty-six, and the father died in Washington in 1890, when eighty years of age.

Mr. S. D. Smith had his early training in the states of Illinois and Iowa, and after arriving in Crawford county in November, 1866, began farming, to which occupation he had been reared. He took up and improved a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and in 1885 bought the

one hundred and sixty acres on which he now makes his home. He has developed a fine farm out of this land, and to him is due the credit for nearly all the improvements that mark it out as one of the beautiful and productive farmsteads of Crawford county. In stock-raising he makes a specialty of fine Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle. About ten years ago he branched out into operating a threshing outfit and a sawmill, and has had considerable success in these enterprises.

Mr. Smith and family belong to the Christian church, and he affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America at Walnut and is also a member of the Threshers' Protective Association of Crawford county. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served in the office of school director. In September, 1872, he married Miss Lettia A. Waterman, a daughter of John and Sarah Waterman, of Illinois, who were among the real pioneers to this county, settling near Girard in 1857. Her father died in Kansas, and her mother is now living in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Jesse L., who is operating a sawmill in this county; Ethel and Colonel Verl, at home.

W. E. TURKINGTON.

W. E. Turkington, as a proprietor of extensive coal lands and mines and large farming tracts, and as proprietor of an extensive general merchandise establishment and owner of numerous property and financial interests in Cherokee, is one of the best known men of Crawford county, and therefore needs no introduction to the readers of this history. A man of broad business ability and executive direction, as shown in his control of his large interests, and of great personal magnetism and force of character, Mr. Turkington has been able to follow in the footsteps of his late father as a powerful factor in the affairs of this county, and has exercised and will continue to exercise a potent influence in matters pertaining to the general welfare and progress of town and county.

His father, John Turkington, now deceased, was one of the pioneer

cattlemen of this section of the state, having come here when Crawford county was largely range land and as yet untouched by the enterprise of the agriculturist and home-maker. John Turkington was born in county Armagh, Ireland, of a Presbyterian family, was reared and educated there, and in young manhood came to the United States. He lived for a number of years at Xenia, Ohio, and in 1867 came to this section of Kansas, when there was only one railroad in the state. In those early days he dealt extensively in Texas cattle, buying them on the Texas ranges and driving them north to Crawford county, and thence shipping them to the markets. He was a liberal and enterprising man in all his undertakings and in affairs in general, and was an active Presbyterian throughout his life. He died, honored and respected by all, at the age of eighty-two. His wife was Eliza McCreary, born near Belfast, county Down, Ireland, and her noble qualities had much to do with her husband's success. She is still living, being on the old farmstead near Monmouth in this county. There are six children in the family, namely: W. E.; Elizabeth Myers, of Arkansas; Eliza Degum, of Beulah, this county; John D., of Monmouth, a cattleman; Oliver, on the old home farm; and Minnie E., at home.

W. E. Turkington was born at Xenia, Ohio, in 1853. He was a boy of fourteen when he came with the rest of the family to this county, and, having already received such educational advantages as the schools of his native locality afforded, he at once became actively interested with his father in practical affairs and as the oldest son was soon given a large part of the business direction. He later gave himself to the study of civil engineering, and for a number of years was a successful and active member of the profession, being engaged in railroad work for some time. He is one of the popular Democrats of this part of the state, and on one occasion made the race for state legislator, and while he was defeated by six votes he ran great numbers ahead of his ticket. It is said that if any Democrat could be elected from this county he would be the lucky man. Mr. Turkington is the owner of twelve hun-

dred acres of land in this vicinity, and it is all underlaid with coal. Five shafts are in active operation on his place, and ninety thousand tons of high-grade coal are annually hoisted above ground and marketed. He is proprietor of the Louck patent for manufacturing anthracite coal from slack, which is one of the most valuable inventions of recent years. There are two veins of coal on his land, the upper one being twenty-six inches, and the lower forty-two inches thick. He is also conducting a large mercantile business in Cherokee, which was established in 1889.

As has been stated, Mr. Turkington is politically a Democrat, and has always been active in party affairs. He is also well known in Masonic circles, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He has been very liberal in helping all worthy causes, giving much to religion and church work, and also gave three acres as ground on which a high school might be established, his interest in educational affairs causing him to be active in every enterprise looking to the betterment of the local schools. He has done a great deal for Crawford county, and is esteemed among his fellow citizens accordingly.

Mr. Turkington was married in this county in February, 1879, to Miss Virginia Potter, who was born at Springfield, Missouri, a daughter of Davis and Eliza (Tarrence) Potter, both parents being deceased and her father having served as a soldier in the Civil war. They have four children: Jennie O., Ethel, John E. and Victor B. Mrs. Turkington is a member of the Presbyterian church.

DR. E. O. SLOAN.

Dr. E. O. Sloan, physician and surgeon of Pittsburg, Kansas, has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this city for fourteen years, and in many ways has gained pre-eminence in his work. Having been acquainted with the life of the physician from boyhood in the home of his father, who was one of the old-time genial and beloved household doctors, he has from the time of his first aspirations

toward the pursuit been devoted to the study of every branch of the great science. Because he realized the magnitude of the realms of the art of healing, he offered an inspired mind to his theoretical preparation and worked with ardor during his student days. But as the complement of his knowledge of the science he possesses a humane and sympathetic nature which is penetrative and healing of itself and goes beyond the range of the coldly scientific man to that influence of spirit over matter which is often more powerful than all medicaments of the world. Dr. Sloan thus fills an important place in this city, not merely as a man of energy in his profession and business or as a popular member of society, but as one who by his daily work helps mankind and who necessarily stands above self and pelf in his altruistic endeavors.

Dr. Sloan was born at Walnut Grove, Greene county, Missouri, February 25, 1855. His grandfather, Judge Jeremiah N. Sloan, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1831, as one of the early settlers of the state of Missouri, and was the first judge of Greene county. He was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse, in 1846.

Dr. A. C. Sloan, the son of this Missouri judge, was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri with his parents in 1831, locating first in Polk county among the earliest settlers, and later removing to Greene county. He made his home at Walnut Grove until his death in 1899, and he was engaged in active practice for the long period of forty years, from the pioneer days until the progressive years of the end of the last century. His wife was Mary Jane (Hamilton) Sloan, who was born in Tennessee in 1826 and came with her parents to Missouri in 1832. Her father, Elijah Hamilton, was a soldier in the war of 1812 under General Scott.

Dr. E. O. Sloan received his early education in the public schools of Walnut Grove, and began the study of medicine with his father as preceptor. He then took the regular course at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he was graduated with the class of 1881. His first practice was in the town where he was born and reared, but

in the fall of 1882 he moved to Cherryvale, Montgomery county, Kansas, where he was engaged with a successful practice until 1890, January 2d of which year he located in Pittsburg. He served for two years as city health officer, and is now president of the Crawford County Medical Society, an auxiliary of the State Medical Society. Dr. Sloan is a professional man in the best sense of the term, and his chief concern as a member and president of the county society is to elevate the medical profession to a higher plane. So rapid has been the advance of medical science in the last few decades that even the most studious and conscientious can hardly keep abreast of the current, and many are left behind in the rut of mediocrity or inert self-satisfaction. The energizing and progressive mind is needed as a kind of leaven and stimulus among all professional men, and this want is what the Crawford County Medical Society, under the leadership of Dr. Sloan, supplies all within the radius of its influence.

Dr. Sloan has always voted the Republican ticket, and he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Knight Templar degree. March 30, 1876, he was married at Walnut Grove, Missouri, to Miss Lucy M. Mizener, a daughter of E. A. Mizener, who was a native of Indiana and was killed while fighting for the Union at the battle of Chickamauga. Dr. and Mrs. Sloan have three children living: Mrs. Maud Marsh, Miss Georgia Pauline and Miss Edna Ophelia. The other daughter, Laura Wealthier Sloan, died March 19, 1895, at the age of eighteen years, having been one of the most popular young ladies of Pittsburg.

HARRY W. SHIDELER, A. B., B. S.

Harry W. Shideler, superintendent of Girard schools and Spanish-American war veteran, has had, as these descriptive titles would indicate, a most interesting and varied career, and although still in the ranks of young men is a progressive leader of many affairs and a definite influ-

ence for good in that which pertains to the civic and educational advancement of his community.

He was born in Clay county, Indiana, January 14, 1873, a son of Henry and Sophia (Harbaugh) Shideler, both natives of Ohio. His father is a wagon-maker by trade, but for the last twenty-four years has been engaged in farming. He came to Kansas in 1882 and located in Cherokee county, where he still resides. His good wife died in 1885, at the age of thirty-two.

Coming to Kansas with his parents when nine years of age, Mr. Shideler finished off his common school education in Cherokee county, and later attended the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. During his student career in the latter institution he taught for his tuition, and after his graduation he became instructor of history, civics and political economy in the same school, which shows the fine record he made for studious work and keen intelligence in subjects which have ever since kept him in more or less close touch with public and institutional affairs. Before the late war he held the rank of second lieutenant of Company F, Kansas National Guard, and was commissioned to the same rank in Company F, in Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, recruited for service in the Spanish-American war. March 23, 1899, he was promoted first lieutenant, and was in command of Company D during part of the campaign against the Tagalogs, and was promoted to the rank of captain on July 24, 1899, upon which he was placed in command of Company F. He served throughout the severest campaign in the Philippines, and took part in twenty-seven engagements in the islands. He acted as battalion quartermaster, was battalion ordnance officer for a time and also secretary of the regimental exchange. After his muster out and return home from the orient he took up his residence in Girard and for two years was principal of the high school. He then accepted a position as associate editor of the *Daily Republican* at Fort Scott, and a year later was elected superintendent of the Girard schools, an office which he has since filled with the most satisfactory degree of administrative

ability and has shown himself to be an educator of the progressive and enterprising type, and has systematized and broadened the school work in all its departments. Mr. Shideler also employs his time in writing for newspapers and magazines, and he wrote a large portion of the book entitled "Campaigning in the Philippines," notably the part entitled "The History of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment." Among his earlier experiences was a term spent in teaching school among the Mormons of Idaho, in 1893-94.

August 17, 1904, he was appointed county superintendent of schools to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of H. E. Hornaday. He appointed Mrs. H. E. Hornaday, the widow of his late friend, his deputy, entrusting the duties of the office to her, while he himself continued his duties as superintendent of the Girard schools.

Mr. Shideler and family are members of the Christian church. He is a stanch Republican in politics. His fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 93, A. F. & A. M., at Girard, and also the Ancient Order of United Workmen at the same place.

September 15, 1897, he was married to Miss Iva Jessup, a daughter of Solomon P. and Mary (Long) Jessup, of Cherokee, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Shideler have four children in their pleasant and comfortable home at Girard, namely: Harry Kenneth, Ralph Jessup, Robert Theodore, and Frederick Muriel.

JOHN W. ALLISON.

John W. Allison is one of the most extensive buyers, feeders and shippers of cattle in Grant township, Crawford county, doing a business aggregating as high as twenty-eight thousand dollars annually. Everything about his large premises indicate prosperous and methodical management, and his is one of the model farms of the entire county. He takes the more pride in these material circumstances in that they are almost entirely the result of his untiring effort and diligence from the

age of boyhood. He is a self-made man and the master of his own destiny, owing little to anything but his perseverance and courage in overcoming the obstacles of life. He really began to do battle with the world when he was about nine years old, and consequently deserves the competence which he has gained.

Mr. Allison was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 13, 1858, being a son of James and Hanna A. (Erickson) Allison, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Norway. His father died in Illinois in 1862, at the age of forty-two, but his mother is living in the first house west of John W. Allison's, being now sixty-eight years old.

John W. Allison went to live among strangers when he was six years old, and the education that he received was obtained in the common schools of his native state. He began working on a farm for his board when he was nine years old, and continued in this way in Illinois until October 17, 1871, when he arrived in Kansas. He worked by the month until September, 1874, and then returned to Illinois and worked there until February 12, 1878. This constant labor was putting him ahead in the world somewhat, and when he returned to Kansas in 1878 he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on what was known as the Neutral Lands. From this beginning, in the subsequent twenty-five years, he has accumulated a fine property of five hundred and twenty acres. He has a modern residence, with running hot and cold water and bath, and all the comforts of an ideal farm home. His up-to-date stock barn is sixty-four by one hundred and twelve feet, and he has the best of facilities for carrying on his large business.

Mr. Allison was married January 8, 1880, to Miss Emma B. Marker, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Higgenbotham) Marker, natives of Illinois and of Pennsylvania, respectively, and the former of whom died in 1871 at the age of forty-nine, and the latter on April 15, 1900, at the age of fifty-seven. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allison: Joseph C., a farmer, wedded Miss Ethel Bringle;

Myrtle A., who died at the age of three months; Florence E., wife of Dr. L. H. Thurston, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Maude E., wedded Frank Tannehill, a resident of the city of Pittsburg and a machinist; Jessie A., Olie B., Gelo P. and Robert E., all at home. The family are members of the McCune Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Allison affiliates with the blue lodge, No. 237, F. & A. M.; was with Camp No. 2870, M. W. A.; and is a member of the A. H. T. A., all at McCune. He has served as township clerk and also on the school board, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

CHARLES S. CHAPMAN.

Charles S. Chapman, whose death occurred in January, 1902, as a result of his being injured by a train at Fort Scott, was one of the most prominent citizens of Pittsburg. He is best known in business circles as having been the proprietor of the Pittsburg Foundry and Machine Works, which he developed from small beginnings into one of the large industrial enterprises of the city. But in addition to this, he was known as one of the city's most public-spirited and progressive men, having done much for building up the city both as an official and in a private capacity. He is still held in affectionate remembrance for his broad-minded and upright character, his liberal dealings with men, and his unflinching rectitude in all the relations of life.

Mr. Chapman was born at Wooster, Ohio, in 1857, and was a son of Augustus R. and Lillie (Mott) Chapman, both now deceased. His father was a long-time resident of Wooster and a well-known iron master of Ohio. He was extensively engaged in manufacturing, being the senior member of the firm of Chapman, Barrett and Company, foundrymen, of Wooster, and was also head of the Lima Agricultural Works at Lima, Ohio. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of education in Wooster, and his activity was in many other ways useful to the city in promoting its intellectual and material welfare.

His wife, Lillie (Mott) Chapman, was a member of the well-known family of which Lucretia Mott was such a notable member. On her maternal side she was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, and in the Chapman home at Pittsburg there is a table of solid mahogany, which was among the possessions brought by the noted colonial preacher to America, and which has been preserved as a most valuable and interesting relic through all the succeeding generations of the family.

Mr. Charles S. Chapman was reared in Wooster, where he received a good education. He learned the trade of machinist and foundryman in the works of his father, and with the intention of making mechanical pursuits his life work added to his equipment in that line by studying and becoming a draughtsman. His talents were of a high order, and in the course of his research work he devised several devices that became valuable adjuncts in shop work. He left Wooster, when about twenty-nine years of age, to accept the position of master mechanic of the cable street railroad in Kansas City, which was the forerunner of the present Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of that city. He was in charge of the cable line when the first wheel was turned in the system, and he continued as master mechanic of the company for nine years. He came to Pittsburg in 1892. His foundry and machine shop was started in a little shanty of a building, but from this unpretentious inception, because of the excellence of the workmanship and the thoroughly honorable business methods in vogue, it expanded into the large works known as the Pittsburg Foundry and Machine Company, with shops on Locust street, at the corner of First. The establishment was both large and successful, and Mr. Chapman became one of the leading business men of the city, resourceful and enterprising in his own work and lending his aid to every worthy cause for building up the city. Pittsburg as well as his family and friends sustained a great loss in his early death, for his substantial citizenship and well-rounded character were benefits conferred on the community and are worthy monuments of his career.

He was mentioned for the office of mayor of his city, and took such a prominent part as a member of the city council that he was sometimes called the father of the council. He had fraternal affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. When he met with the injury that terminated his life he was on his way home from Iola, Kansas, where he owned another foundry.

Mrs. Chapman survives her lamented husband. Her maiden name was Mary J. Clark, and she was born in New York city and was a daughter of John and Helen (Miller) Clark. She was married to Mr. Chapman at Kansas City in 1885. There are three children: Charles S., Thomas William and Robert Lanyon.

DR. CHARLES R. TINDER.

Dr. Charles R. Tinder, physician and surgeon and proprietor of a drug store in Englevale, Crawford county, has been listed with the professional men of this county and town for twelve years. He came well equipped for the successful practice of medicine, and his subsequent record indicates how well he has advanced into the favor of the people of this vicinity. He is a thorough business man, and has managed his affairs most profitably. Since coming to Englevale he has been thoroughly identified with the best interests of the town, and its prosperity as a town must always reflect more or less credit on this one of its esteemed citizens.

Dr. Tinder was born in Audrain county, Missouri, January 27, 1865, being a son of David M. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Tinder. His parents were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky, and they took up their residence in Missouri in 1861. His mother died on March 4, 1884, at the age of fifty-one, and his father on November 11, 1884, aged fifty-four years.

Dr. Tinder received his early schooling in the Old Pine school in Audrain county, and later at the State Normal at Kirksville, Missouri.

He began the study of medicine in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1891 graduated from the Marion Sims College of Medicine in St. Louis. In April of the year of his graduation he came to Hepler, Kansas, and on February 23, 1892, indentified himself with Englevale by purchasing the drug store of Gardner and Boaz and engaging in practice here. Since then his career has been one of steady progression, and his patronage is large and drawn from the best classes. He held the office of health officer of Crawford county during 1900 and 1901, and is a member of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society. He owns his own home and store, besides two houses and lots in town which he rents.

Dr. Tinder affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 458, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 481, the Knights and Ladies of Security, No. 99, and the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 1612. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. He married, August 17, 1887, Miss Clara B. McAllister, a daughter of F. M. and Ellen McAllister, of Indiana. Dr. and Mrs. Tinder have four children: Esta E., Paul Paguin, Chrystal C. and Charles I.

SABINA SNOW.

Sabina Snow is one of the well known and honored women of Crawford county, where she has lived for over thirty years. She is the widow of Joseph M. Snow, who died in this county January 14, 1879, having been one of the early settlers and one of the most prosperous farmers of Sheridan township, where Mrs. Snow still lives.

Mr. Snow had an active, honorable, useful career, and in whatever relation of life he was called to serve he gave a good account of himself and caused men to respect him for his true worth and ability. He was living in Missouri when the war came on, and at Rockport in Atchison county he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Infantry. He was detailed for duty at St. Joseph, Independence and Warrensburg,

Missouri, and his chief service was in the dangerous business of fighting bushwhackers in that part of the state. He served faithfully until receiving his honorable discharge, and then returned home and resumed his trade.

He was born in the state of Maine in 1832, being a son of John and Elsie Snow, who both died in that state. He was reared in the hardy Pine Tree state, gained his education in the schools there, and above all learned the value of faithful labor in winning success in life. He learned the trade of blacksmith in early life, and became an expert at the business, so that he could do almost anything possible to that trade. When he was twenty-two years old he was married in New Hampshire to Miss Sabina Merrill, who was of a fine New England family, her father being Nathaniel Merrill and her mother's maiden name Bixby, both her parents dying when about sixty years old.

Some time after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Snow came west, first locating near Guthrie Center in Guthrie county, Iowa, then lived for two years in Nemaha county, Nebraska, after which they crossed the Missouri and became residents of Atchison county, Missouri, where they lived for eight years, during which time the Civil war was fought. In 1871 they came to Crawford county, and from that year until his death in 1879 Mr. Snow took a prominent part in the affairs of the township and county and gained a large degree of prosperity as a farmer, which occupation he followed almost exclusively in his later years. Before his death he owned a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres in Sheridan township, but after his death much of this was distributed to the sons. Mrs. Snow now resides on the old homestead of eighty acres, which is a valuable tract of rich bottom land with some timber, and is excellently well improved with nice residence, barn and other farming equipments indicative of the enterprise and progressiveness of its owners. The home place is not far from the town of Monmouth, being situated on both Limestone and Wolf creeks. Mrs. Snow resides here in comfort and continues the gracious hospitality which was

one of the chief charms of the Snow home during the life of Mr. Snow.

Mr. and Mrs. Snow during their happy union of twenty-five years had the following children born into their home: Melissa Strode, Belle Stoker, Charles, Frank, Laura Stoker, Nellie, Orin, Ada, William, and two who died in childhood. Mr. Snow was prominent in Masonic circles, being master of Chapter No. 59 in Missouri. Politically he was a strong Republican.

ROBERT M. ROSS.

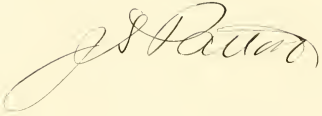
Robert M. Ross, a retired farmer of McCune, living in Osage township, is one of the old settlers of southeastern Kansas, where his years have been spent in useful activity since 1866, having come here soon after the war, in which he performed a full share of patriotic service and sacrifice. He was living in Mercer county, Illinois, at the beginning of the rebellion, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, his first captain being Thomas Likely and second Daniel Sedgewick, and the regiment being under Colonel McMurtry. They were in camp at Knoxville, Illinois, and then sent to Peoria, Illinois, where they were engaged in guarding railroad during the winter; after some service in Kentucky and Tennessee they participated in the great campaign which began with the battle of Lookout Mountain, and at the battle of Resaca Mr. Ross was wounded in the left leg. This proved a dangerous wound, gangrene setting in so that the case came nearly to the point of amputation. He was detained for a long time in various hospitals, at Louisville, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and at Mound City, Illinois, and was finally honorably discharged on account of disability.

This honored veteran was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, November 20, 1833, so that he has already passed the seventieth milestone of his career, during which he has been found true and faithful to all the duties and responsibilities of such a long life. He was

a son of Samuel and Mary (McClellan) Ross, his father a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and of Scotch ancestry that traced back to the old highland chiefs. The mother, a daughter of Robert McClellan, was a relative of General McClellan of Civil war fame. The parents were married in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, thence moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, and from there to Adams county, Illinois, locating near Quincy. The father, who died at the age of eighty, was a farmer, and in politics originally adhered to the Democracy but after the war became a Republican. The mother also lived to be eighty years old, and they were members of the United Presbyterian church. The three children were Jane, Mattie and Robert.

Mr. Robert Ross was reared on the old Ohio homestead, attending the schools there, and later he went to Johnson county, Kansas, and to Mercer county, Illinois, in the "year of famine," where he lived till after the war. He was married in 1866, in January, to Miss Jane E. Marshall, who has been his faithful wife and helpmate for the past thirty-eight years. She was born in Ohio, where she lived until six years old, and then went to Hancock county and to Henderson county, Illinois. She was a daughter of Samuel and Martha Marshall, and her mother was a sister of Professor S. C. Marshall, now president of Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri. Her parents both died at Kirkwood, Warren county, Illinois, her father, who was a farmer, a Republican and a member of the United Presbyterian church, at the age of seventy-five, and her mother at the same age. There were six children in the Marshall family: Jane E., Martha, Anna, Bell, John, and one that died young.

In 1866 Mr. Ross started for Kansas with team and wagon, camping out at night, and was four weeks on the road. He took a claim in this county, and for his first home built a box house fourteen by twenty feet. He continued with unabated energy to improve his place from year to year, adding better buildings, until he had one of the best farms in Osage township, situated five miles northwest of McCune, and it



forms a very valuable asset for Mr. and Mrs. Ross in their declining years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross have had eight children born to them, a daughter, Martha, dying at the age of eleven and another in infancy. Those living are: Alice Thompson; Anna Gilbert; James, who operates the home farm; Olive, at home; Emma Hamilton; Charles, who is also on the farm. Mr. Ross has the honor of being a true and original Republican, having voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and all his sons are following in his footsteps politically. He served a number of years on the school board. He is a member of Osage Post, No. 156, G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

DR. JAMES S. PATTON.

Dr. James S. Patton, who has made Crawford county the center of his active life since he was sixteen years old, is prominent at Frontenac as a druggist, banker and in connection with other business interests, and for a number of years was a leading medical practitioner, although in recent years his business has made too great demands on his time for him to continue regular practice. The town of Frontenac owes much to him for its growth and progress, and his public-spirited endeavor has been freely accorded to all enterprises looking to the community's upbuilding and welfare.

Dr. Patton was born near Livonia, Washington county, Indiana, in 1863, a son of Granville and Clementine (Trabue) Patton. Both the Patton and Trabue families were among the earliest settlers of Washington county. Dr. Patton's paternal grandfather, B. F. Patton, with his brother Dave, settled in that part of Indiana in the early part of the last century, and from the wilderness cleared out a farm. About the same time George Trabue, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Patton, also arrived in Washington county, having come from Kentucky, and made himself a home from the undeveloped government land. Both

families are of a longlived race. George Trabue attained the great age of ninety-eight, dying in 1903, and B. F. Patton also died within recent years when a very old man. Granville Patton was a Washington county farmer most of the years of his life, but a few years ago retired and came to Crawford county, Kansas, making his home now in Pittsburg. His wife died at the age of twenty-five years.

Dr. Patton lived on the Indiana farm during the first sixteen years of his life, receiving his education in the country schools. In 1879 he came to Kansas and entered a drug store in Cherokee, Crawford county, for the purpose of learning pharmacy. He later studied medicine at Mineral City, with his brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. Mahan, as preceptor. He was engaged in practice in Sherwin, Kansas, for two years, and in 1889 took up his residence in Frontenac, which has been his home town ever since. He had a drug store here and also carried on his practice as a physician. His mercantile and other business interests increased to such an extent that he has about discontinued his professional duties. Besides the large Patton drug store he has an adjoining building devoted to hardware, groceries, furniture and general merchandise lines; he also conducts a lumber yard at Frontenac and another at Englevale, and a livery stable at Frontenac. Recently he has gone into the banking business, having established the Frontenac State Bank and built a large two-story brick building as its home.

During the year 1904 Dr. Patton organized the Frontenac Coal Company, operating midway between Frontenac and Gerard, Kansas, located on the Santa Fe Railroad, and the company has a large tract of coal land purchased adjacent, and will successfully push the new mining industry to a successful end. Dr. Patton has also become interested in the commercial enterprises of the bustling and progressive city of Pittsburg, being half owner of "The Owl Drug Store," associated with Henry Kettler, and this firm is also known in the business circles of Pittsburg and community as "The Caloquine Medicine Company," and they have their own laboratory and compound and

manufacture the following remedies: "The Caloquine Indian Herb Tea," "Caloquine Chill Tablets" and "Peach Blow Cream."

Dr. Patton's place as one of the foremost citizens of his town is shown by the fact that he was the first mayor of Frontenac, and has always been interested in the welfare of his town. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Dr. Patton was married in 1885 to Miss M. B. Adams, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Sherwin I. and Vivian Clementine Patton.

PERCY DANIELS.

Percy Daniels, former lieutenant governor of the state of Kansas, a lieutenant colonel from the war of the rebellion, one of the ablest and most statesman-like reasoners and thinkers on present-day political problems, is one of the honored pioneers of Crawford county. Like Cincinnatus of old, he enjoys and devotes himself heartily to the simple routine of country life, and is drawn from the plow only when some crisis in the political situation demands, or when he sees the need of clear and logical exposition to guide his fellow-citizens through the rocks of economic and national polity. He is everywhere recognized as a man of sound judgment, unswerving integrity, kindness of heart, indomitable courage and persistency, and strong will power. No one could mistake his intensity and zeal for fanaticism, for he arrives at his conclusions by thorough reasoning and deep experience, but, once his mind is set to the right as he sees it, he is a rock of Gibraltar, unmoved and immovable. Not only Crawford county but the entire state is honored by the presence among its citizens of such a man as Colonel Daniels, without mention of whom a history of Crawford county in particular would be very incomplete.

Colonel Daniels was the second son of Judge David and Nancy

(Ballou) Daniels, the latter a daughter of Dexter Ballou, a pioneer woolen manufacturer of Rhode Island. Percy was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, September 17, 1840, and was left an orphan at the age of six years. He was not a rugged lad, but managed to complete a common school and academic education. While he was studying engineering at Providence a long spell of sickness compelled him to give up his studies, and he was with relatives at Worcester, Massachusetts, during the months of his slow convalescence. About this time there was an incident that well illustrates an element of character conspicuous throughout the career of Mr. Daniels. Among the mathematical books he used at school was one of a thousand sums and problems, without a rule or formula; in school he had failed to solve seven of these problems, but while sick and unable to write he completely solved the remaining examples without writing a figure. The last and longest one took three days, and just as he finished it a blood vessel broke above his eye. Mr. Daniels' literary education was completed at the Westminster Seminary in Vermont and at the University grammar school in Providence.

He was eager to enter the ranks when the rebellion broke out, but health would not permit. Yet he became captain of the home guard and gave much attention to the study of tactics and military operations. He spent the winter of 1861-62 in the pineries of Michigan, where he restored much of his strength, and in the following May he enlisted in the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers and opened a recruiting office at Woonsocket. A commission as second lieutenant was given him on July 26, and as first lieutenant on September 4. He was soon in command of Company E, which he had been largely instrumental in raising, and on March 1, 1863, he was commissioned captain. On June 29, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the regiment, but the records of the war department show that he was in command of the regiment from May 18, 1864. In fact, when serving as fourth captain he was promoted over his seniors to the command of the regiment. In absence of the commanding colonel he had command of the regiment until it was

mustered out of service. He was brevetted colonel to date from July 30, 1864. Colonel Daniels was never absent from his company or regiment during an engagement, and did not even avail himself of two leaves of absence which he received, but which came at a time when battle was imminent. He was never wounded, although repeatedly horses were shot from under him and bullets pierced his clothing. Among the battles in which he participated with credit to himself and such gallantry and courage as have marked all his subsequent career, were those of Fredericksburg, battles in the western territory, before Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; again with the Army of the Potomac in the conflicts before Petersburg, battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and various operations at Petersburg, and leading up to the fall of Richmond and the surrender at Appomattox.

After the war Colonel Daniels was in Kentucky and Tennessee doing prospecting and railroad work, and the appreciation in which his service in the army was held by his superiors is shown by the following letter from General Burnside, that he received just before going south: "I desire before parting with you to express to you my sincere thanks for the generous, loyal, efficient and gallant service you have always rendered me during our long service together. I know of no one who deserves better of his country than you. You will carry with you my sincere prayer for your health, happiness and prosperity. I am sure that the same energy, talent, loyalty and gentlemanly deportment that have made you one of our best officers will make you a useful citizen and a kind friend to the community in which you settle."

Colonel Daniels was not satisfied with conditions in the south, and after making a tour of inspection in southeastern Kansas he decided to make it his home. He took to himself a life partner, and then came to Kansas and settled on the so-called Neutral Lands, at Crawfordsville. He took up a claim four miles northwest of the present site of Girard, and while breaking and putting this land into shape for a productive farmstead, he opened and conducted a country store. He later sold his

store, and his principal occupations since that time have been farming his beautiful "Narragansett" farm and surveying and civil engineering. His career as a civil engineer has been a noteworthy success, and he has accomplished several praiseworthy undertakings and held some responsible positions.

In 1873 he accepted a position in the city engineering department of Worcester, Massachusetts, and lived in that city until 1879, for the last several years rising to the position of city engineer. He did much for municipal growth and improvement while in that city, and in connection with his services the Worcester *Spy*, in an editorial on January 30, 1878, said: "The report to which these remarks refer is, of course, that of the retiring engineer, General Percy Daniels, whose sagacity and good judgment, as well as his professional accomplishments, have been of great use to the city." Colonel Daniels became unpopular with the administration and the appointive power of the city on account of his insistent opposition to "graft" of all kinds and to public improvement for private benefit, and he accordingly terminated his connection in 1878.

For the following two years he was again a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, attending to the settlement of a brother's estate and also a part of the time engaged in civil engineering. He returned with his family to his Kansas farm in the spring of 1881, and has been a continuous resident of Crawford county since that time. He was engaged in railroad work for two years, and held the position of county surveyor of Crawford county for five years.

Colonel Daniels became interested in political problems and especially the causes affecting the depressing condition among Kansas farmers in 1888, and his deep study led him to many expressions of opinion in the press and by pamphlet. In the course of that year an open letter appeared under his name, containing the "seven cardinal points of his political faith," in which he demanded the Australian ballot system, restriction of immigration, and a graduated tax on the estates of millionaires, and asked the Republican party to endorse these demands.

In 1889 appeared the since famous pamphlets entitled "A Crisis for the Husbandmen," which was a course of lectures delivered at the invitation of the Grange, which exerted wide influence on Kansas politics for a number of years. His continued investigations led him to repudiate the hypocrisy of the Republican party, which he had supported for twenty-nine years. In January, 1890, he purchased the Girard *Herald* for the purpose of promulgation of his beliefs. He kept the matter before the people until some of his specific propositions were adopted by the county conventions of the People's party, after which he sold his paper and retired to his farm.

In the People's party convention at Wichita, June 17, 1892, he was nominated for the office of lieutenant governor. He was not present at the convention, but the enthusiasm of his supporters and the recognition of his value to the party ticket soon impressed themselves on the members, and before the third ballot was completed the name of Daniels was hailed with acclamation for the place. He was elected in the fall, and gave a most efficient administration.

Colonel Daniels has held a high place in the state military of Kansas. Governor Osborn appointed him brigadier general of the Third Brigade of Kansas militia, and Governor Lewelling appointed him major general of the Kansas National Guard for 1893 and 1894, but he was not relieved until February 22, 1895. In this connection he performed a most important service during the strike of the coal miners of southeastern Kansas, which had resulted in serious disturbances and some bloodshed. Colonel Daniels was also lieutenant governor at the time. He held a long interview with the strike leaders and informed them that the laws of the commonwealth must be obeyed and authority upheld. He then recommended to the governor at Topeka that the state forces be employed to preserve peace. There was a disagreement as to methods at the conference of officials, and about one o'clock in the morning the governor turned to Mr. Daniels and said: "I am going home and go to bed, and I turn the whole matter over to you to

do as you think best." One of the cardinal views of Mr. Daniels, and one that he had set forth in a campaign speech, was that "the prime object of laws is the assurance of individual rights and the protection of life and property, and it is essential for the good of all classes that the laws be enforced against all classes alike. * * * And that the official must be guided by this principle however much his duties may be repugnant to his preferences or hostile to his sympathies."

He therefore at once ordered the adjutant general to assemble eleven companies of National Guards at their armories with three days' rations. Most of them were ready to move at daylight, and in consequence the strike was settled in twenty-four hours, without more trouble. General Daniels at the end of the year made a full report to the governor of the strike, and the documents referring thereto were published in full in the daily papers at the time, but in the state documents published one year later that part of the report referring to the importance of an impartial enforcement of the law was stricken out.

Colonel Daniels has in many ways which there is not space here to detail been an influential force in county, state and national politics. He is the originator of the graduated property tax, and has been constantly the reasoning yet determined opponent of cheap, imported labor, trust and corporation combinations in restraint of trade, monopolistic extortion, and all plutocratic methods and schemes by which the stability of American institutions are threatened. Far and wide over the country his "Crisis" tracts created a profound impression on all thinking men, and letters came from men prominent in public life throughout the nation expressing their favorable comments on his views and remedies.

Colonel Daniels was for a time a member of George H. Ward Post, G. A. R., of Worcester, Massachusetts, and also of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He also affiliated as a charter member with the blue lodge Masons of Girard, but is not at present connected with any lodge.

Mr. Daniels was married at Leicester, Massachusetts, in June, 1867, to Miss Eliza Ann Eddy, a daughter of Leonard and Isabel (Newton) Eddy. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have four children: Frederick P. is a civil engineer of Englevale, Kansas; Walter H. is a civil engineer, and at present at home; Elizabeth B. is the wife of William P. Olin, of Girard; and Earle N. is now in college in Pittsburg, and has been teaching for the past four years. There is one grandson, Frederick Harmon Daniels.

DR. J. H. WOODBURY.

Dr. J. H. Woodbury is known not only at his home town of Cherokee and its vicinity, but also over a large section of the middle west, his reputation being based upon his extensive manufacture of herbal remedies, which are used in thousands of households and are considered necessities of the medicine chest just as much as are camphor and quinine. By those who use them the Woodbury remedies are considered to possess wonderful recreative power, and the fact that they are manufactured from noted medicinal herbs without admixture of any mineral substances or deleterious elements of any kind indicates that the fame of his medicines is based on substantial and enduring ground. Among his most popular and effective remedies are Woodbury's Golden Oil and the Rheumatic King, and these and others have a wide and constant sale in different parts of the county. Dr. Woodbury has an excellent and well equipped laboratory in Cherokee, and his remedies are manufactured with the greatest care and in accordance with the most scientific principles of modern chemistry.

Dr. Woodbury is an old-timer in Crawford county, having located here in 1879, a quarter of a century ago. He was born in Union City, Randolph county, Indiana, April 25, 1844, of an old family of that state. His paternal grandfather, William Woodbury, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, settled in Indiana in 1831, among the pioneers.

Alonzo Woodbury, the father of Dr. Woodbury, is now living near Arcadia, Kansas, at the very advanced age of eighty-five years, and his wife, Elizabeth E. (Earheart) Woodbury, a native of the Mohawk valley in New York, is also still living, a venerable old lady of eighty years. The father has followed farming as his active occupation, has been a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are Methodists. They reared eight children, five daughters and three sons.

Dr. Woodbury was reared in Indiana, where he was taught above all else the value of honest industry, but he was also well privileged educationally. He studied in the medical colleges at Dayton and Union City, Ohio, but began active practice before he received his sheepskin of graduation. From Indiana he went to Page county, Iowa; was at Rockport in Atchison county, Missouri, and then at Polo, Caldwell county, in the same state, where he preached the gospel. He came out to Kansas in 1865, being a resident near Lawrence for awhile, and since 1879 he has been an esteemed and useful citizen of Crawford county. For several years he was also a faithful and zealous minister of the Christian church, of which he is a consistent member.

He was married in Page county, Iowa, in 1864, to Miss Nancy Grove, a native of Ohio, and they have become the parents of the following children: Etta, George, Charles, Frank, Eldora, Della, Bessie, Fred, Ella and Ernest. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, and has aways borne his share in affairs of the community and is a conscientious and broad-minded man in every particular.

B. N. BROWN.

B. N. Brown, of Sheridan township, is a resident of Crawford county of over twenty years' standing, having arrived here in 1882. He is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and having made a life work of these industries has gained a leading place among the men of that class in this section of the state.

Born at Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, November 30, 1840, he had just arrived at manhood when the Civil war came on, and in August, 1862, he responded to Lincoln's call and went up to Springfield and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Morgan and Colonel S. N. Sanders. The regiment went into camp at Camp Butler; was sent south to Memphis, and thence to Vicksburg, being cut off from the rest of the troops for a time while on the way thither; took part in the battles of Raymond and Jackson, Mississippi, and in other operations around Vicksburg; at the battle of Champion Hills he was wounded, the captain of the company receiving a wound at the same time, but he kept right on with his regiment; after the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, went south and was in the siege of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; at Montgomery, Alabama, heard of the surrender of Lee and the death of Lincoln, and thence was sent to Memphis and on to Camp Douglas in Chicago, where he received his honorable discharge. The company in which Mr. Brown served had the reputation of being the best drilled infantry company of the Illinois troops, Lieutenant Hall of the old Chicago Zouaves having been their drillmaster, and the company was often exposed to the hottest of the fighting.

Mr. Brown was a son of John Griff Brown, who was a pioneer of Jersey county, Illinois. His wife was Catherine Colean, of French descent, and her family was also one of the first to settle in Jersey county. The father died after the war at the age of sixty-six, and the mother died at the same age. John G. Brown was a farmer all his life, and was a Democrat of the Jackson school, while his wife was a member of the Methodist church. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, and two other of the sons were soldiers—F. M. being a member of an Illinois regiment and William M. being a member of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois, and shortly after his discharge was murdered.

Mr. Brown passed his early days on an Illinois farm, attending as

far as possible the public schools of his locality. In 1867 he was married to Miss Sarah Webber, who was born at Springfield, Illinois, a daughter of Phillip Webber, whose brother, Richard Webber, was a Springfield editor for many years. In 1882 Mr. Brown came out to Crawford county, and since that year has devoted his efforts successfully to the prosecution of farm enterprises. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, and his residence, the barn, orchard and all the equipments indicate better than a further description how progressive and prosperous he is in his work. He raises the general crops and also considerable stock, and has made his business pay well.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown during their happy married life of over thirty-five years have had ten children born into their home, named as follows: Ida; Fannie, who was assistant postmaster for a time; Edith; Harry; Ella; Bertha, who is a very proficient music teacher; Grace; Webber; Bessie, deceased; and Roy, who died in childhood. Mr. Brown is a stanch Republican. He and his wife and all the daughters are members of the Methodist church, and he is a church trustee. He also served on the school board for years, and has been a public-spirited and broad-minded citizen, performing his share of the civic duties and taking a deep interest in seeing that his community and county shall progress as rapidly as possible.

THOMAS F. JONES.

Thomas F. Jones, who is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Walnut, Crawford county, has been an enterprising and active business man of various parts of the state for nearly forty years, ever since boyhood, and there are few men who have been more closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the southeastern part of the state than he. He is a self-made man, and has been winning his own way since he was seventeen years old. He is popular and well known over a large section of Kansas, and is particularly

prominent in Walnut, where he has lived and had the center of his operations for almost thirty-six years.

Mr. Jones was born in Wyandotte, Crawford county, Indiana, September 23, 1849, a son of Robert and Mary (Stockwell) Jones, who were Kentuckians by birth. His father was a lawyer, and spent nearly all his life in Indiana, where he died in 1893, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife had passed away in 1855.

Mr. Thomas F. Jones was educated in the schools of Indiana. He started out for himself at the age of seventeen, and on October 6, 1866, arrived in Fort Scott, Kansas. He remained only a short time there, and then went to Chicago. In 1868 he returned to Kansas, and on February 18 came to Walnut and began herding cattle over the free ranges, at that time there being hardly a single fence to obstruct passage in any direction across the county. After herding for a year he went to Fort Scott, and for two years was a clerk in a hotel there. He then became a clerk in Isaac Stadden's grocery, and continued in that business until 1880, five years of which time was spent on the road as a traveling salesman. He established his home and family in Walnut in 1876, and when he left the road in 1880 he located there and engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, which he has ever since continued with excellent success.

Mr. Jones was married, April 8, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Roe, a daughter of Monzo and Jane Roe. Her parents are both living in the town of Walnut, and her father is an old gentleman who has passed the eighty-fifth milestone of his career, and her mother has also attained to great length of years, being now at the age of eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children: Helen G. is the wife of Charles G. Woodworth, of Crawford county; Ruth is the wife of L. M. McCommon, of Vera, Indian Territory; Robert R. lives in Hutchinson, Kansas; and Forest is at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Jones is prominent in Masonry. He affiliates with Vulcan Lodge No. 229, F. & A. M., at Walnut, also with the Chapter Hiram,

No. 30, R. A. M., with Palestine Commandery, No. 28, at Girard, and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Abdalah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Kansas. He is also a member of Lodge No. 206, I. O. O. F., at Walnut, and Lodge No. 116, A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

William H. Anderson, manager for the Ryley-Wilson Grocery Company, at Pittsburg, Kansas, began his business career in this city in 1887, and has since risen to a place of prominence and influence among the substantial business men of Pittsburg and Crawford county. He is well versed in commercial affairs, and his genial personality and straightforward methods of dealing have enabled him to carry on a big trade for his wholesale grocery firm in this section of the state.

Mr. Anderson was born in Piatt county, Illinois, January 1, 1864, being a son of George Clinton and Nancy J. (Morris) Anderson. His father was a native of Ohio, and followed farming as a life occupation. He settled in Piatt county, Illinois, and from there moved to Jasper county, Missouri, where he farmed until his death, in 1873. Mr. Anderson's mother was born in Indiana, and is now seventy-three years old and lives at his home in Pittsburg.

Mr. William H. Anderson was but a child when the family moved to Missouri, and was only nine years old when he lost his father. He was reared on the Jasper county farm, and received his education in the district schools. He engaged in farming in that county until he was twenty-three years old, and in 1887 left the farm to go to Pittsburg, Kansas, which is not far from his Missouri home. This city was just then in its era of great industrial and commercial development, and was an inviting place for various enterprises. Mr. Anderson started in the grocery business with W. J. Ralph, with whom he remained six months and then sold out his share to Mr. Shell. He afterward bought an interest in the dray business of Silas Carr, and the firm remained for a

time as Carr and Anderson. Then Mr. Anderson's brother, E. F. Anderson, bought Carr's interest, and the business was carried on as the Anderson Brothers. Mr. Anderson subsequently bought his brother's share, and later sold half of the business to David H. Sterling, their important dray and transfer line being conducted at the present time under the name of Anderson and Sterling. Mr. Anderson still retains his partnership in this enterprise, although he gives his best energies and attention to his work as manager of the Ryley-Wilson Grocery Company's branch in this city, having taken this position in 1897. This large wholesale grocery has its main center in Kansas City, but with a branch in Pittsburg and one at Parsons, and their trade extends all over this part of the country. Mr. Anderson is a very popular man among his associates, and has been the means of drawing a great deal of business to his firm.

Mr. Anderson's executive ability has been valuable to his city as well as to his business. He was a member of the city council in 1896, and in April, 1903, was again elected to that body as the representative of the second ward. He is chairman of the light and water committee, chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, and a member of the ordinance and of the finance committee. He takes a public-spirited interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the city, and is always willing to devote his attention and efforts to such affairs.

Mr. Anderson affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Aid, and in politics is a Republican. He was married at Pittsburg in 1893 to Miss Minnie Reynolds, and they have three children, Freddie F., Ivy Pearl and Opal May.

GIDEON P. COLE.

Gideon P. Cole, a representative of the agricultural interests of Crawford county, is now following farming and stock-raising just out-

side the city limits of Girard. He was born in New Brunswick, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, on the 20th of March, 1827, and has, therefore, attained the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey. He was the ninth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of himself and his sister, Mrs. Ruth Wheaton. His parents were Michael Grace and Cynthia (Estabrook) Cole, also natives of New Brunswick. The father was a farmer by occupation, and spent his entire life in the land of his birth, his death there occurring in 1869, when he had attained the age of seventy-six years. His wife, surviving him for some time, passed away in 1885, at the very advanced age of ninety-three years.

Gideon P. Cole was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads to whom toil comes in early youth. When still but a boy he began work in the fields. He was educated in the schools of New Brunswick, and at the age of sixteen years he went to sea as a sailor, accompanying his brother Rufus, who was a sea captain. He followed that life for five years and then made his way into the interior of the American continent, journeying westward to Illinois. He afterward spent another year as a sailor and then returned to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he followed milling and farming, conducting his dual pursuit there until 1868. In that year he sold his property and came to Kansas, driving across the country to Crawford county. He located in the northeastern corner of this county, about two and a half miles southwest of Cato, and there he lived until 1883. In that year he took up his abode at Farlington, where he remained for four years, and the succeeding year was passed in Girard, whence he removed to his present farm, pleasantly located just outside the city limits of Girard. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land, and while living near Cato he was the owner of five hundred and thirty acres.

On the 25th of December, 1849, Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brown, a native of Michigan. They became the parents of nine children: Cynthia, who is now the wife of Leroy Hemmingway,

of Liberal, Missouri; Mary, the wife of E. B. Black, who resides in Cato, Kansas; George, who is manager for the Illinois Life Insurance Company, at Topeka, Kansas, and is prominent in public affairs, having served as county clerk of Crawford county for three terms, while for three terms he was also state auditor of Kansas; Theodore, who died at the age of three years; Saphronia, who was a teacher in Crawford county for five years and is the deceased wife of R. T. Grant; Nettie, who was a teacher in Crawford county for ten years and is the wife of Dr. M. Coryell, one of the pension examiners of Fort Scott and a practicing physician and surgeon there; I. H., who is bond clerk at Topeka, Kansas, and was deputy clerk for four years; Nettie, who died at the age of four months; and Charles, who died at the age of three years. The mother of these children passed away on the 1st of August, 1870, and on the 12th of March, 1871, Mr. Cole was again married, his second union being with Sarah A. Brook, a daughter of Cooper and Harriet (Griffin) Brook, the former a native of New York, while the latter was born in Vermont. Her father died in 1885, having passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, and the mother passed away in 1894, when eighty-four years of age. To Mr. Cole and his second wife have been born seven children: E. Grace, who is engaged in teaching in the public schools of Kansas City, having followed the profession for seven years, she being a graduate of the schools of Girard and of the normal school; Gertrude B., who was educated in music, and is the wife of H. W. Hudgen, of Fort Scott, Kansas; Olive M., who died at the age of five months; Willis G., who is a graduate of the business college at Ottawa, Kansas, and is now engaged in the laundry business at San Jose, California; Rufus P., who died at the age of three months; Frederick O., who died at the age of nineteen months; and Ralph Gideon, who is now a student in the high school at Girard.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cole hold membership in the Baptist church, take an active part in its work and do all in their power to promote its influence and extend its field of usefulness. For four years Mr. Cole has

been one of the deacons of the church. He belongs to Girard Lodge No. 93, F. & A. M., at Girard, with which he has been identified since 1862, and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he has been justice of the peace and road supervisor, and was a member of the school board for fifteen years. He takes a very active interest in all that pertains to the public welfare here, and has co-operated in the material, intellectual, political and moral advancement of the community. He has led a busy and useful life, characterized at all times by honorable dealing and by everything that is fair and just in his relations with his fellow men, and in the evening of life he receives the unqualified confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM MOCK.

William Mock, engaged in the hay, coal, transfer and delivery business at Cherokee, is one of the early settlers of Crawford county, having come here in 1866, shortly after the war, in which he had given a due meed of faithful service and shown his patriotism to the fullest extent. He is well known and esteemed in the business circles of the town, and has accomplished a great deal in the years of his active career.

Born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1838, he spent the first nineteen years of his life in that state, where he received his educational advantages and was taught to work and to prize industry and faithful diligence. In 1857 he moved west to the state of Illinois, and at Aledo, Mercer county, of that state, on August 6, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, in Captain Alexander G. Hawe's company. They were in camp at Cairo, Illinois, and then crossed to Paducah, Kentucky. They took part in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, were at Shiloh under General Richard Oglesby, and at that battle Mr. Mock was wounded in both thighs, after which he was confined to the hospital for three months; was at the battle of Corinth, and some time later be-

came a part of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, participating at Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Burnt Hickory, and other engagements. For a time he acted as guard at the headquarters of General Dodge. On receiving his honorable discharge he returned home to Illinois.

Mr. Mock was a son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Brower) Mock, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German stock. They moved out to Illinois in 1859, and in 1866 came to Crawford county, where the father, who was a Democrat in politics, died at the age of eighty-four, and the mother died at Fort Scott, aged sixty-four. They were adherents of the Presbyterian church. Samuel Mock had eight children, and three other of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war, namely: Abe, of the Ninth Illinois; Jesse, also of the Ninth, who died of wounds received at Shiloh; and John, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Mr. Mock, as has been mentioned, came to Crawford county in 1866, and has since taken a prominent part in the various affairs of the county. His business at Cherokee is a prosperous one, and it continues to increase under his efficient and capable management. Mr. Mock is a Socialist in the political trend of his thought. He affiliates with Shiloh Post of the Grand Army.

He was married at Girard, in 1874, to Miss Mary E. Blurton, and they have spent a most happy married life of thirty years. She was a daughter of William and Lucy (Pool) Blurton, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom, a farmer and Democrat, died in Missouri at the age of eighty-four, and the latter is living in Cherokee at the age of eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Mock have the following children: Jesse, William, Ed, Mattie, Minnie, Florence, and Samuel, who met death by accident when seven years old.

CHARLES D. BELL.

Charles D. Bell, the prominent and well known mining and civil engineer of Pittsburg, Kansas, has had a remarkable career in his pro-

fession during the few years that his still youthful manhood has given him for such work. He has been connected with some of the foremost coal mining and railroad enterprises in the country, and since locating for independent work in Pittsburg he has found a wide field for his services and has made a well deserved reputation. His comprehensive knowledge and executive ability, gained through study in one of the leading technical schools of the country and by practical experience under most competent engineers and industrial magnates, enable him to undertake and carry into successful completion the most arduous and difficult of mining operations, including not only the drawing of the plans, but the putting them into operation.

Mr. Bell was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1875, so that his birthplace and scenes of early life were among the industries in which he was to take such a prominent part when arrived at manhood. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Gamble) Bell. His father was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1840, when a very young man, settling in western Pennsylvania. He was a farmer during the active period of his life, but later retired to the city of Pittsburg, where he died in 1903. His wife, a native of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, is still living.

Mr. Charles Bell finished his education in the Pennsylvania State Normal School in Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he made a specialty in the course of mathematics, surveying and civil engineering. After leaving school he became a student, of both practice and theory, under his cousin, Selwyn M. Taylor, of Pittsburg, a distinguished mining engineer.

Mr. Taylor took his place among the authorities on coal mining during the early eighties. He had received his education in the Pittsburg high school, and studied engineering under R. L. McCully, whose partner he became. Mr. Taylor became a millionaire, the foundation of his fortune dating from his discovery of the Klondike coke region of Pennsylvania, in 1895, which discovery came at a very opportune time,

the Connellsville coke region (which the Klondike equals in richness) having begun to decline at that time. From this time forward Mr. Taylor's fortune developed rapidly. He formed several great coal companies, notably the Eureka Company and the National Coal and Coke Company, owning large mines and coking industries in western Pennsylvania. He became associated with H. C. Frick in developing the San Bois coal fields in the northern part of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and had coal interests in other parts of the country. In fact his coal operations were almost world-wide, he being interested at the time of his death in an exploring expedition to the orient, the principal object of which was the discovery of coal fields. He was also the consulting engineer of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, which was built through the coal fields of the Choctaw Nation. He suffered a tragic death on January 26, 1904. On that date a report reached his office in Pittsburg that an explosion had occurred in the Cheswick mines, fourteen miles from Pittsburg, owned by the Allegheny Coal Company, of which he was president, and that a large number of men were buried in the mine. Mr. Taylor went to the scene immediately, organized a relief expedition, of which he put himself at the head and went down into the mine. While making the search for miners he was overcome by the gas and, before he could be taken out, died. The Pittsburg papers of that date relate that Mr. Taylor died like a hero.

Mr. Bell worked under the skillful tutelage of Mr. Taylor for three years, in Pennsylvania and Michigan, the last year and a half being employed in surveying and mapping mines in the Pittsburg district. He then became connected with the James W. Ellsworth Coal Company as engineer of construction in the erection of their No. 1 and No. 2 plants in Washington county, Pennsylvania, each plant having a capacity of four thousands tons of coal daily. He also made a survey of twelve thousand acres of coal land in that vicinity. He then became engineer for the Southwestern Connellsville Coal Company, the coal department of the Federal Steel Company, and served in that capacity for a year,

when the company was absorbed in the United States Steel Corporation, and his department was reorganized as the H. C. Frick Coke Company, for which company he was appointed division engineer. In January, 1902, Mr. Bell was commissioned by Frick and Mellon, the owners of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, to go as mining engineer to the San Bois coal fields in Choctaw Nation. During his two years there he designed the plants, laid out the mines, erected tipples, set machinery, and did other important work for the road's extensive coal interests in that region.

In January, 1904, Mr. Bell opened his office in Pittsburg as a civil and mining engineer, and has already made such connections as to insure for him a fine future in this district. His large and important experience enables him to cope successfully with the most difficult problems of mining engineering, and he has the important advantage of being able to do all the work in connection with the locating and erection of a mining plant, not only the surveying of the ground, but also the mechanical and architectural work, including the erection of buildings, tipples, setting machinery, etc. He has made a specialty of mining engineering, but he has also done much railroad and municipal work, and is competent and thoroughly up to date in all departments of his great profession. Mr. Bell has recently been appointed city engineer of the city of Pittsburg.

U. S. JUDD.

U. S. Judd, a retired farmer who is now spending the aftermath of many years of successful industry in quiet retirement at McCune, is one of the earliest settlers of Osage township, where he took up his residence in the year 1868, a short time after he had returned from his military service in the south, where he was one of the valiant soldiers for the Union. He was living in Illinois when the war began, and he enlisted at Springfield in September, 1861, in Company G, Tenth Illinois Cavalry,

under Captain Bates and Colonel Wickersham. They were in camp at Camp Butler, Springfield, later went to Quincy, and then to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and from there to Mt. Vernon, Missouri. They were a part of General Steele's command and took part in various operations in the Mississippi valley up to and including the siege and capture of Vicksburg; were then sent south, and took part in the Red River expedition; and toward the close of the war marched across the Texas plains to San Antonio, where they remained during the first months of the reconstruction period. They were then sent to Galveston and up north, and received honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Judd is a native of Canada, having been born near Toronto, March 20, 1837, a son of Evi and Louise Judd, both natives of Canada. When he was a baby he was brought by his parents to the United States, their first location being in Ohio, and then in Sangamon county, Illinois, near Springfield, where they were quite early residents. The father was a farmer, and died in Sangamon county at the age of eighty. Politically he was a Jackson Democrat. There were five children in the family, and one other besides Mr. Judd is living, namely, Susan Ramsey, of St. Louis.

Mr. Judd was reared on the old Illinois farm, and that he grew up among pioneer conditions is shown by the fact that he attended one of the old-fashioned log-cabin schools, one that had slab seats, a fireplace, and a broad plank against the wall for a desk for the older pupils, with such other meager educational equipments as were then in vogue. After the war he returned to Illinois, and was married near Springfield to Miss Martha Tibbs, and they have spent a happy married life of nearly forty years. Her father, James Tibbs, was one of the early settlers of Sangamon county, which will be remembered as the home of Lincoln, and Mrs. Judd in her childhood often played with the children of the great emancipator. Her father and Lincoln were warm friends. Her mother was Durinda Short, who was born at Springfield, her parents being among the first settlers in that vicinity. James Tibbs and wife had the following children: Margaret, Mary, Mrs. Judd, Lazetta and Janette, but Mrs.

Judd and Mary are the only ones now living. Mrs. Judd's father died at the age of thirty-three, leaving his widow and five children, and his wife died at seventy-six. He was a Republican in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Christian church.

In 1868 Mr. Judd and wife took a journey to Kansas in a prairie schooner, camping out at night, and were twenty-one days on the road. They located in Osage township, four miles north of McCune, and for many years were successfully engaged in farming there. Mr. Judd developed two fine farms of eighty acres each, with two residences, two orchards, and all other accessories. After working out a prosperous career he finally retired from active affairs and gave the management of his farms into the hands of his sons, he and his wife moving to McCune, where they have a beautiful home in which to spend the remaining years of their lives in comfort and ease, as they have truly deserved from their endeavors in the past. Mr. and Mrs. Judd lost a child at the age of fourteen months, and a daughter died at the age of eighteen, she being just at the entrance to womanhood and a popular and charming young lady of many noble and endearing characteristics. They have five children living: Edwin is on one of the farms; Albert, of Carthage, Missouri; Maud Groff, of Carthage; Mary Scott, of Neosho county, Kansas; and Charley, on one of the farms. Mr. Judd, although formerly a Douglas Democrat, is now in the ranks of the Republican party. He is a member of Osage Post No. 156, G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

DR. J. W. PORTER.

Dr. J. W. Porter, the late well known practitioner of Pittsburg, was numbered among the medical fraternity of Crawford county for more than fifteen years, and established his large practice in Pittsburg in 1901. Outside of caring for a representative and extensive practice, he had been prominent in his profession in the association and literary

J. M. Porter

lines, and had also taken part in public affairs as far as his private interests would allow.

In the death of Dr. J. W. Porter, the medical profession as well as the social arena of Pittsburg met with a loss that will be deeply felt. He was of that affable, genial and cordial nature which passed as rays of sunshine in the sick chamber as well as at home and the social circle. He was a ripe scholar, and a man who aspired to elevate his worthy calling and profession to a place of prominency in the county of Crawford. He was so well and favorably known in the city of Pittsburg and southeast Kansas in the medical profession, that all classes had learned to revere him for his erudite knowledge and skill as a physician and surgeon. The news of his sudden death occasioned by appendicitis complicated with peritonitis, was received by the city with sorrow. He had, apparently, been in normal health previous to his sudden attack at Kansas City, whither he had gone on a business trip. He realized the serious and grave nature of the attack and came home, where he was confined till his death, which occurred December 14, 1904, at Mt. Carmel Hospital after an operation had been performed.

Dr. Porter was a man of more than passing prominence and importance in the medical profession, as he was a prominent factor in the medical associations of Crawford county and southeastern Kansas.

He cared for his family, befitting his position, and left an affectionate wife and four intelligent children to mourn his death, as well as a large circle of friends, who knew him as a man who was devoted to the noble and self-sacrificing profession of physician. It is with pleasure that these few sentiments of tribute can be truthfully written of Dr. J. W. Porter, to be placed on the pages of the history of Crawford county, where he had prosecuted his labors for almost seventeen years.

Dr. Porter was born on a farm in Jefferson county, Indiana, February 9, 1856. He received his early education in the country schools and the Madison township high school, remaining on the home farm until 1877. He then went to Piatt county, Illinois, where he was en-

gaged in teaching school for four years, and at the same time read medicine. He graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville in 1883, and for a short time practiced at Deland and Parnell, Illinois. In 1885 he moved out to Jetmore, Kansas, and in 1888 established his practice in Litchfield, Crawford county, and in 1901 in Pittsburg.

Dr. Porter was a member of the Crawford County Medical Society, the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society, the Kansas Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was the organizer, in 1891, of the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society, and served as its president in 1902. He organized the medical society of this county in 1904. He was corresponding secretary of the state society in 1899, and its president in 1902. He was a prominent Mason, belonging to the Pittsburg Lodge and Chapter, the Mt. Joie Commandery and the Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a worker in the Republican ranks, and was elected and served two years as coroner of Crawford county. He was chairman of the Crawford county pension board, and also county health officer. He had been a leading contributor to medical journals, perhaps more so than any physician in the county, and the interesting chapter on the history of medicine in Crawford county, to be found in this volume, is also the product of his pen.

Dr. Porter married, at Mansfield, Illinois, September 6, 1882, Miss Josie Sheppard. They have one son and three daughters: Herbert, aged eighteen; Leila, fifteen; Glenn E., thirteen; and Mary, eleven.

T. S. McWILLIAMS.

T. S. McWilliams, who since 1872 has made his home in Crawford township and during much of this time has been actively engaged in farming in Crawford county, but is now living a retired life, was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1830. His parents, Phillip and Eleanor (Collier) McWilliams, were both natives of Penn-

sylvania, and are now deceased. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Ohio and remained at home until twenty-one years of age, assisting in the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. On attaining his majority he began farming on his own account, and in 1856 removed to Iowa, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for thirteen years, meeting with fair success in his undertakings there. In 1872 he came to Crawford county, Kansas, where he rented a farm one mile from Girard. The following year he purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he is now living, and he has since added to this a tract of forty acres, so that his farm comprises two hundred acres of land, which is rich and arable. Owing to his unfaltering industry he placed his farm under a very high state of cultivation and added to it many modern improvements and equipments. He was progressive in all of his farm methods, using the latest improved machinery in the cultivation of his fields, and by his careful management he won a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired, his land being rented and thus returning to him a good annual income.

In 1860 Mr. McWilliams was united in marriage to Miss Mary Coffey, a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Coffey, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Five children have graced this marriage: William, who is now living in Pueblo, Colorado; A. Lincoln, who follows farming in Crawford county; Ella, who is the wife of William Gemmell, a resident farmer of the same township; Belle, the wife of S. C. Copenhaver, of Crawford township; and Hattie, the wife of Walter Naff, of Beulah, Kansas. Mr. McWilliams and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is deeply interested in both the moral and intellectual development as well as material prosperity of his community. He has served as a member of the school board and has given active and helpful co-operation to many measures for the general good.

NORMAN COUGHENOUR.

Norman Coughenour, prominent liveryman and real estate owner of Pittsburg, Kansas, has been in the livery business in this city for a longer period than any of his competitors, and in fact, established his first enterprise of the kind when the city was in its first stages of rapid growth. He has been a successful man in his business, and has a good financial standing in Pittsburg and Crawford county. He has known this county from pioneer times, and has been both a witness and a co-worker in the marvelous progress that has placed Pittsburg among the leading industrial centers of the state and the county up with the banner agricultural sections.

Mr. Coughenour was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1851, and is a son of William and Clara (Scott) Coughenour, the former of whom is one of the oldest men in the city of Pittsburg, and has the distinction of having experienced pioneer life in three different states of the Mississippi valley. William Coughenour was born in 1824, in the most picturesque part of Old Virginia, Rockbridge county. At the age of six years he was brought across the Alleghanies by his parents, who crossed the Ohio in 1830 and settled in Gallia county, where his father cleared a farm from the dense forest and made his home for many years. He was reared and educated there, but in 1870 came further west, locating on a farm near Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri. About 1875 the entire family moved over into Crawford county, Kansas, and located on a farm northeast of Girard. William Coughenour lived there for several years, and then moved into Pittsburg, where he is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Norman Coughenour was reared and educated in Ohio, and was nineteen years old when he moved to Missouri. He soon afterward moved from Cass county into Barton county, Missouri, which was then but sparsely settled, and there he broke up several hundred acres of raw prairie with teams of oxen. He moved to Kansas with the rest of the

family in 1875, but after a short time returned to Barton county and farmed his place for two years. He then took up what has proved to be his permanent place of residence in Crawford county. In 1881, when Pittsburg was just beginning its rapid growth, he decided to come to this city and engage in business. He established a livery stable with Mr. Miller, whose interests he afterward bought, and has conducted the concern ever since. The name of the firm is now Coughenour and Company, his sons being associated with him now. He also carries on a transfer business, and the two together compose an important local industry. The present substantial building was erected in 1891, at 110 West Fifth street. In 1901 Mr. Coughenour completed the Coughenour block on the northeast corner of Fifth and Broadway. This is a business building, with stores on the first floor and offices on the second, and is one of the best and most modern commercial blocks in Pittsburg. He also owns other real estate interests, and through his good business judgment and foresight has become very prosperous.

Mr. Coughenour is a Republican in principle, but has usually voted independently and for the best man for the office. He served one term as a member of the city council. By his wife, Nannie (Stephenson) Coughenour, he has five children, Charles E., Franklin E., Myrtle, Agnes and Emma.

ADMIRAL N. WINCHELL.

Admiral N. Winchell, of Sheridan township, is an old-timer of Crawford county, with whose history he has been identified as a factor in its making, as well as a worker for his individual prosperity, for thirty-five years. Stock-raising and general farming have been the pursuits in which he has achieved especial success, and he is recognized as one of the leaders in these basic industries which mean so much for the wealth and permanent welfare of the county. Although his lifetime has witnessed most of the decades of the past century and he is now more than

threescore and ten, he yet retains active direction of affairs and the vigor and vitality which upheld him in his strenuous earlier years still remain with him in declining old age.

Mr. Winchell belongs to the Crawford county veterans of the Civil war. He was living in Schuyler county, Illinois, when the war broke out, and in August, 1862, responded to Lincoln's call for more troops, and from that time on until considerably after the war—some of the best years of his life—he was in the service of his country. From the camp at Quincy, Illinois, he was sent to Columbus, Kentucky; was at the Davidson Mills and Holly Springs engagements; at Black River Bridge, and at Jackson; at the siege of Vicksburg and the Meridian raid; went south and took part at Yellow Bayou, Alexandria, Pleasant Hill, in the Red River expedition; after his return to Vicksburg he was sent to Missouri to fight the Confederates under Price; was then at Nashville; took part in the operations at Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, after which he was sent to Montgomery, Alabama, where he heard of the surrender of Lee and the assassination of Lincoln; was stationed at Mobile, and remained there throughout the days of reconstruction in the Confederacy. Being a vigorous specimen of sturdiest manhood, standing six feet and three inches, and a commanding figure wherever seen, he was selected as flag bearer of his company, and refused a second lieutenacy in order to carry the starry banner at the head of his company.

Mr. Winchell was born in Jennings county, Indiana, July 1, 1827, and when three years old he was left an orphan by the death of his father, Walter Winchell. He was then bound out to Levi Hunter, with whom he remained until he was of age, and during all that time he enjoyed eleven months of schooling. But he waxed strong and large under the invigorating work of the farm, and obtained a training in honest industry and in hardened muscular vigor which have stood him in good stead all his life. At the age of twenty-four, in January, 1851, he married Miss Julia A. Underwood, who was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, a daughter of Zachariah and Sarah (Jones) Underwood, the

former a native of Virginia and who died in Indiana at the age of sixty-eight, and the latter a native of Georgia and who died at the age of forty-five.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchell soon after their marriage moved to Schuyler county, Illinois, which remained their home until 1870, which was the date of their arrival in Crawford county. Mr. Winchell is the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and forty acres in Sheridan township, situated in the valley about a mile and a half from Monmouth, and this is recognized as one of the most productive and best managed places in the county. Besides the comfortable country residence, there is a barn fifty by fifty feet, with a rock foundation, and everything is in keeping with modern methods of agriculture. Mr. Winchell has been very successful as a stockman, and still takes much interest in active affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchell had the following children: Joseph Leroy, of Cherokee; Levi Albert, of Greeley Center, Nebraska, a successful business man of that place; Anna Bell, married and living at Mt. Carmel, Kansas; William died at the age of forty-six years; Grant, the youngest, died in March, 1903, at the age of thirty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Winchell have two granddaughters, Orla and Millie, who make their home with them and are popular and successful teachers in this county. For many years Mr. Winchell was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is also a Mason. He is a member and active in the affairs of the Grand Army.

THOMAS W. HOWE.

Thomas W. Howe, the efficient chief of the fire department of Pittsburg, Kansas, has held this position for the past two years, and has in that time made Pittsburg noted for the excellence of its fire-fighting force and for its unexcelled equipment and system in a city of the same size. He went about the organization of his department in his practical and energetic way, and in this, as in his previous efforts, met with results

that are pointed to with pride by his fellow citizens. He has had a varied career, and is entirely a man of self-achievement, having relied on his own efforts ever since he was eleven years of age. For which reason he is highly deserving of the esteem and personal regard in which he is held by his friends and associates, and for the past ten years he has been numbered among Pittsburg's public-spirited and enterprising citizens.

Mr. Howe was born at Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, in 1868. His parents were Charles and Jennie (Gibb) Howe, the former a native of Somerset, England, and the latter of Scotland. His father served eleven years in the British army, and for his bravery in the Crimean war received a medal from Queen Victoria, and also other medals for military service. After his emigration to the United States he became a coal miner and a coal operator in Illinois. He first lived at Fairbury, Livingston county, and later moved to La Salle county and located at Streater. He was killed in a gas explosion October 29, 1879. His widow was afterward married to Thomas Robinson, a prominent business man, and they both reside in Streator.

Mr. Thomas W. Howe can be said to have almost been reared in the mines, for he began working in them when he was eleven years old and continued at that occupation until he was between nineteen and twenty. November 20, 1887, he began work for the Santa Fe Railroad with their steel gang on their new line between Galesburg and Chillicothe. He later became a brakeman on the same road, and worked in that capacity until June 3, 1890, when he was made a conductor on a local run between Pekin and Streator. On December 8, 1891, he became conductor of the local between Joliet and Chicago, which position he held for about three years. On July 5, 1894, he resigned this place because of the great strike of that year, and on August 11, following, arrived in Pittsburg. His first work was as a miner for the Wear Coal Company, but after three months he took a position as conductor on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, being in charge of the local run from Pittsburg

to Siloam Springs. He retained this position only from November 19 to December 25, 1894, and then became mule boss for the Wear Coal Company. He was thus employed until April 11, 1895, when he was appointed deputy city marshal of Pittsburg, and was connected with the police force until 1900, in which year the Republicans of the city elected him to the office of city marshal, in which he remained for sixteen months, resigning to join his brother, C. H. Howe, in conducting the Pittsburg Steam Laundry. As a policeman he made a fine record. When he became a member of the force the city was infested with a criminal class and there was much outlawry, but he was of material assistance in making Pittsburg a most law-abiding place and in clearing out many of the undesirables from the city.

In 1902 the municipal authorities asked Mr. Howe to take charge of the city fire department as chief, and he accepted the appointment at the hands of Mayor Hunter. In 1903 he was reappointed by Mayor Price. As soon as he entered on his duties he began to put the department on a business basis. He collected copies of fire ordinances and rules and regulations from a number of large cities, especially from San Francisco, and after selecting the best of these and the ones suitable for a city like Pittsburg he made his recommendations to the mayor and council, who soon adopted an excellent system of fire regulations and laid the foundation for an efficient fire department. He next had the appropriations for fire-fighting increased, procured the purchase of modern apparatus and the employment of a larger force of trained and uniformed firemen at better salaries. Pittsburg now takes great pride in the fact that it has the largest, best equipped and most efficient fire department of any city of its size in the country, and the greater share of the credit for this excellent municipal improvement is due to Mr. Howe.

Mr. Howe affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in Chicago, February 25, 1893, to Miss Margaret Davis, of that city. They have five children: Frank, Vera, Jessie, and twins, Ray K. and Robert G.

REV. J. J. O'BRIEN.

Rev. J. J. O'Brien has been watching over the spiritual affairs of the Catholic church at Walnut since the fall of 1901. He is one of the younger members of the priesthood, but his zeal and devotion to his noble work have borne much fruit since he took his ordination degrees and came to America some four years ago. He has found many ways in which to exert his influence for good and to build up and strengthen the limits of his demesne, and his parishioners at Walnut and the vicinity esteem and revere him for his own sweetness and beauty of character and the work he is accomplishing among them.

The Rev. Father O'Brien was born in county Kerry, Ireland, June 18, 1875. At the age of sixteen he began the study of the classics in preparation for the ministry, and in 1894 entered St. Patrick's College, Carlow, where, after six years of study, he was ordained to the priesthood in June, 1900. In the following October he came to America for his future field of labor, and after a short sojourn at the pro-cathedral at Wichita, Kansas, was appointed assistant to Dr. Joseph A. Pompeney, at Hutchinson. In the fall of 1901 he was assigned to Walnut.

E. L. SMITH.

E. L. Smith, a well known and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Crawford township, Crawford county, Kansas, has spent all the years of his manhood in this county, and these thirty odd years of intelligent effort directed to a definite end have been exceedingly fruitful in both the things that make one's material welfare and in the acquisition of that esteem and confidence on the part of one's fellow citizens which form such an important adjunct of a well spent career.

Mr. Smith was born in Washington county, Virginia, September 15, 1850, being a son of Daniel D. and Rachel (Edmonson) Smith, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, and the former of whom

died in Virginia in 1887, and the latter in Crawford county in 1890.

Mr. Smith was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and lived in that state until he was twenty-one years old. He arrived in Crawford county, Kansas, on November 11, 1871, and for the first two years worked by the month on the farm of C. A. Hewett. He then moved to the one hundred and sixty acres which forms a part of his present farmstead, and to this he has since added one hundred and sixty acres more, so that he has one of the model farms of Crawford county, well improved and cultivated, and, under his management, exceedingly productive. He has gained his property by his own industry and good judgment, and is thoroughly deserving of the prosperity which has come to him.

Mr. Smith married, in May, 1875, Miss J. S. Hewett, a daughter of the Rev. C. A. Hewett, one of the early and well known settlers of Crawford county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Martha Virginia is in Kansas City studying to be a trained nurse; Doren is at home; Ralph attends the high school at Cherokee; and Grace and Wiley are at home. The family are members of the First Baptist church at Girard. Mr. Smith has served as school treasurer of his district for a number of years, and has been public-spirited and helpful in all matters affecting the community. He is independent in politics.

JOHN THARP.

John Tharp, Mulberry, where he is now living retired from active pursuits, is an old-timer of Crawford county and has lived here and been a factor in industrial and civic affairs for some thirty-seven years. During this time he has witnessed the development of the county from pioneer conditions to one of the most flourishing and progressive counties of the state, and for his own part he has never been behind hand in assisting in this work of progress and advancement.

Mr. Tharp is also honored as one of the Civil war veterans now re-

siding in this county. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, the company being successively commanded by Captains Walden and Denison. The regiment was in camp at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, was sent to Rollo, Missouri, then to Springfield, and took part in several encounters with Price's and Marmaduke's men; was later sent to the siege of Vicksburg, where it was when the city surrendered on July 4, 1863; then went on the Banks expedition up Red river, and was in operations throughout Louisiana and into Texas; was later put on transports and sent across the gulf to Brownsville, Texas, and after being in that state three months returned to Mobile, Alabama, thence to Galveston, Texas, during which time hostilities came to an end, was sent back to Illinois, and Mr. Tharp received his honorable discharge at Springfield in July, 1865.

Mr. Tharp was born in Delaware county, Ohio, November 12, 1828, being a son of James and Leah (Decker) Tharp, both natives of New Jersey and of German descent. Both parents died in Clark county, Illinois, the father at eighty-four and the mother at seventy-two. They were members of the Baptist church, and he was a carpenter by trade, and in politics a Democrat. There were the following children in their family: James D., Hiram, Ida, Phoebe, Mary A., John, Jackson and Harriett.

Mr. Tharp was reared and educated in Delaware county, Ohio, and was married there in February, 1850, to Miss Martha W. Trumbull, who had been a successful teacher before her marriage. She was born near Buffalo, in Erie county, New York, being a daughter of Samuel W. and Harriett (Wells) Trumbull. Her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and her father took part in the battle at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. Her father was born in Connecticut and her mother in Canada. There were nine children in the Trumbull family, of whom Mrs. Tharp is the oldest, the others being: Oliver, Robert, Celesta M., Louis E., Wescott S., Henry L., Leonard A., and Rachel. Four of the sons, Wescott, Henry, Leonard and Robert, were soldiers in the Civil

war, and Leonard died during the war. The mother of this family died in Allen county, Kansas, at the age of seventy-two, and the father at Girard when eighty-seven years old. The latter was a vigorous and active man almost to his last days, successfully followed farming for many years, and in politics was a Whig and Republican.

Mr. Tharp left Ohio in 1853, and located in Clark county, Illinois, being there for eight years, and then lived near St. Louis, Missouri, for two years, after which he was in McLean county, Illinois, until 1868. In the latter year he came to this county, experiencing pioneer conditions for the first years of his residence, and he gradually became established as one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of the county. A few years ago he sold his fine farmstead of one hundred and sixty acres, and moved to a comfortable cottage home in Mulberry, where he and his wife intend to spend the declining years of their lives, surrounded by the comforts which worthy efforts and the friendship of many in their community have brought to them. Their three sons are now grown and have taken their places in the world of affairs as enterprising and honorable men, a credit to the rearing and training which they have received from their revered parents. These sons are Morris Vernon, who is a fine mechanic residing in Walla Walla, Washington; James A., in the creamery business in Girard; and Henry, who has been a teacher and was postmaster at Mulberry for seven years, and is now cashier of the Mulberry Bank. The boys, as well as their parents, are members of the Methodist church and actively support the cause of religion. Mr. Tharp is a stanch Republican, and is affiliated with the G. A. R. post.

FRED W. DRUNAGEL.

Fred W. Drunagel, a building contractor, and senior member of the well known Pittsburg firm of Drunagel and Staneart, has been prominently connected with Crawford county's agricultural interests for about twenty years, and since 1896 has taken a leading part in the building

operations of Pittsburg and vicinity. He is known for his enterprising and energetic American characteristics, although he is a sturdy German by birth and racial connections, and his career in the United States has been fruitful, prosperous and entitling him to the high esteem and regard of his associates and fellow citizens.

Mr. Drunagel was born in Germany in 1853, and was brought to this country in 1859. His father, Casper Drunagel, located at Dover, near Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Drunagel's youth was passed on the homestead farm there. He became acquainted with all the details of farm work, and has always retained a liking for the life of an agriculturist. He had a common school education, and afterward learned the carpenter and builder's trade at Cleveland, where he also did work as a journeyman. He left Cleveland in the spring of 1877 and went west to New Mexico, where he secured some building contracts with the Santa Fe Railroad. He carried on this work in that territory for eight years, being located at Albuquerque, Las Vegas and other points.

While there the desire seized him to get a little nearer to mother earth and be a farmer once more, and he especially wanted to get a good farming location in the west and have his father come out from Ohio and occupy it. He had been very much impressed with Crawford county land when he passed through that country, and he accordingly corresponded with parties in this county and made arrangements for the purchase of land in Baker township. His father then moved from Ohio and took up his abode on this place. Mr. Drunagel himself arrived shortly afterward from New Mexico, and was engaged in farming with his father until the latter's death, in 1895. In 1896 he moved to Pittsburg and resumed his building operations, in which he has been remarkably successful. He has since formed a partnership with John E. Stancart, and they compose one of the leading building and contracting firms in this section of the state. Mr. Drunagel has had the contracts for putting up many of the large private and business structures of this city, among them being the Mousney block, the Johnson Business College

building, the Lindski building, the residences of H. P. Foster and Dr. Williams. The firm now have contracts for several school buildings of the place.

Mr. Drunagel was married in the state of Ohio in 1885, to Miss Mary Ostermeyer, and they are the parents of four children: Louise, Everett, Emma and Frank.

DR. GEORGE S. MOFFATT.

Dr. George S. Moffatt, who has rapidly come into prominence in the dental profession since establishing himself for practice in Pittsburg about three years ago, is a young man of ability, enterprise and especially dextrous skill in his line of work, and the results of his practice have already given him a large and steadily increasing patronage from among the best citizens of Pittsburg and the surrounding country.

Dr. Moffatt was born at LeSueur, Minnesota, in 1876, being a son of Arthur B. and Fannie (Snow) Moffatt, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of New York state. His father was a prominent business man with extensive interests at LeSueur, Minnesota, for twenty years, and has a commanding position in public and business affairs. He was treasurer of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, whose annual fair at St. Paul-Minneapolis is the best state fair in the United States. He and his wife are now residents of St. Joseph, Michigan, where he is connected with the Cooper-Wells Hosiery Company.

George S. Moffatt was reared at LeSueur, where he was educated, being graduated from the high school. He also graduated from the commercial college at Mankato, Minnesota, and then took up his professional studies in the dental department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, where he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1900. He gained six months of valuable practical experience in the office of Dr. F. B. Merrill, of Chicago, who is a noted specialist in crown and bridge work. Early in 1901 Dr. Moffatt came to Pittsburg,

which he has found a most inviting field for his work. His office was with the late Dr. J. W. Porter, who is the author of the history of the medical profession in Crawford county which finds its proper place in this work.

Dr. Moffatt was married in 1903 to Miss Blanch Andrews, of Lima, Ohio, and the daughter of a prominent oil operator of that place. The doctor and his wife are prominent in the social circle of the young people of Pittsburg, and have made many friends during their residence here.

MESHACK PURDUM.

Meshack Purdum is one of the honored and respected early citizens of Crawford county, having come here in 1874, thirty years ago. He has followed farming most of his career, and has been a very successful man in all his enterprises, being now retired from active duties and spending his declining years in the prosperity which his strenuous devotion to affairs in early life has gained.

He belongs to a noted soldier family, one which sent forth many of its members to battle for the country, and he himself was one of the first to enlist in the cause of the Union. His enlistment took place in McDonough county, Illinois, June 10, 1861, in response to Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men. The Illinois quota was already full when he enrolled, and he was at first assigned to Company C of the Ninth Missouri, but was later transferred to Company C, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Veach, and his active service was all with that regiment. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and in other operations in Missouri, where he was sick in the hospital for some time. He was at the siege of Corinth, at Perryville, Kentucky, at Nashville, and at the battle of Stone River was wounded by a minie ball in the right shoulder. After spending two months in the hospitals at Nashville, Louisville and Quincy, he joined his regiment at Murphreesboro, whence he crossed the mountains to join Sherman's forces then preparing for

the advance upon Atlanta. He was under General Hooker at Chickamauga, Resaca, Lookout Mountain, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzards Roost, and the other engagements culminating in the siege and capture of Atlanta. He was then put in the army which went back to engage Hood in Tennessee, being in the battles at Franklin and Nashville, and following Hood's army to the Tennessee river. After those operations he took boat down the Mississippi to the gulf, thence to Green Lake and San Antonio, Texas, being a part of General Sheridan's forces sent into that state. He was stationed for a time at New Braunfels, and on Christmas day of 1865, eight months after the close of hostilities, he received his honorable discharge in Texas. He took the stage for two hundred miles to Galveston, thence crossed the gulf on a boat which took fire and was nearly sunk, and finally reached home after having given a long and creditable service to his country. He was a corporal during most of his service.

Mr. Purdum was born in Ross county, Ohio, near Chillicothe, April 25, 1835, being a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Tulles) Purdum, both natives of Maryland. Samuel Purdum's brother Meshack had six sons who went as soldiers to the Civil war. Mrs. Rebecca Purdum died when her son Meshack was a child, and she left five other children, as follows: John W., deceased; Abraham, who was a soldier of the Eighty-fourth Illinois and died of wounds at Nashville; Samuel, who was a soldier of the Fifty-ninth Illinois; James, of the Eighty-fourth Illinois; and the one daughter, Martha, deceased. The father by a second marriage had six children, and one of the sons, Francis M., was also a soldier in the Fifty-ninth Illinois,—certainly a most creditable record in military affairs for the families of two brothers. Samuel Purdum, the father, died in Illinois, in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a farmer by occupation, politically a Whig and a Republican, and he and his wife were faithful Methodists. He had come to Illinois in 1838, being one of the very early settlers.

Mr. Purdum, who was reared and educated in the early days of

Illinois, was married, some time after his return from the war, in 1867, to Miss Laurinda Cox, who has been his sharer of joys and success for thirty-seven years. She was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, being a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ann (Burton) Cox, who were natives of Ohio and settled in Illinois about 1835, thus coming even earlier than the Purdums. They lived in a log cabin, and Mrs. Purdum's father often shot wild turkeys from his door. There were twelve children in the Cox family, and four are living, Warren, Mrs. Purdum, Rowena McPherson and Eunice Buck. Two of the sons were soldiers, Christopher, who died in 1902, being a member of the Seventy-eighth Illinois, and John J. enlisting but succumbing to disease before reaching his regiment. The mother of this family died at the age of sixty-five, and the father at seventy-seven.

On coming to Crawford county in 1874 Mr. Purdum settled on an excellent farm three miles north of Cherokee, where he was successfully engaged in farming for a number of years. He has since sold his country estate and bought a fine modern dwelling in town, with ample grounds and everything convenient and comfortable. He also owns a residence and lot adjoining, so that he is owner of some very valuable property in Cherokee, and he has a delightful home in which he and his good wife may pass their last years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church at Cherokee, and he is a member of Shiloh Post No. 56, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and always lends his influence to progress and advancement in matters concerning either the local or national policies.

The record of Mr. and Mrs. Purdum's children is as follows: Martha A. Hanes, now living in Pittsburg, was a successful teacher before her marriage; Miss Ivy E. is a graduate of the State Normal and now a member of the faculty of instructors at Emporia; Jacob A. is an employe of the Hamilton Coal Company; one child died at the age of nineteen months; the son Frederick, who was a teacher, died at the age of twenty-six, and he was such an aspiring and enterprising young

man and had so many friends among all his associates that his loss was the occasion of deep grief throughout the community and especially to his parents, who still hallow his memory in their bereaved hearts.

LOUIS FRANKLIN SCHIRK.

Louis Franklin Schirk, a locomotive engineer and a well known citizen of Pittsburg, being one of the city councilmen, has made a fine record in the operating department of the Kansas City Southern Railway, as well as in all other enterprises with which he has been connected during his very busy and successful lifetime. His career has especial interest because he carried out a fixed determination to a successful accomplishment, and this case among those of so many mortals who drift from one shore of life's sea to another, sometimes finding good fortune and again the ill, is a most pleasing phase of Mr. Schirk's life. Besides having achieved a high degree of success as a railroader, he has been a very public-spirited citizen in local politics and other affairs, and has gained a well deserved popularity during his years of residence in the thriving city of Pittsburg.

Mr. Schirk was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1863, a son of Ambrose and Mariette (Ackerman) Schirk. His paternal ancestry is French, and his father was born in France, from which country he came to America when about three years old. His younger years were passed mainly in Milwaukee, and from that city he enlisted in the Civil war, in the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment, and served as a loyal soldier of the Union throughout the war. About 1882 he brought his family to southwest Missouri and located on a farm nine miles west of Neosho, where he died.

Mr. L. F. Schirk was reared and received his education in Milwaukee, and at the age of nineteen accompanied the rest of the family to southwest Missouri. He followed farming there until 1888, and then started in to carry out his ambition to become a railroad engineer, for

which occupation he had cherished almost a passionate fondness since boyhood. He began working in the mechanical department of the Kansas City Southern Railway (then known as the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf). His start was on the lowest round of the ladder, and he went through the grades from wiper, fireman, etc., until his promotion as engineer came in recognition of merit. In point of length of service on this road, he is now the oldest locomotive engineer, and this fact is of much advantage to him in many ways. He has had engine runs on all the divisions between Kansas City and Mena, Arkansas, and is now in charge of the passenger run between Pittsburg and Mena. He has a clean and efficient record of service with the company, and is valued accordingly by his employers.

Mr. Schirk has made his home in Pittsburg for the past six years, and during this period has made his influence felt in various ways in public affairs. In April, 1903, he was elected city councilman to represent the second precinct of the fourth ward. In the council he is chairman of the finance committee, and a member of the committee on streets and alleys and of the purchasing committee. In March, 1904, the Republican party in Crawford county chose him as delegate to the Kansas state convention at Wichita for the nomination of governor and state officials. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 187, F. & A. M., and Mt. Joy Commandery No. 29, R. A. M., in Pittsburg, and of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. He also belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Schirk was married at Neosho, Missouri, to Miss Emma McLeod, and they have five children, as follows: Troy, Grant, Mildred, Rudolph and Maud.

LEWIS S. SCHWAB.

Lewis S. Schwab, general manager and treasurer of two important Cherokee business enterprises, namely, the Cherokee Commercial Com-

L. S. Schwab.

pany and the Weir Junction Coal Company, has, by his business ability and industrious application to affairs, made himself an influential member of the business circles of Crawford county while still a young man within his twenties. The Cherokee Commercial Company conducts a high-class general merchandise establishment, has a recognized standing for financial reliability and excellent business management, and enjoys a large trade. The other members of this firm are: H. C. Schwab, Clarence Schwab, Bessie Schwab, Fannie F. Watson, H. E. Schwab, M. C. Bolick, George P. Norton, J. G. Schwab. The Weir Junction Coal Company, which was organized in 1897, has J. G. Schwab for president, H. E. Schwab for secretary, and Lewis S. Schwab for general manager and treasurer, and it mines and sells a very superior quality of coal, having two of the leading coal mines of Crawford county.

Mr. Lewis S. Schwab was born in Henry county, Illinois, June 27, 1876, a son of John and Hester C. Schwab. His father, who died in 1897, was a successful business man, especially as a coal dealer and operator, and he came from Henry county, Illinois, to this county, where he controlled large interests up to the time of his death. He was of pronounced political views, being first a Greenbacker and then a Populist, believing that the policies thus represented were the best for the country. He was a Lutheran in religious faith, and his wife, who is a Congregationalist, is still living at the Cherokee home. They were the parents of seven children living, who have inherited the business instincts of their father and are all interested in the business affairs controlled by the family. The children are: Mrs. Mary C. Bolick, secretary of the company; Mrs. Fannie F. Watson; J. G. Schwab is president of the Weir Junction Coal Company; Lewis S. is the next in order of age; Hettie E. is secretary of the coal company; and Clarence A. and Bessie A. are both interested in the coal business.

Mr. Lewis S. Schwab received his early training both in Henry county, Illinois, and in Crawford county, and as soon as school days were over he threw himself energetically into the conduct of business affairs,

in which he has gained great prestige. He is a Chapter Mason, and one of the young leaders in the van of progress in this section of the state. He is a worker in the Presbyterian church.

HIRAM FROST ADSIT.

Hiram Frost Adsit, who is now filling the position of superintendent of the county farm of Crawford county, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, on the 9th of September, 1845. He is a son of Benjamin and Deborah (Frost) Adsit, who were also natives of the Empire state. The father was a dealer in horses. On leaving the east he removed to Wisconsin and subsequently settled in Traverse City, Michigan, where he died in the year 1876 at the age of seventy-two years. His wife passed away in Kansas in 1886 at the age of eighty-four years. In their family were twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, of whom Hiram Frost Adsit is the eleventh in order of birth and the only son now living.

The subject of this review was very young when his parents removed to Wisconsin and he pursued his education in the district schools of Walworth county, that state. He entered upon his business career in the capacity of a farm hand and was thus employed until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when, his patriotic spirit being thoroughly aroused, he offered his services in defense of the Union and joined the boys in blue of Company D, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This was in 1863, and, proceeding at once to the front, he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River expedition, thus taking part in some of the important movements of the war. He received an honorable discharge in 1864 and afterward went to work in the pineries of Wisconsin, being thus employed through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he ran on the upper Mississippi river in connection with the logging industry. After four years spent in this way he removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he secured

employment as an engineer in a sawmill. The autumn of 1869 witnessed his arrival in Kansas, and he has since been identified with the interests of the Sunflower state. He first located in Fort Scott, but in February, 1870, came to Girard and has since made his home in Crawford county. For eighteen months he was connected with a lumber yard, and then contracted for a tract of railroad land east of Girard, on which he engaged in farming for three years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in buying and shipping grain, which claimed his attention for three years, and in 1878 he was called to public office, being appointed deputy sheriff. He served for a term of two years, and was then reappointed in 1884. In 1895 he was elected sheriff of the county and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1896. He served for two years as a capable official and retired from the position as he had entered it, with the confidence and good will of the general public. Later his attention was given to the development of his city property, and he thus superintended his invested interests until he was appointed superintendent of the poor farm, of which he took charge on the 1st of February, 1903. He has since occupied the position in a capable manner, the work being carried on in a practical way. At the present writing he is having the house all papered and painted and cleaned throughout and is putting everything in first-class condition.

On the 13th of October, 1886, Mr. Adsit was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Huff, a daughter of Jasper Huff, of Indiana, and to them have been born two children, but Deets, the elder, died at the age of two years; Hitha, the second child, is now six years of age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adsit hold membership in the Christian Science church. He belongs to the Fraternal Aid, to General Bailey Post No. 149, G. A. R., and to the Improved Order of Red Men, and he was great sachem of Kansas for one year. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and in all matters of citizenship he is progressive and public-spirited. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a most loyal, public-spirited citizen. As a business

man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life.

JACOB BROWN.

Jacob Brown, of McCune, is one of the old settlers of southeastern Kansas, where he has lived since 1869, and for the past twelve years has been numbered among the substantial, public-spirited and worthy citizens of McCune. He is one of the honored men now living in Crawford county who wore the blue uniform during the war of the rebellion, and he gave faithful and brave service to his country in her time of need.

He was a citizen of the state of Illinois when the war came on, and in August, 1862, he enlisted at Danville in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Harmon. They were in camp at Danville, were sent to Covington, Kentucky, later to Louisville; took part in the engagements at Perryville and Nashville; thence went with Sherman's magnificent army on its campaign through the center of the Confederacy, participating at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, at Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas; at the siege of Atlanta, in a charge on one of the breastworks, Mr. Brown was wounded below the knee by a ball from a Springfield rifle, and the wound has never ceased to trouble him from that day to this. He was in the hospital at Atlanta, then at Chattanooga, and at Nashville received an honorable discharge, going home with a gallant record as soldier.

This esteemed veteran of the war was born in Sussex county, Delaware, near Bridgeville, April 2, 1833, being a son of William and Eliza (Prettyman) Brown, both natives of the same state. His father enlisted for service in the Mexican war, but did not reach the field of action until hostilities had ceased. He was a farmer by occupation, and his

death occurred in Delaware at the age of fifty-five, but the mother lived to the great age of ninety years. There were ten children in the family: Daniel, William, Mary, Eliza J., John, Charles, Joseph, who was a soldier of the Ninety-third Ohio, Matilda, Sarah, and Jacob.

Mr. Brown spent the first nine years of his life in Delaware, and then went to Ohio, where he grew up on a farm and received his school training. At the age of eighteen he went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, and thence to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he was living at the time of the Civil war. In 1869 he came out to Kansas and located in Labette county, where he farmed for some time, after which he traded his land for town property in Parsons. He later resumed farming and continued it until his health failed, and about twelve years ago he gave up country life and moved to McCune, where he has since been an honored resident. He and his wife have a very comfortable home at this place, located on two large lots of ground, and have all the conveniences that they can desire for their remaining years.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have lived as man and wife for nearly fifty years, and it is the hope of all their friends that they may celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in 1905. Mr. Brown was married in 1855 to Miss Martha Jane Castle, who has nobly done her part during the past half century and has gained the love and veneration of all within the home circle and of her many friends. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, a daughter of William and Nancy (Randals) Castle, the latter a native of Tennessee and of a good southern family. There were ten children in the Castle family, and Mrs. Brown is the only one of her mother's children now living, but she has a half-brother and a half-sister by her father's second union. Her mother died at the age of fifty, and her father, who was a farmer, politically a Whig and Republican and a member of the Methodist church, lived to be eighty years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had ten children, of whom Sena Ellen died in childhood and one died in infancy. Those living are William, John, Dora, Anna, George, Charles, Lizzie, James. Mr. Brown is an

esteemed member of Osage Post No. 156, G. A. R., and has been a faithful member of the Methodist church for many years, as also his good wife.

ARLING M. WORDEN.

Arling M. Worden, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Pittsburg Modern Milling Company, at Pittsburg, has been connected with the business activities of this city since 1901, and is recognized and esteemed as a man of the push and the enterprise which are characteristic of Pittsburg as a commercial and industrial center, and also as possessed of that high degree of public spirit that benefits the community at large and brings material results not alone for its possessor but to all with whom he has dealings. Mr. Worden had a wide and extensive business experience before coming to Pittsburg, and also as a citizen and social factor has had a successful and bright career, with greater promise of usefulness for the future.

Mr. Worden was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1861, his parents being Joseph and Katharine (Smith) Worden. His mother was a native of Ohio, and is now deceased. His father was born in New York state, and afterwards came west and lived for a number of years as a farmer near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, whence he later returned to New York, and is now passing his remaining years in Oswego.

Mr. A. M. Worden was reared on the farm four miles south of Cedar Rapids, where he had his schooling in the district schools. He was also a student in Western College at Toledo, Iowa, and was graduated in 1883. He had already become interested in the milling business and had made up his mind to give his attention to that work, and after leaving school he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and began work for the old and well-known milling firm of that city, the R. T. Davis Mill Company. He has the satisfaction of being classed among the men who have risen slowly and surely from a small position to one of much responsibility,

for he began his career by sweeping out the mill and familiarizing himself with all kinds of general work. He afterward became an apprentice and learned the trade from the ground up in all its details. After being with the Davis company for three and a half years he went on the road as a salesman for the Cain-Hanthorn and Company mill at Atchison, and during his six years' connection with that company traveled all through the west and south. He then took a similar position with the R. H. Fawcett Milling Company of St. Joseph, and was with them until he came to Pittsburg in 1901 to take his present position. He had bought an interest in the Pittsburg Modern Milling Company, and was made its manager, secretary and treasurer. This company was organized in 1898 to succeed the old-established firm of John R. McKim and Company, which had built the mill several years before. The product of this first-class mill, besides supplying the large local market, is wholesaled throughout Arkansas, Indian Territory and Louisiana, and the business has been built up to very extensive proportions.

Mr. Worden was married in San Francisco December 26, 1888, to Miss Matilda Verhein, and they have one son, Fred Worden. Mr. Worden is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a prominent high-degree Mason. During his long residence in St. Joseph he took an active part in Masonic work, and still retains his connection with the branches of the order there. He is a past master of Charity Lodge No. 331, A. F. & A. M., past high priest of Mitchell Chapter No. 80, R. A. M., past eminent commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 51, K. T., and past recorder of Moila Temple, Mystic Shrine. While holding the office of recorder of the Temple he compiled and wrote, and his lodge had published in attractive book form, an interesting history of the Mystic Shrine in the United States, and also going back to its origin in Arabia.

LEVI M. WILLIAMS.

Among the leading and representative farmers and stock-raisers of Crawford county is numbered Levi M. Williams, the owner of a fine

property comprising four hundred and eighty acres of rich and arable land and situated on section 16, Crawford township, about two miles east of Girard. His land is arable and richly productive and annually returns to him good harvests for the care and labor he bestows upon it. Moreover he has made excellent modern improvements, and upon his place are found all the equipments and accessories usually seen upon a model farm of the twentieth century. In addition to the production of grain he is engaged in the raising of stock, keeping only high-grade animals, and both branches of his business are now proving profitable.

Mr. Williams is, moreover, entitled to representation in this volume, because he is numbered among the pioneer settlers of southeastern Kansas, having resided in this portion of the state for more than forty-five years, in fact, he is a native son of Crawford county, his birth having occurred within its borders on the 27th of November, 1858. His parents were Ansel and Mary (Frogget) Williams, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They came to Kansas, however, in the year 1858, when Ansel Williams cast in his lot among the pioneer settlers of Crawford county and secured a tract of land whereon he engaged in farming for a number of years. His death occurred in 1867, and his wife passed away in 1884. Under the parental roof their son, Levi M. Williams, was reared, although at an early age he was deprived by death of his father. He attended the common schools in his early boyhood and at the age of eleven, following his father's death, he and his brother Paul took charge of and operated the home farm. They were thus associated in their business interests until 1880, when the brother died, and Mr. Williams then became sole manager. Following his mother's death in 1884, he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and is today the owner of a valuable and well equipped farm property of four hundred and eighty acres. He has erected a fine and commodious home, in the rear of which are good barns and other necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and these in turn are surrounded by well cultivated fields and rich pas-

ture lands. His entire life has been devoted to farming, and his persistent purpose in following but the one pursuit has certainly been a strong element in his success.

It was in March, 1888, that Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Lida McWilliams, a daughter of Phil N. and Lucinda (Odell) McWilliams, who were residents of Ohio and are now living in Crawford county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been blessed with five children, namely: Samuel S., Ray, Montie, Gadys and Mabel. Mr. Williams is identified with the Modern Woodmen at Girard, and he gives his political support to the Democracy. He is now serving as school clerk and is interested in community affairs, desiring the welfare and progress of his native county and aiding in many ways in its promotion and development. He has witnessed the many changes which have occurred here as the county has emerged from pioneer conditions to take its place among the leading counties of the state, his mind forming a connecting link between the unimproved past and the progressive present.

STEPHEN JANNEY.

Stephen Janney, a retired resident of Cherokee, has had a long and useful career in material affairs, and is especially honored as an ex-officer who led his men in many a campaign and battle of the great civil war. He is an old citizen of the state of Kansas, and has been identified with its industrial and civic affairs in a highly successful and creditable manner.

Born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 1, 1832, he was just getting well established in a trade and means of livelihood when the war came on. He enlisted from his native county on August 2, 1862, in Company C, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, under Colonel Kennett and Lieutenant Colonel Doan. From the camp at Denison, Ohio, they were ordered south to repel General Kirby Smith's raid into Kentucky, and were op-

posed to General Bragg's forces for some time. Their operations were mainly in Kentucky and Tennessee in different courses of the general campaign. In the spring of 1864 they went to Chickamauga, and after the critical battles in that vicinity the regiment was assigned to the Twentieth Corps under Hooker at Chattanooga and joined in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, where he was one hundred days under fire. Mr. Janney was also in General Benjamin Harrison's brigade for a time, when the latter had command of the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Twentieth Corps. Among the battles of this campaign in which he participated were Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek. From Atlanta they went on the famous march to the sea, thence up through the Carolinas, and toward the end of the campaign, while leading a foraging squad, Mr. Janney was captured by the Rebels, being first lieutenant at that time. He was taken prisoner on March 5, 1865, was held three weeks at Salisbury, North Carolina, then taken to Richmond and kept in Libby prison a week, and the day before the fall of that city was sent down the James river to the parole camp, and thence went to Annapolis. He got a leave of absence for thirty days, and while on his way home heard of the assassination of Lincoln. He returned to Washington in time to participate in the grand review. His record of service was as first sergeant for eight months, then promoted to second lieutenant in 1863, and in 1864 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and for three months commanded his company, and his date of final discharge was May 15, 1865.

Mr. Janney was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Russell) Janney. The father was of English Quaker stock, from Loudoun county, Virginia, the family having freed their slaves many years before the war and being anti-slavery people, while the Russells, of near Leesburg, Virginia, were slaveholders, and members of the family were in the Confederate service. Both the parents died before the war, the mother at fifty-seven and the father at sixty-three, the latter having followed

the occupation of farmer and adhering to the religious doctrines of the Friends. They were the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. One other son besides Stephen was a soldier. George, a captain in a colored regiment, had yellow fever while in Key West, Florida, and died in 1866 as a result of the disease.

Mr. Janney was reared in Ohio and received a good education in the schools. He followed the trade of gunsmith for a time, and later clerked in a general store. After the war he lived in Mahaska county, Iowa, near New Sharon, until he came to Kansas. He was married in Ohio, March 28, 1862, to Lydia White, who was born at Canton, Indiana, but was later taken to Highland county, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Levina (Coffin) White, both of prominent Quaker connections. The mother died in Iroquois county, Illinois, at the age of seventy-two and the father at the age of sixty-three. There were four children in the White family, and one son, Henry W. White, is a resident of Smith Center, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Janney have three children: Charles O. is a mail clerk running out of St. Louis; Myrtle L. lives in Cherokee county; Mrs. Rosa Morrison lives in Butler county, Kansas. Two children died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Janney are members of the Friends' church. They have one of the comfortable and modern homes of Cherokee, a well furnished and tastily arranged residence, noted for its good cheer and wide range of hospitality.

CLARENCE N. PRICE.

Clarence N. Price, present mayor of the city of Pittsburg, Kansas, and one of the most prominent business men of that thriving city, is a Kansan by birth and rearing and is well acquainted with the business interests of the state from one end to the other. He has had his permanent residence in Pittsburg since 1897, and since then has not only taken a prominent part in the commercial activities of the city, but has

been a leader in public affairs, doing much for the advancement of the city in material improvement and moral and intellectual progress.

Mr. Price was born at Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, in 1868, a son of Judge Nathan and Sarah E. (Pickard) Price. His father, who has been distinguished in the state as a jurist, soldier and pioneer, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and died at Troy, Kansas, in 1883. He came to Kansas, in 1859, during the dark and awful times before the war, and was a lawyer of Doniphan county. He was a stanch Republican in politics, and did much for Union sentiment and organization during that early period in Kansas history. During the war he organized Company F, Tenth Kansas Infantry, at Geary, Kansas, and was elected its Captain. He served in the border warfare in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Price, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and is now living in Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Clarence N. Price was educated in the Troy public schools, and at Hill College, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1883. He then returned to the west and entered the employ of a wholesale grocery at St. Joseph, Missouri, and has been engaged in that line of business ever since, most of the time on the road as a salesman. Several years ago he became connected with the Long Brothers' Grocer Company of Kansas City as one of their salesmen, and in 1897 he established his home in Pittsburg in charge of the trade of the house in this territory. Since then a branch of the business has been established in Pittsburg, and Mr. Price has charge of this. He is a thoroughly accomplished salesman, with a winning personality, and has a large and impregnable trade clientage in southeast Kansas and Missouri.

In April, 1903, Mr. Price was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of mayor of Pittsburg for a term of two years. His administration has been very efficient and popular with all classes, and is conducted on a sound business basis. He takes a prominent part in local politics, and is an entertaining public speaker. He is influential in all the relations of his career, is enterprising and progressive, and is doing

much to push Pittsburg to the front in commercial and industrial activity.

Mr. Price was married to Miss Henrietta Geis, whose home previous to her marriage was at Morefield, Nebraska. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a prominent member of the United Commercial Travelers.

T. W. MORGAN.

T. W. Morgan, of Osage township, is one of the most notable among the successful farmers of Crawford county. A resident in this county for more than twenty years, he has built up a farming enterprise which is a credit to himself and the county, and has always been a leader where industrial affairs are concerned. Possessed also of an eminent degree of public spirit, he has not been amiss in those matters which pertain to the general welfare of every community and to its progress in education, religion and material improvement.

Mr. Morgan is a native of Clay county, Indiana, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Morgan, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. The father, who died in Indiana at the age of seventy-one, was a farmer, a Democrat of the Jackson type and a loyal supporter of the Baptist church. The mother lives at Brazil, Indiana, and is now seventy-six years old. There were eleven children in the family, six sons and five daughters.

Mr. Morgan was reared on the Indiana home farm, and there by honest industry laid the foundations for his permanent success. When he was twenty-six years old he married Miss Aletha J. Boor, a daughter of E. M. Boor (whose history will be found on other pages of this work), and it has been due to their combined industry and capacity for managing and directing their affairs that success has come to them in such abundant measure. While she has given such careful and prudent care to the household management, he has been able to give all his ener-

gies to outside affairs, and as a result they have enjoyed a continuous and rapidly increasing prosperity. Mr. Morgan came to Crawford county in 1883. He bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, most of which was bottom land, and it has become one of the finest farms in Crawford county. On this land in pioneer days was located an old stage station and tavern, and many good men and bad men have lodged under the roof of the old log cabin, which still stands on his place as a relic of ancient history in this county. This old log house is twenty-four by twenty-four feet, and is a place of much speculative and historic interest. Mr. Morgan, in contrast to this old house indicative of the pioneer past, has erected a modern dwelling at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, in which all the comforts and refinements of the present century will be found. He also has a capacious barn forty-eight by sixty feet in dimensions, and innumerable other improvements. He cultivates four hundred acres of his fine place, having added two hundred and forty acres to his original purchase, and is noted for being able to make a success of any enterprise he undertakes.

He is a Democrat in politics, and was the candidate of that party for the office of county treasurer in 1902 and 1904, but although strongly supported, was defeated by the Republican majority always cast in this county. He was treasurer of the McCune creamery, and in order to make this industry a modern and thoroughly equipped establishment he visited the world-famed creameries at Elgin, Illinois, and introduced as far as consistent all their best methods and improvements in the local creamery. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Home Builders' Union and A. O. U. W. and Sons and Daughters of Justice, and has also been identified with numerous enterprises which have made for the welfare and progress of this section of the state. Mr. Morgan, both in season and out, has always kept his faith in Kansas, and he is justified in saying that Kansas has kept faith with him and rewarded him abundantly for his past efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have the following children: Aura, Roy,

Lee T., Carey, Kenneth, Lloyd E., Aletha May and Helen Margaret, and they also have five grandchildren. The children all enjoyed good advantages both at home and educationally.

WILLIAM R. GOODING.

William R. Gooding, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Crawford township, Crawford county, has lived on his present farm in this county and township for twenty-five years, so that he is one of the old citizens. He has had a most successful career, covering a period of over seventy-five years, and most of it has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. Since coming to Crawford county he has been numbered among its leading citizens, and has been progressive and enterprising both in his own business affairs and in his efforts toward the advancement of public prosperity and welfare.

Mr. Gooding was born in Marion county, Ohio, February 15, 1827, being a son of Sylvester R. and Eliza Gooding, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Connecticut. His father died in 1874, when seventy-four years old, and his mother passed away in 1895, at the advanced age of ninety.

Mr. Gooding was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and was reared to the life of the farm and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. For the following eight years he engaged in buying and shipping cattle for a New York firm, and then rented a farm and began agricultural operations on his own hook. He continued a successful farmer of Ohio until 1879, when he sold his property in Marion county and came to Kansas, where he bought the two hundred and forty acres that make up his present homestead. He put all the improvements on this place, including the house, barn, fences and trees, and has really metamorphosed a prairie tract into one of the most attractive and beautiful farmsteads in the county.

Mr. Gooding has taken much interest in township affairs, and served

as township treasurer and has been on the school board for fifteen years. He is an independent Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Gooding was married December 29, 1859, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Moon, a daughter of Solomon H. and Ann Maria Moon, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Switzerland. Her father died in 1839, at the age of thirty-nine, and her mother in 1885, at the age of seventy. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding have had three children: Fred S., who lives on one of his father's farms, married Jessie Pangborn, and they have four children, Anna Bell, Orion E., Julia E. and Jessie Grace; Mary Bell is the wife of James H. Richmond, of Portland, Oregon; and Frank R. was killed in a cyclone near Cherokee, Kansas, April 15, 1895.

NEAL E. WOOD.

Neal E. Wood, of the real estate firm of Georgia and Wood, Pittsburg, Kansas, is a real pioneer and first settler of this prosperous city, and has been identified with its business development since before it was even known on the map as Pittsburg. He has the reputation of being the first merchant of the town, although he was not the proprietor of the store, for he was the clerk and the real manager of the first mercantile house of the town. The oldest inhabitants cannot, therefore, remember a time when Mr. Wood was not connected in some way with the commercial affairs of the city. He has been a witness of the marvelous growth which has resulted in Pittsburg becoming a first-rate city, and that, too, in the period of a quarter of a century; for Mr. Wood is himself yet only in the prime of his life, although he has been here since the inception of the city. He has at all times been public-spirited in relation to the progress and welfare of his adopted city, and has always occupied an honorable place among his business associates and friends.

Mr. Wood was born at South Newberry, Geauga county, Ohio, December 15, 1853, being a son of E. A. and Luciette C. (Bradley) Wood.

N. E. Woods

His father, who was born at Austinburg, Ohio, was a farmer, although he learned and at times followed the trade of carpenter. In 1861 he removed with his family to Mason county, Illinois, and lived there on a farm until the spring of 1868, when he and his family embarked in a covered wagon and drove out west. He stopped at a little town called Neutral City, in Cherokee county, Kansas, about twelve miles southeast of the present city of Pittsburg. A short time later he moved up into Crawford county, locating on a farm two miles northeast of Girard, the county seat. He followed farming for several years in that locality, but his death occurred in California, in 1875. His wife died in Crawford county in 1873.

Mr. Neal E. Wood was reared to farming life, and in the pioneer days and conditions of Kansas life the opportunities for gaining an education were meagre, since the present unexcelled school system of Kansas had not been inaugurated. Nevertheless, by hard and self-sacrificing work, he gained a good education. He completed the regular course in the Girard public schools, and following that was one of the first students in the first county institute established in Crawford county. He entered the institute to prepare himself for teaching, and in this way got the best grade certificate that Crawford county could offer. He engaged in teaching for three or four terms, but then decided to take up the mercantile business. He became a clerk in the grocery store of W. G. Seabury at Girard. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Seabury decided to open up a store in the coal region in the eastern part of Crawford county, the development of the coal mines having just then begun. He and Mr. Wood loaded a stock of goods on wagons and brought them over to where Pittsburg now stands. At that time there were only a few small dwelling houses scattered over the prairie, and the postoffice went by the name of New Pittsburg. Mr. Seabury erected the first store building in the town, on what is now the corner of Fourth and Broadway. Mr. Wood remembers the first transaction made over the counters as being with a little girl, who brought in a basket of eggs and exchanged them for some calico.

Mr. Wood remained as a clerk in that establishment for two years, and the old-timers of the city always refer to him as the first merchant. Mr. Seabury is now deceased.

Mr. Wood then engaged in the grocery business with Mr. A. J. Georgia, under the name of Georgia and Wood, and when Mr. Georgia was appointed postmaster of Pittsburg Mr. Wood served as his deputy. For the following five years Mr. Wood represented the Adams Express Company, and for two years was agent for the Pacific Express Company. He then held the office of city assessor for three years, and for the past fifteen years has been successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business with Mr. Georgia as a partner, the firm being known as Georgia and Wood.

Mr. Wood has been a prominent worker in the Republican party, which has honored him at different times. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs of the local lodge and having been a member of the grand lodge of the state. He has also filled all the chairs in the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Wood was married at Pittsburg, June 16, 1878, to Miss Edith M. Georgia, a daughter of his business partner, A. J. Georgia. They had two children, Miss Alpha M. and Mr. Georgia N. Wood. Mr. Wood has since been bereft by death of his beloved wife, after a happy union of over a quarter of a century. Of her beautiful character and place in the esteem and affection of those around her let the following memorial speak:

Headquarters Woman's Relief Corps,
Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic,
Iola, Kansas, June 25th, 1904.

IN MEMORIAM.

Edith M. Georgia Wood, Past Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Kansas, was born November

24th, 1861, in North Liberty, Iowa, and died in Pittsburg, Kansas, June 5th, 1904, at 4:30 p. m.

She came to Pittsburg with her parents when five years old and just at the close of the great war, where she was known but to be loved and honored. Her life was not long, as we count the years, but it was filled to overflowing with good and kindly deeds.

The heartfelt sympathy of this department is extended to the sorrowing husband and children. Their home is left lonely and desolate, without the loving presence of one who has been its guiding star, but her "God was the Lord." May his tender love be "round about them." In memory of her beautiful life and devotion to our order, Corps Presidents will have charters draped for thirty days and will hold "Memorial services" at the last regular meeting in July. Memorial services will also be held for her at the next department convention.

Beautiful Toiler, her work all done;
Beautiful soul into "Glory" gone;
Beautiful life with its crown now won;
God giveth rest.

By Command of

AGNES A. HEIGELE,
Department Secretary.

ANNIE A. APPLE,
Department President.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. BECK.

Captain William C. Beck, a leading coal operator and a prominent old-timer of Pittsburg and Crawford county, has had a panorama of personal experiences and successes in southeastern Kansas and especially in the vicinity of Pittsburg covering a period of nearly forty years, embracing, in fact, the authoritative and established history of this region from pioneer days and conditions to the present. He grazed cattle over this section when Pittsburg and Girard were spots as wild and undeveloped as could be found in any corner of the county at the present day.

It is interesting to know that at that early time he discerned and indicated the limits of the coal outcrops which to-day make up the Pittsburg district, and prophesied the growth here of a large and important industrial and commercial city. In the work connected with the early settlement and upbuilding of the region now comprised within the limits of Crawford county he took a most important part, and his connection with all the subsequent activity and progress of this country has been by no means of a trivial character. Mr. Beck is a man of notable business acumen and ability and achievements, and as he has met opportunities in this life he has taken advantage of them and not only turned them to his own profit but added greatly to the sum total of general prosperity and welfare, so that his career is an integral part of the record of Crawford county and a most interesting phase of its worthy and progressive citizenship.

Captain Beck was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1837, his parents being Adam and Margaret J. (Gould) Beck, both of whom lived and died in Pennsylvania. On both sides of the house have been distinguished and patriotic men and women, active and prominent in the general affairs of life, and conspicuous for their connection with the wars of American history. Captain Beck's maternal great-grandfather, George Gould, was one of Wolfe's gallant army that fought and won at Quebec. His maternal grandfather and his paternal great-grandfather are of honored memory because of their participation in the war of the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, George Gould, was in the war of 1812, and was also a manufacturer of some of the powder fired by the American soldiers of that conflict. Adam Beck followed the occupation of miller in Pennsylvania, and was a highly respected citizen of his community.

William C. Beck was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania until he was thirteen years old, up to that age having laid a good educational foundation in the common schools of the neighborhood. His father died when he was thirteen years old, and he was then bound out to

James E. Brown, a very wealthy banker of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and for some time served as his bank clerk. He also clerked in a store and had some further opportunities of attending school. His career, beginning with the time he left home, has, in fact, been a varied experience, not without its hardships, insufficient, however, to daunt for a moment the eager restlessness of his character or check him in his advance toward better things. Among other things, he learned the trade of nailer in a rolling mill, and also taught school. He received an appointment as a cadet at West Point, and spent about a year in that school, where the drilling and military instruction stood him in good stead at the outbreak of the Civil war which shortly followed. He had become an expert swordsman and rifle shot, and when the war came on his services were in great demand for drilling recruits, which he did with most painstaking care and contributed not a little to making the Pennsylvania forces of the highest standard of efficiency during the rebellion.

After he had drilled several companies he organized and drilled the Finlay Cadets, the members of which, including himself, enlisted July 4, 1861, and were mustered into the service of the government on July 24, 1861, as Company D of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was elected Captain of the company, and led it through the following battles of the war: Yorktown, April 5, 1862; Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862; Mechanicsville, Virginia, June 26, 1862; Gaines Hill; Malvern; Harrison's Bar; Gainesville; Antietam; Blackford's Ford; Kearneysville; Fredericksburg, where Captain Beck was wounded; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg, where Company D lost half its men; Rappahannock Station; New Hope Church and Mine Run, on November 30, 1863. In the winter following the last-named battle the company camped near Culpeper, and on the 5th of May, 1864, Captain Beck was captured near Robinson's Tavern and taken as a prisoner to Macon, Georgia, where he was held until Atlanta fell; he was then kept at Savannah until the capture of that city, and was then moved to

Charleston, where he and a large number of other officers who were prisoners were exposed to the fire of the Union army. Soon after, the yellow fever became epidemic at Charleston, and he was removed to Columbus, South Carolina, where, along with twelve hundred other officers, he received his welcome exchange. He had undergone the horrors of prison life for seven months, which was his most trying experience during the war. On December 19, 1864, he was mustered out at Washington, with a most creditable record as a gallant, fearless and efficient soldier.

After leaving the army Captain Beck returned to Kittanning and entered the bank in which he had been previously employed, becoming its bookkeeper. His brother, Captain George A. Beck, was then cashier of the bank, he having also served through the war as Captain. When government troops were being hurried to the Texas border in order to thwart the machinations of Maximilian of Mexico, Captain George A. was offered a lieutenant colonelcy in the Mexican army, and he and his brother started out on this errant expedition to become soldiers of fortune. When they reached Texas, however, they decided to divert their military ardor in another direction and go into the cattle business. They purchased a large bunch of cattle in Llano county and started north with them, having the Chicago market as their destination. They drove their herds up through Indian Territory, and on June 6, 1866, arrived at Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kansas. Here they decided to rest themselves and their stock for awhile, and while there the brothers both made claims for government land in that county, although the official survey had not yet been made. On June 15, 1866, they crossed over what has since become the dividing line between Crawford and Cherokee counties, and located at the spot where Opolis was afterward founded. This early settlement makes Captain Beck one of the earliest inhabitants of the county, and he is certainly among the very few survivors of that pioneer period. During that summer of his and his brother's residence within the present bounds of Crawford county he did a lot of pros-

pecting, particularly for coal, his previous experience in the Pennsylvania coal fields giving him quick insight into the conditions here. He discovered the outcroppings where Pittsburg now stands, as also those at Midway and many other places in the district, and the Pittsburg coal region of to-day has almost exactly the same limits that he marked out at that time, after a rough examination. His far-sighted business and industrial sense foretold much of that growth and prosperity which now rank Crawford county among the richest in the state. He and his brother kept their cattle at feed on the luxuriant grasses of this county until the advent of the frost king, and then drove them to Chicago and disposed of them.

Captain W. C. Beck returned to Pennsylvania, but by no means abandoned Crawford county with its undeveloped wealth. In the early spring of 1868 he and his brother returned, and brought with them, as far as Pleasant Hill, Missouri, which was the end of the railroad at that time, the machinery for a saw and grist mill. Leaving their outfit at Pleasant Hill for the time, they came to Crawford county and laid before the settlers their plan for the establishment of a lumber plant at some point where it would be most convenient to the majority and therefore of the greatest degree of usefulness. The settlers all welcomed the advent of this important addition to their industrial establishments, especially one so necessary to civilization and one which has always followed closely in the wake of the pathfinding and homeseeking pioneer. But considerable discussion arose as to where this plant should be located, and as constituting an event of such transcendent importance in the pioneer history of Crawford county it is worth while to notice with particularity the history of this valuable institution. It was finally decided to hold a public meeting of the settlers, called by Squire Cadwallader to assemble at the house of a settler on the county line between Cherokee and Crawford. There were present there on the appointed day the representative men of the new community, and a regular organization was effected, with president, secretary, etc. Three locations were

proposed for the mill, as follows: Neutral City, in Cherokee county; a point in Crawford county just this side of the county line, and at Iowa City, a settlement situated near the present site of Pittsburg. After prolonged deliberation, the county line spot was decided upon as the most favorable for all parties concerned. Captain Beck and his brother accordingly brought the machinery overland from the railroad and erected a mill at the designated spot, where they began sawing logs and grinding feed in May, 1868. They did a big business and remained in that locality for one and a half years. There was no other means of getting lumber in this section, and the mill supplied the greatly needed material for the houses and various buildings of the settlers. Some of the first buildings of Girard were erected with the lumber made at this plant and hauled thither by ox teams. In 1870 the Beck brothers moved the plant to near where Pittsburg now stands, and in 1871 Captain W. C. Beck withdrew from the business, and his brother finally moved the outfit to Lightning Creek. Thus Captain Beck was instrumental in giving Crawford county one of its most important industries, and one which was indispensable for the rapid progress of the community.

In 1868 Captain Beck paid seventeen hundred dollars for one hundred and sixty acres of coal land, on a part of which the city of Pittsburg now stands. He did nothing at the time toward the development of the resources of this tract, as, indeed, the time was not ripe for such at that time, but returned to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in business for twelve years. He came back to Crawford county in December, 1883. By this time the city of Pittsburg was well under way, and was just about to enter upon its rapid and permanent growth. He started a small grist mill in the town, but soon sold that and engaged in the working of his own coal lands, having been one of the leading operators of this vicinity ever since. His largest coal interests are now at Midway, although he owns many acres of coal land both here and in Missouri, in addition to much valuable city real estate.

Captain Beck is a director in the First National Bank of Pittsburg.

He has the reputation of being one of Pittsburg's most public-spirited citizens, often putting himself out and freely offering his time and energies and pecuniary help towards getting new enterprises and industries located at this city. He has been a director of the public schools near Pittsburg, and was a member of the city council for two years.

Captain Beck is prominent in fraternal circles. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is prophet of the Tonkawa Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is treasurer of the order for the state of Kansas; he is the oldest member of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having held membership for thirty years.

It was mentioned in a preceding paragraph that Captain Beck became an expert rifle shot. He has a gold medal that he won in Pennsylvania for best marksmanship in a contest between the rifle clubs of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Mercer and Venango. That was the famous Bucktail region, productive of renowned sharpshooters, and the victory is the more creditable on that account. He has several other medals and trophies won in similar contests in other places.

Captain Beck was married at Girard in 1871 to Miss Sarah M. Houston, who is a member of another pioneer family that settled in this county in the year 1868. They are the parents of three children, William G., Earl Gould and Leonore E., the wife of C. A. Beck.

M. G. KAYS.

M. G. Kays, of Monmouth, is an old resident of this part of the county, having come here in 1873, and has since been known as one of the leading and successful agriculturists of Crawford county, being foremost in the qualities of enterprise and progressiveness by which he has won his present position among his fellow citizens and business associates.

Mr. Kays was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 1, 1844.

and when he was still in his teens he became a Union soldier, and throughout the remainder of the war proved his fidelity to his country. He enlisted in his native county, October 17, 1863, in Company H, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, under Captain T. K. Parkinson and Colonel A. T. Ratliff; was in camp at Cleveland, and at Denison was equipped with a horse and other accoutrements; thence crossed into Kentucky and went on to the Cumberland Mountains to fight General Morgan, who was then on his celebrated raid; at Lexington the regiment got a supply of fresh horses, and were in a number of operations in that state and in Virginia, getting into the skirmish at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, among others; towards the close of the war they were in pursuit of Jeff Davis, and were only two hours behind him when the Confederate president was captured; guarded the Weldon Railroad for some time; and some time after the actual cessation of general hostilities were honorably discharged, Mr. Kays coming out as corporal of Company H.

Mr. Kays was a son of Daniel and Martha (Milligan) Kays, his father a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, near Warren, and the mother also an Ohioan by birth. His grandfather, who was from Connecticut, was also a soldier in the Civil war, and lost his life at Corinth when sixty-two years of age. The mother died in Ohio at the age of forty-two, and the father, who was a member of the Baptist church and politically of strong abolition tendencies, died in Missouri at fifty-two. One other son was a soldier, W. M., in the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, serving for four years and four months. The other children were as follows: Isabelle, Sarah J., James A., Daniel, Martha, Ella, Etta, John.

Mr. Kays was reared on an Ohio farm, where he was taught industry among other valuable lessons necessary to success, and shortly after his return home from the war, in 1867, he moved west to Pettis county, Missouri, and later to St. Clair county, of the same state, remaining in both places about six years. In 1873 he came to Crawford county, and for the first eleven years lived on a farm five miles northeast of Monmouth, and then bought the beautiful little place of forty acres near town

where he has since lived. He has a finely improved place, excellent buildings, and he has been particularly successful in the raising and shipping of potatoes, which he has carried to the point of a very large enterprise.

Mr. Kays was married in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1866, to Miss Caroline Slasor, and they have passed a most happy married life of nearly forty years. She was born, reared and educated in Ohio, being a daughter of William Slasor, a native of Ohio. Her mother, whose maiden name was Penn, now lives at Newark, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Kays have the following children: William, Della, Susan, Ethel, Harvey, Alta and four who died in childhood, Myrtle having been a bright girl of thirteen and the other three dying in infancy. Mr. Kays is a stanch Republican, and for five years served as constable and has also been a school director. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist church, and he is a church trustee. He is also affiliated with Shiloh Post No. 56, G. A. R., at Cherokee, and is popular in all circles.

CHARLES F. RUSSELL.

Charles F. Russell, so well remembered at Mulberry and in the eastern part of the county, where his death occurred on October 13, 1902, was one of the honored and respected citizens of this county, and a man of sterling integrity and such honest worth as to commend him to all with whom he came in contact. His widow now lives at McCune, where she has hosts of friends, and she is esteemed for her own noble character as also for the fact that she was the wife of a truly representative Crawford county citizen.

The late Mr. Russell was one of the veterans of the Civil war, in which he served as a brave and gallant officer and soldier. He was living in Illinois when the rebellion broke out, and he was in the first enlistment in response to the call for men to put down the rebellion. He enlisted at Pana, Christian county, Illinois, in 1861, in Company M, Third Illinois Cavalry, and became first lieutenant of his company. He took

part in numerous battles and skirmishes and hard campaigning. He fought at Pea Ridge and Vicksburg. While on a transport boat he was severely wounded, and until his death he suffered continually from this wound received in behalf of his country.

He was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, April 23, 1835, being a son of Alvin and Sarah Russell, both people of character, industry and integrity. Mr. Russell received a good education, and then entered upon his varied career in different parts of the country. He was a hotel clerk for years, for some time holding that position with the old Tremont Hotel in Chicago, at the time one of the leading hotels of that city.

March 26, 1865, he was married to Miss Amanda C. Van Dewater, the wedding taking place at Rosamond, Illinois. Mrs. Russell was born at Knightstown, New Jersey, December 1, 1840. Her father, Rev. A. C. Van Dewater, was a chaplain of the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry during the war, and his father had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The Van Dewaters were of an old Holland family, three brothers having come to this country some generations ago and settled in New Jersey or Long Island. Two of these brothers remained bachelors, but the other reared a family, and from him descended the subsequent generations. Mrs. Russell's mother was Margaret T. Sommers, also of Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Russell was one of four children, namely: Charles, who died at the age of sixteen; Lewis, who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois, and is now a resident of Walla Walla, Washington; Wesley, who died in 1890 at Pana, Illinois; and Mrs. Russell.

In 1873 Mr. Russell and wife went to California and lived in San Francisco, and from that time on traveled a great deal in hopes of bettering his health so impaired in the war. He went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1875, and spent three years there, and thence to St. Louis, and five years at Minneapolis, after which he returned to Illinois. In 1898 he came to this county and bought a home at Mulberry, where he lived until his death. Politically he was a strong Republican, was a

member of the Methodist church, and took much interest in G. A. R. matters. He measured up to a high standard of personal and business morality, and was respected and esteemed wherever he lived, so that his death meant a real loss to everyone who had ever known him.

ALLEN J. GILHAM.

Allen J. Gilham, a resident of Cherokee, is a conductor on the Frisco Railroad and one of a family of railroad men who have made fine records in the great army of railroad industrials. He has been connected with railroad service for the past twenty-five years, having entered in 1879, and by strict adherence to duty and fidelity to the interests of all concerned he has been promoted to his present responsible place and is one of the best known and most popular railroad conductors in southeastern Kansas. He was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, August 16, 1862, and came to Crawford county from that place. Besides being so actively identified with railroading he has given his attention to another enterprise which has made him especially useful in the stock-raising circles of Crawford county. As a breeder and raiser of fine hogs he stands second to none in the county, and his Chester Whites and Duroc Red thoroughbred and registered swine are notable and always favored wherever on the market or on exhibition. As may be inferred from these mentioned facts, Mr. Gilham is a man of great enterprise and ability, and is a factor of importance in town and county.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Jennie Coray, who was born in Lafayette, Indiana, a daughter of M. R. Coray, an ex-soldier of the Civil war, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gilham have nine children: Florence, John M., Sayle, Jessie, Jennie, Ruth, Allen, Jane and Alma.

Mr. Allen J. Gilham is a son of Thomas J. Gilham, another well known resident of Cherokee, and a man who has passed a life of long and useful activity. A native of Greene county, Indiana, where he was born December 26, 1841, he was at the age of five years taken to Schuy-

ler county, Illinois, and in that county, in August, 1862, he responded to Lincoln's call and joined Company B, One hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Kinney, who was later made colonel of the regiment. The regiment went into camp at Quincy, was sent to Kentucky under the command of General A. J. Smith, was at Vicksburg, took part in the Red River expedition, was in the three days' fighting at Nashville, was in the operations about New Orleans and Mobile, and in many other phases and campaigns of the war. He was honorably discharged at St. Louis, and then returned home.

This old soldier was a son of Enoch and Anna (Hodges) Gilham, both natives of North Carolina, who from Schuyler county removed to Warren county, Illinois. The father died in Illinois at the age of ninety, and the mother in Pratt county, Kansas, at the age of seventy-seven. They had ten children, four sons and six daughters. Thomas J. Gilham was married in 1861 to Miss Rebecca Huft, who was born in Virginia of an old family of that state, being a daughter of Ben Huft. In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gilham moved to Pratt county, Kansas, where they lived five years, and then lived in Lynn county, Missouri, until 1903, since which time they have been residents of Cherokee. They are the parents of nine children, of whom Allen J. is the eldest. The son Thomas B. is also a railroad man, and resides in Cherokee. John is a railroad man in St. Louis. Oscar, of Scammon, Kansas, is also in the railroad business. Ed is a railroad man at Fort Madison, Iowa. Anna and Rebecca are both at home. Two other sons lost their lives in the service of railroads, Ben being killed at the age of nineteen and Bell at the age of twenty-five at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Thomas J. Gilham and his sons are Republicans. He is a Grand Army man, and in religion is a Methodist.

C. C. BROWN.

C. C. Brown, postmaster at the village of Arma, in Washington township, has been a leading and prosperous citizen of eastern Crawford

county for over twenty years. He is very popular as the incumbent of the postoffice, being by nature accommodating and obliging and a man who wins friends wherever he goes. For a number of years he has also been in the general merchandise business at Arma, in fact, has been identified with this town almost throughout its period of existence. He was first in partnership with Mr. Holtensworth, and later with Mr. Sowers. He keeps a first-class general line of goods, such as groceries, dry goods, notions, etc., and by progressive and energetic business methods has extended his trade over a large territory in the eastern part of the county.

Mr. Brown is a native of Effingham county, Illinois, where he was born June 28, 1861. He is a son of an ex-soldier of the Civil war, H. H. Brown, who served and made a gallant record with the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, the crack rough rider regiment of that state. He was in the war for three years. He now lives at Altamont, Illinois. The mother, whose maiden name was Deffenbaugh, is also living at this writing. There are three children in the family, C. C., Isabel and Lena. The father is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is a Republican.

Mr. C. C. Brown was reared in Effingham county, learning the duties of the home farm, and his education was received in the Illinois schools. At the age of twenty-one, in 1882, he came to Crawford county, and bought a farm of eighty acres in Washington township. He made this a first-class and highly improved farm, and has been a successful man in agriculture as well as in merchandising. For some years he successfully operated a steam threshing outfit in the county.

Mr. Brown married Miss Maggie Morrill, who was reared and educated in Missouri, being a daughter of M. M. and Catherine (Burrison) Morrill, the former now living in Labette county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have six children, William, Fred, Earl, Charlie, Nellie and Katie. Politically Mr. Brown is a Republican, and has served as a delegate to the conventions, taking an active interest in party affairs.

JESSE BEELER.

Jesse Beeler, a prosperous farmer on section 29, Crawford township, Crawford county, is one of the early settlers of this county, having lived on the one farm for thirty-five years. He has already reached and passed the Psalmist's mark of threescore and ten, which is believed to indicate the period of man's usefulness on earth, but he is by no means compelled or willing to lay down the burdens of life for some time yet, and his vigorous manhood and his worth as a citizen make him still a valued and highly honored resident of his community.

Mr. Beeler was the youngest child of a family of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased except his sister Martha Seeley, who is now living in Lee county, Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Beeler was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, September 12, 1833, and his parents were Isaac and Jane (Hughes) Beeler, both natives of Tennessee. His father was a wagon-maker and a farmer. He became one of the pioneer settlers of Lee county, Iowa, where he took up his residence in 1836, when Iowa was still a territory. He entered eleven hundred acres of land in one body, and was a prosperous and influential farmer during the rest of his life, which was ended in death in 1871, when he had arrived at the great age of eighty-nine years. His wife died in 1860, at the age of sixty-seven.

Mr. Jesse Beeler was educated in a subscription log school in Iowa, and his boyhood was passed among the primitive conditions that existed in that state during the forties. He lived at home until he was twenty-seven years old, and from that time until the fall of 1869 he was an enterprising Iowa farmer. He made his advent into Crawford county, Kansas, in 1869, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of the railroad company, which land he has improved and made his home place to the present time. He has been known throughout the county since 1870 as the operator of a threshing outfit, having used in that period all the

kinds of machines from the old-fashioned horsepower to the present powerful steam outfits. For the past ten years he has also run a feed grinder and sawmill.

Mr. Beeler married, in October, 1861, Miss Martha Permelia Moore, a daughter of John and Abigail F. Moore, of Virginia. Her father is deceased, but her mother still resides in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Beeler have had six children: Amelia Jane died at the age of twenty-five years; Mary died when ten years old; Ella and Nellie were twins, and the latter died at the age of two years, and the former is the wife of George H. Hanshaw, of Crawford county; Abigail Gertrude is the wife of A. C. Copenhaver, of this county; and Jesse Aiton is at home. The family are members of the Baptist church at Girard. Mr. Beeler affiliates with the Anti-Horse Thief Association. In politics he is a Republican, and was a school director for two terms.

ALBERT N. HAYDEN.

Albert N. Hayden, a well known and successful traveling salesman in the southeastern part of Kansas and a member of the board of education of Pittsburg, is one of the popular business men of this city, where he has had his home for the last ten years. He has been in the ranks of the traveling business men of Kansas for the last twenty years, and his devotion to every-day business, his genial and whole-souled manner, and his ability and energy have gained him a well deserved success among that Yankee fraternity whose methods have placed American goods and products in every corner of the habitable world.

Mr. Hayden was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, March 8, 1860. His father, Joseph H. Hayden, was a native of Maine, but in the early days he came west, and for some time lived in Pike county, Missouri. He was married in that county to Miss Elizabeth Pritchett. This couple later took up their residence in Grant county, Wisconsin, but in

1872 returned to Pike county, Missouri, where they remained till their death.

Mr. A. N. Hayden spent the first twelve years of his life in Grant county, Wisconsin, and then grew to manhood in Pike county. He received a good education in the Pike county schools, and later studied law. He has never practiced law to any extent, having used it mainly as a help to his business as fire insurance adjuster, which position he held for several years with the Home Insurance Company of New York. He continued to live in Pike county until 1885, and then removed to Kansas, where he quit the insurance business and went on the road as a salesman. He had his headquarters at Chanute, where he lived for four years. In 1893 he moved to Pittsburg, where his home and headquarters have been ever since. His first work after coming to Pittsburg was for Harper and Company, wholesale produce, of this city; he later traveled for the Pittsburg Wholesale Grocery Company, and now represents the Western Wholesale Grocery Company of Kansas City.

In April, 1903, Mr. Hayden was elected a member of the board of education of Pittsburg on the Republican ticket. This office came to him entirely without solicitation on his part, and he made no effort to secure his election, in fact, remaining out on the road until noon of the day of election. He has hosts of friends in the city, and his popularity and worth as a citizen are attested in many ways.

Mr. Hayden was married at Erie, Kansas, in 1886, to Miss Ida Neal. They have four children, Stella, Clyde, Neal and Velma.

J. E. WALSH.

J. E. Walsh, who has served for two terms as under sheriff of Crawford county and at this writing is the people's choice for the office of sheriff, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on the 11th of October, 1867, and is the second in a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, who were born to Thomas and Nancy (McDonald) Walsh.

The paternal grandfather was a veteran of the Mexican war. The father was a native of Louisiana, but in early life became a resident of the north and at the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and served for three years as a member of Company D, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry. He married Miss McDonald, a native of Illinois, and they continued to reside in that state until 1872, when he came to Kansas. Thomas Walsh turned his attention to merchandising at Reading, this state, and after one year he removed to St. Martins, Brown county, Ohio, where he carried on merchandising for three years. On the expiration of that period he established his home in Paris, Illinois, where he continued in the same line of business until 1880. He then came to Crawford county, Kansas, and invested in land here, spending his last days upon his farm in Grant township, where his death occurred in July, 1899. His widow still survives him and is yet living on the homestead farm in Grant township.

J. E. Walsh largely acquired his early education in the public schools of Crawford county, Kansas, and he afterward spent one year as a student in the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. He then returned to owns eighty acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1900, however, he was appointed to the position of under sheriff, and in January, 1903, his home and engaged in stock-raising in Grant township, where he was reappointed to that office, the duties of which position he has discharged in a very acceptable, prompt and faithful manner. A recognition of his worth was accorded him in his nomination for the position of sheriff as a candidate of the Republican party and since then he has been elected as sheriff of Crawford county by one of the largest majorities in the history of the county. He has always been an advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has done effective service in its behalf.

On the 12th of November, 1899, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Seigel, a daughter of George Seigel, and they now have two interesting children: Helen, who is three years of age,

and Margaret, who is but a year old. Mr. Walsh and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church at Greenbush, Kansas, and he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and both are connected with the Knights and Ladies of Security. He has always been found reliable in business and faithful in public office, and in his present position will undoubtedly prove a valuable official.

JOHN SCHWAB.

The little republic of Switzerland has sent to the shores of America some noble specimens of sturdy, honest manhood, and among that number was the subject of this review, John Schwab, who is now deceased. He was born in the old and historic city of Bern, January 17, 1834. He was educated in the excellent common schools of his native land. At the age of eighteen, after he had studied a little of the law, he secured a position as clerk in an attorney's office, where he remained for three years, in the meantime improving his spare moments in the acquisition of more knowledge of his profession. During these years he had read of the prospects for a young, ambitious and energetic man in the United States of America, and accordingly, September 5, 1855, he set sail, after bidding a fond adieu to his native republic, and a little later landed in America, a poor but honest lad, with no capital and in a strange land and among a strange people.

He was not disheartened nor discouraged, but was willing to do anything to earn an honest living. He faced to the west and cast anchor in Ohio, where he secured a position on a farm at a small recompense. There he remained one year, and 1856 found him in Henry county, Illinois, where he sought and secured a place on another farm, and remained there until some years had passed away.

October 2, 1862, he married Miss Hester C. Romig. He rented a farm for three years, and then purchased a farm of his own. In April, 1884, he sold his well-stocked and well-equipped Illinois farm of two

John Schwab

hundred acres, and came to Cherokee, Crawford county, and here purchased a farm. This locality being in the great coal mining belt of southeastern Kansas, he also entered into the mining and shipping of coal. In August, 1897, he organized the Weir Junction Coal Company, of which company he continued as president until his death, which resulted from injuries and which occurred on October 8, 1897.

The present roster of the Weir Junction Coal Company is as follows: J. G. Schwab, president; Hettie E. Schwab, secretary; Lewis S. Schwab, manager and treasurer.

The Cherokee Commercial Company of Cherokee is composed of the following persons: H. C. Schwab, J. G. Schwab, M. C. Bolick, George P. Norton and Lewis S. Schwab. These commercial enterprises in south and southwest Crawford county are factors of great force and importance in the county. The men who represent these industries are typical business men, of the conservative caste, and merit the full confidence of the public.

Mr. Schwab, the elder, was a gentleman known for his strict honesty and integrity of character. He had co-operated often with the elder Lanyons who founded the bustling, progressive little city of Pittsburg, which now numbers seventeen thousand souls. He was a great lover of his home and family. He was a consistent member of the German Lutheran church.

His wife, formerly Miss Hester C. Romig, was a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, born May 25, 1840, and her parents were early settlers of that county. It was September 5, 1855, when she came with her parents to Henry county, Illinois, and the entire country at that time was an open prairie. She remained a resident of Illinois until after her marriage with Mr. Schwab, and since 1884 she has been a resident of Kansas, and is yet living in Cherokee, where she is surrounded by her children.

Her son J. G. Schwab—brother of Lewis—was born in Henry county, Illinois, May 22, 1869, but since 1884 his home has been in

Crawford county. He received a careful training in the public schools and at the Cherokee high school. He entered mining in 1889, and was engineer at the mines from 1892 to 1896. He was superintendent of his father's mines until his father's death, when he succeeded as president of the coal company at Weir Junction. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cherokee, and is independent in politics. He married Miss Ella E. Gadsbury, March 17, 1892.

JONATHAN P. ALDEN.

Jonathan P. Alden, a prosperous farmer near Monmouth, has lived in Crawford county since 1877, and during this period of more than a quarter century he has witnessed the development of the county from almost pioneer conditions to the flourishing present. Of sturdy New England ancestry, a descendant of the famous Alden family whose members have figured in history and romance from the coming of the Mayflower in 1620, Mr. Alden has inherited many of the virtues of this stock, and has the substantial integrity and force of character which have always dominated the true Puritan and have won them a place of esteem in whatever community they have resided.

Mr. Alden is now a man past the age of threescore and ten, and his long career has been filled with an unusual degree of useful activity. Born in Dearborn county, Indiana, August 15, 1832, he was educated in the schools of his locality and reared to the honest industry of a farm. On October 30, 1862, he enlisted in Ripley county in Company K, Seventh Indiana Infantry, under Captain Jesse Armstrong and Colonel Gavin; the regiment was sent east to Alexandria, Virginia, being in the Army of the Potomac; took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, at Cold Harbor, and in the Wilderness campaign, in the James river campaign, and the siege of Petersburg. Mr. Alden was in the hospital at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, so that he did not participate in that crucial

conflict. He had many narrow escapes, his clothing being pierced by bullets on several occasions. He received his honorable discharge at Indianapolis July 21, 1865, and went home with a good record as a soldier of his country.

Mr. Alden was a son of Isaac and Ruth (Morgan) Alden, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of an old New York state family, and a daughter of John Morgan. The mother, who was a woman of many virtues, lived to be ninety-one years old, and the father met death by accident while butchering at the age of forty-five. Isaac Alden was a Whig in politics. There were twelve children in the family, seven sons and five daughters.

Mr. Alden was married in Indiana, October 30, 1858, to Miss Catherine L. Ehler, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, a daughter of Thomas Ehler. Their happy married life extended over thirty odd years, being terminated by the death of Mrs. Alden in January, 1891, at the age of fifty-four. She was known as a good mother, a kind friend and neighbor and a diligent member of the church and social circles, and was highly esteemed for her excellent qualities of heart and mind. She was the mother of six children: Moody, who married Cassie Emerson, has one son, Clarence; Clarence is a railway telegraph operator; Lillie Kelly; George, who lives on the homestead, married Emma Volt and has a son, George Earl; the two deceased children are William, who died when twenty-one years old, and Etta, at thirteen.

Mr. Alden lived in Edgar county, Illinois, until he came to Crawford county in 1877. He has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, most of it bottom land, situated a mile and a half from town, and has made such a happy combination of progressiveness, thrift and industry that he has accomplished a large success, and is one of the well fixed and substantial farmers of south Crawford county. Mr. Alden is a Mason of over thirty years' standing, having been initiated into that order at Milan, Indiana, in 1874. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and is well known and popular throughout the community.

GEORGE W. ROBINSON.

George W. Robinson, carrier on rural free delivery route No. 1 out of Cherokee, where he is a resident, has lived in the state of Kansas for the past thirty-eight years, and has made a capable and worthy record as a citizen and man of affairs, and is also esteemed as one of the honored veterans of the Civil war.

He was a boy of eighteen years when he responded to the first call that went out for three-year men to put down the rebellion, and he enlisted at Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, in August, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, under Captain H. H. Pope and Colonel Charles E. Hovey. From Bloomington, Illinois, this regiment was sent to the field of hostilities in Missouri, and most of his campaigning was done in that state and in Arkansas. He was at Pilot Knob until the spring of 1862, and then took part in numerous skirmishes and small engagements in southeastern Missouri. At St. Louis, Missouri, he was honorably discharged on account of disability, being afflicted with tuberculosis. He then returned to Illinois and as soon as his health permitted he engaged in farming.

Mr. Robinson was born in Shelby county, Illinois, February 9, 1843, the same year in which the birth of President McKinley occurred. He was a son of William Lang and Lydia Elizabeth (Strador) Robinson, father a native of Virginia and mother of North Carolina, and they were among the earliest settlers of Shelby county, Illinois, going there in 1826, when the country was wild and undeveloped, when game was plentiful in the woods and prairies, when the dwellings were log cabins heated by fireplaces, and all other things were primitive and uncouth. The father died on the Wabash river in 1852, at the age of fifty-six, but the mother came out to Kansas, where she died in 1879, at the age of sixty-nine. These parents were noted for their many excellences of heart and mind, and their generous hospitality was always in evidence, especially during their early life in Illinois, when the latch string was always to be found on

the outside of the door, where friend and stranger alike might enter freely. There were thirteen children in their family, seven sons and six daughters, and two other of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war—John M., who died in 1876 and was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois under General Logan, and P. P., who served on the western frontier.

Mr. Robinson was reared on the Illinois farm, where he was taught to work, but he received only six months' schooling in all his life, although home study and diligent application to the practical affairs of life have compensated for these early deficiencies. Shortly after the war he came to Kansas and settled in Neosho county, near St. Paul, where he was a resident until he came to Cherokee in 1899. He owns two excellent houses in the best part of town, and has made an excellent success in business and industrial affairs and is accounted one of the substantial men of the town and county, where he is very popular. He received his appointment as rural mail carrier on October 1, 1903.

Mr. Robinson was married at Neosho, Kansas, to Eliza Wilson, who became the mother of seven children, as follows: J. W., who is a successful contractor on cement work in Kansas City; Oscar W., who is a carriage painter; E. K., who is a soldier in the Eighteenth United States Infantry and has been in the Philippines for five years; Nettie Bennett, of Neosho county; Dora Williams, who died leaving four children; Leonard, who died at the age of twenty-one; and Pearl B., who died in 1897 at the age of sixteen. Mr. Robinson is independent in politics, and in religion is a Baptist.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER M. WATSON.

Captain Alexander M. Watson, of Pittsburg, and father of Captain William J. Watson, the postmaster of that city, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume, is one of the most prominent of the early pioneers to this section of Kansas. The Watson family has been leading

participants in the business and public activities of Kansas since before the war, in many of the events of the terrible ante-bellum period, in the industrial and agricultural development subsequent thereto, and in the calm of prosperity and civic advancement of the past few years.

The family originated in Scotland and was of that hardy and thrifty stock. Captain A. M. Watson was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1836, a son of Matthew and Elixia A. (Macartney) Watson. Matthew Watson, with his entire family, emigrated from the land of the hills and heather in 1842, locating first in Canada, and in 1843 moved to Rochester, New York, where he lived till 1852. He returned to Canada for a short time, and in 1853 went to Michigan, and thence the family went further west to Livingston county, Illinois. In 1859 the family, with the exception of Alexander, emigrated to the territory of Kansas, locating on the "Neutral ground," about two miles north of Cato, in what is now Bourbon county, the present counties not being organized at that time; the place of their settlement is just a short distance north of where the north line of Crawford county now runs. Here Matthew Watson, assisted by his family, took up land and worked hard and finally made a productive and valuable ranch of six hundred and forty acres. The country was very sparsely settled at that time, savage men and animals and primitive conditions had not yielded and shrunk westward at the approach of the civilizing white man. The range was free and unfenced, and cattle had everywhere to roam. In 1872 Matthew Watson removed from this place to the northern part of Cherokee county, where he developed another fine farm, on which he lived until his death, in 1895. He was a fine character, an honor and an adornment to the early civilization of the state, and this with his Scotch sturdiness made him successful in his business affairs. His wife died in 1882.

Charles Watson, a brother of Captain Alexander, was associated with his father in these ranch and farm enterprises for a long period of years, and since his father's death he has been living in Pittsburg. He is a most interesting and entertaining old Kansas resident, and recalls

many interesting and historical events that occurred during the years subsequent to the family's settlement here in 1859. He was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1837. He is one of the relicts of the devastating border warfare which was the most awful element of the Civil war. He enlisted August 24, 1861, in Company C, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and served along the Missouri-Kansas line. On August 24, 1862, just a year after his enlistment, he was wounded at Coon Creek, near Carthage, Missouri, was taken to Fort Scott, where his leg was amputated below the knee. This disabled him for active army service, although he remained for some time in the ambulance corps.

Alexander M. Watson remained in Illinois after the rest of the family came to Kansas, and on December 10, 1861, enlisted, at Geneva, Illinois, as a private in Company D, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, which joined the Army of the Tennessee under Grant. He fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Missionary Ridge, and numerous skirmishes. On December 25, 1863, his time having expired, he re-enlisted at Pulaski, Tennessee, in the same regiment. May 5, 1864, he joined Sherman's army at Chattanooga, participated in all the battles of the Atlantic campaign, and was at the battle of Altoona Pass. November 19, 1864, he was promoted to captain, and took his company through to the sea with Sherman, thence went north through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, and after Johnston's surrender accompanied the victorious army of Sherman to Washington, where he was at the head of his company in the grand review, being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

In August, 1865, Captain Watson came to Kansas to join his wife, who had preceded him and had been staying through the war with his father's family. After remaining awhile with them in Bourbon county he came to Crawford county, and on February 1, 1866, took up a claim on Lightning creek, Osage township, about twelve miles west of where Pittsburg now stands, and here he developed a fine farm. He has the distinction of being one of the oldest living settlers of the county. He

lived on his Crawford county place until 1869, then moved back to the old homestead in Bourbon county, trading off his farm in Crawford county to his brother Will. He later went to Parsons, Kansas, and was also in Emporia until 1876. He had some contracts on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad which kept him busy until 1880, in which year he took up his residence in Pittsburg, which was then an incipient but rapidly developing town, and he has lived here ever since. He was foreman for the Kansas and Texas Coal Company for seven or eight years, although his time has been chiefly occupied as a contractor, and he has erected a number of buildings in the city. He is one of Crawford county's most highly esteemed old-time citizens, and has done his full share in promoting the useful enterprises of city and county. He was married on January 1, 1861, to Miss Sarah Jane Hadley, and she died at Emporia, Kansas, in 1876.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. WATSON.

Captain William J. Watson, postmaster of Pittsburg, Kansas, is a representative in the second generation of a family of soldiers and prominent citizens whose worthy endeavors have contributed much to the upbuilding and progress of the Sunflower state. He, although born after the storm and stress period of Kansas history, has found outlet for his patriotic energy and enthusiasm in the most recent war of our republic, in which he was an officer in one of the most brilliant regiments ever identified with the American army, and the wounds which he received in fighting for the island empire will be life-long marks of his valorous conduct. Outside of his connection with the pursuits of war, he has followed the profession of law, in which he has attained considerable eminence in his county and is ranked among the leading members of the Crawford county bar.

Captain Watson was born on a farm on the north line of Crawford county, near Cato, Kansas, in 1872, a son of Captain Alexander M. and

Sarah Jane (Hadley) Watson, whose life history is given elsewhere in this volume. When he was quite young his father and family moved to a farm in Cherokee county, where he passed the years in farm and school work until the age of seventeen. He went through the high school at Pittsburg, and then took up the study of law in the office of John Randolph, of Pittsburg. He later attended the law department of the State University at Lawrence, where he graduated in 1896, being admitted to practice in the supreme court at the same time. He immediately began the practice of law at Pittsburg, and in April, 1897, was elected to the office of justice of the peace, being the youngest man ever elected to that office in this county. Up to the time of his election he had been a member of the law firm of Fuller, Randolph and Watson, but after his election the business of his office was of such magnitude that it took all his time and attention. His thorough knowledge of law combined with his judicial habits of mind so that he transacted with energy and expedition and utmost impartiality the large amount of business coming before him as justice of the peace.

April 27, 1898, two days after the formal declaration of war on the part of the United States, Mr. Watson left his office and went to the recruiting quarters in Pittsburg and enlisted as a private in Company D, of the famous Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, under Colonel (afterward brigadier general) Fred Funston. He enlisted on the first day that volunteer enlistments were received in Kansas. He was almost immediately elected first lieutenant of the company, and shortly afterward went to San Francisco, California, where the company remained in camp equipping and drilling for six months; then sailed for the Philippines and engaged in active service. He was with his company in the many trying marches, battles and skirmishes that fell to the lot of the brave and gallant Twentieth Kansas. On March 23, 1899, he was promoted to captain and assigned to Company E of the same regiment. On March 29 following he was wounded in the breast by a Remington bullet, at the battle of Guiguinto, Luzon, and he still carries that ball in his

body. He was carried off the field, and at the time was not expected to live. He came home on the hospital ship Relief, arriving at San Francisco August 29. After recovering from his wound he was offered a commission in the Fortieth United States Volunteer Infantry, which was accepted to date from August 17, 1899. Shortly after joining his new regiment he was offered a detail as aide de camp on the staff of General Funston, but preferred to remain in the line command as captain of a company. He was accordingly assigned to Company M, Fortieth United States Volunteers, and sailed again for the Philippines November 17, 1899, having been previously mustered out of the Twentieth Kansas on October 28. At the siege of Cagayan, in Mindinao, on April 7, 1900, Captain Watson was again wounded by a bullet in the foot, and the wound was of such a serious nature, resulting in blood poison, that he was sent to the hospital at Manila, nearly a thousand miles away, where is was found necessary to amputate his leg just below the knee. He is thus the second member of the family to lose a limb in his country's service. Being permanently disabled for active field service, he returned home and received his honorable discharge from the army July 1, 1901, after three years and three months of honorable devotion to the flag of the republic borne into distant seas.

Captain Watson spent some time in recuperating his health, and then resumed his law practice in Pittsburg. He was building up a very representative and lucrative practice, when he was appointed postmaster of Pittsburg, receiving his commission on April 1, 1902. He still retains, however, his place in the legal profession, in which he intends to engage when he relinquishes his present office.

On November 11, 1899, before sailing for the second time to the orient, Captain Watson was married at Pittsburg to Miss Lotta Lindburg, a daughter of John R. Lindburg, president of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. Captain Watson is commander of the Wilder S. Metcalf Camp No. 3, of the Army of the Philippines. He and his wife are highly esteemed in the

social circles of Pittsburg, and his talents and brilliant army record make him a person in whom the citizens of Pittsburg take a great deal of pride.

THOMAS H. URTON.

Thomas H. Urton, lumber and grain dealer and also a contractor and builder of Englevale, is representative of the best interests of his town, and his career here for the past twelve years has been most creditable to himself and of profit to the community in general. He is a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, capable of that civic self-sacrifice which is the hope and mainstay of every community however small or great, and whether in his dealings with his fellows as a business factor or as a social individual he has proved himself a man of worth and high personal integrity.

Mr. Urton is an Ohioan by birth and early training, and only the last seventeen years of his life have been spent west of the Mississippi. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 10, 1862, being a son of William and Elizabeth (Crawford) Urton. His father, a native of Virginia, died in July, 1900, at the age of sixty-six years, and his mother was born in Ohio and died in 1867.

Mr. Urton was reared and received his education in Adams county, Ohio, at West Union high school, and at the age of seventeen entered upon his career of merchandising as a clerk in a general store. In 1887 he went to Iantha, Missouri, where he established and conducted for several years a general mercantile store. In 1892 he came to Englevale and bought his present business. He has a large trade in lumber and grain, and he also does a general contracting and building business.

Mr. Urton married, December 16, 1886, Miss Minnie Atkins, of Ohio, and they have three children: Fred, Geneva and Mark. Mrs. Urton is a member of the Presbyterian church, and he has fraternal affiliations with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 1612.

He served as township clerk for eight years, and has otherwise made himself useful in matters concerning the welfare of the town.

JAMES SHACKELFORD CONDIFF.

James Shackelford Condiff, a foremost citizen of Mulberry, has lived in Crawford county for the past twenty years. He has made a prosperous and efficient record in his trade and in business affairs, he has supported and worked for the causes of religion, education and morality in his community, has an unblemished record as a soldier and citizen in upholding the institutions of his country, and in all the relations of a busy life of sixty odd years has proved himself a man of unusual force and strength of character, being esteemed as such wherever known.

Mr. Condiff had just attained to maturity when the Civil war broke out. He was born in Casey county, Kentucky, September 28, 1841, and was reared under the influence of anti-slavery Whig beliefs, so that it was but natural that he should be an ardent supporter of the Union and abolition when the crisis came. He enlisted in his native county August 5, 1862, and served with credit until receiving his honorable discharge in September, 1863. He was a member of Company F, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, J. B. Carson and William Hunter successively commanding the company, and the regiment being under the command of Colonel Shackelford (a cousin of Mr. Condiff's mother). After being in camp a few weeks they were sent to Russellville, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, and they often had encounters with roving bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas. Their operations were conducted throughout the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and they took part in the pursuit of General Morgan's troopers on his famous raid north of the Ohio river. That leader and most of his troops were captured at Portsmouth, Ohio. After that the regiment returned to Clarksville, Tennessee, and thence to Lebanon, Kentucky, and after a year's faithful service Mr. Condiff was discharged, being corporal of his company.

Mr. Condiff was a son of W. B. and Louisa (Shackelford) Condiff, both natives of Kentucky. Grandfather John Condiff was born in Virginia and was of an old family of that state, of Irish descent. James M. Shackelford, the maternal grandfather, also of Virginia, served as a soldier and captain in the war of 1812. Mr. Condiff's parents both died at the old Kentucky home in Casey county, the mother at seventy-five and the father at eighty-three. The latter successfully combined the occupations of farming and minister of the gospel, being a devoted worker for the Baptist church. Politically the father was an anti-slavery Whig, and in the election of 1860 cast his vote for Bell. There were six children in the family: Adaline A., Elizabeth, Sarah, John, who was a soldier in the Thirteenth Kentucky, James S., and W. C.

Reared on the home farm, where he learned lessons of honest industry, and gaining his education in the neighboring schools, Mr. Condiff spent the early years of his life in his native state and early learned the trade of painter, to which pursuit he has devoted his efforts so energetically that he has raised it from the level of a trade to a profession, and he has made a successful and prosperous career based on this life occupation. Before beginning his army career, in March, 1861, he was married to Miss Ellen C. Chilton, a daughter of Charles and Polly (Bernard) Chilton, the former a Baptist minister in Kentucky, and both her parents died in Kentucky. In 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Condiff moved to Vandalia, Fayette county, Illinois, and two years later came to Mulberry, where they have since resided. During their long and happy married life of over forty years, eleven children have been born into their household, and the following are living: Laura A., Amanda, Bersheba, Mary, Eliza, John Harlan, Lucy E., James Garfield, Lewis Vergillis, Charles W. was killed by a train when twenty-four years old, and Lorenzo Dow died at the age of seventeen in Illinois.

Mr. Condiff is a stanch Republican in his political sentiments. He has been active in public affairs of his township and town. He served as constable for a number of years, for years was on the school board,

and has filled the office of township trustee. He is an honored member of Mulberry Post No. 183, G. A. R., Department of Kansas, and has held most of the offices from commander down. He and his wife are members of the Church of God, and he is one of the church trustees.

MARION G. SLAWSON.

Marion G. Slawson, who is engaged in farming and breeding of registered Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, as proprietor of the Maple Grove stock farm in Crawford and Washington townships, is a native son of this county, his birth having occurred here on the 10th of September, 1874. He is a son of Charles H. and Lydia (Briggs) Slawson, both of whom are natives of Whiteside county, Illinois. The father was a farmer by occupation, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations, offering his service to the government in defense of the Union cause in September, 1861. He became a member of Company H, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until the spring of 1866, doing faithful service in defense of the old flag. In the year 1869 he located in Crawford county, becoming identified with its agricultural interests. Here he carried on farming until his death, which occurred on the 29th of January, 1889, when he was sixty years of age. His widow is still living and now makes her home with her son, Marion.

Mr. Slawson pursued his early education in the common schools and afterward attended the Girard high school, while still later he pursued a commercial course of study in a business college at Wichita. He next entered the State University of Lawrence, Kansas, where he pursued a course in law and won the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Following his graduation he located in Kansas City, Kansas, where he opened an office for practice in connection with James F. Jacobs, but after four months he returned home, feeling that his services were needed on the farm, as his father was then well advanced in years

and unable to perform all the arduous duties of the farm. Here Mr. Slawson has remained continuously since and is to-day the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, constituting the Maple Grove stock farm. This is a splendid property well improved and thoroughly equipped for the purpose used. He is very successfully engaged not only in the production of the various cereals adapted to soil and climate, but also in the breeding and raising of registered Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs, and he now has some very fine stock upon his place. In his business methods he is progressive and reliable, and is justly accounted one of the most enterprising young men of Crawford county.

On the 22d of December, 1897, Mr. Slawson was united in marriage to Clara M. Wilson, a daughter of James and Sarah (Utley) Wilson, of Illinois. They now have two sons, Charles J., born on the 12th of November, 1899, and Merrill W., born June 8, 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Slawson hold membership in the Methodist church at Girard and are highly esteemed throughout the community, where they have a large circle of friends. While a student in the State University he was a member of Company H, First Regiment of the Kansas National Guard. Socially he is identified with a number of organizations, including the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. He belongs to both the subordinate lodge and the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, Castle No. 63, and is also connected with the Anti-Horse Thief Association, No. 279. Mr. Slawson was elected as trustee of the county high school of Crawford county in 1904. Politically he has attained prominence, which is well merited, for he has done effective work in behalf of his party as a loyal and progressive citizen. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and in the year 1904 was sent as a delegate to the state convention at Wichita, Kansas. In 1901 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and while a member of the general assembly he gave to each question which came up for settlement his earnest

consideration, putting forth every effort in his power to advance the welfare of the commonwealth.

HON. EBENEZER F. PORTER.

Hon. Ebenezer F. Porter, state senator from the ninth senatorial district, comprising Crawford county, and secretary and treasurer of the Carey-Lombard Lumber Company, at Pittsburg, Kansas, has for nearly fifteen years been one of the powers and potential forces in business and in matters relating to educational and material progress in this section of the state. He has from an early age borne a large share of responsibility in the management of his father's and his own affairs, and he has had to deal with large and important matters. Notwithstanding his large sphere of activity, it can be said to his credit that he has never failed in any of his enterprises.

Mr. Porter has gained the reputation among his associates of going straight to the mark in any business affairs, and, with a definite goal for his efforts and a sure aim, he has never faltered until he got what he was after. Furthermore, he believes in using a choke-bore and concentrating the fire of his energies on one spot until it yields. Although he has been concerned with several large interests during his life, yet they have never been so wide of extent that his energies had to be dissipated to little effectiveness in conducting them. His friends say of him that everything he does is thoughtfully planned beforehand, and, with a foundation well built, his projects always rise to successful completion. Method and system are found everywhere in his work, and he keeps a strict account of the infinite details of his business. But his intense energy and broad mind have ranged into other fields than pure business, and Crawford county and the entire state of Kansas will always regard him as the founder and vitalizer of a department of education which is destined to exert a powerful influence on the life and the industries of the twentieth century. He went about to effect this great advance in

RESIDENCE OF E. F. PORTER

E. F. Porter

educational training in the same matter of fact and definite and determined manner in which he accomplishes business enterprises, and results followed, to the lasting glory and benefit of the state of Kansas. Energy, practicality, definiteness of aim, broad-mindedness and strict business integrity make up the sum of Senator Porter's character, and on these principles he has made his well deserved success.

Mr. Porter was born at New Salem, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1859, a son of Judge John T. and Phebe J. (Finley) Porter. His father was born and reared in Fayette county. He was at first a farmer, and afterward a lumberman and grain dealer. He removed with his family to Illinois in 1860, and located near Grand Ridge, LaSalle county, where he lived on a farm until 1872. In that year he moved into the town of Grand Ridge, and built and operated two grain elevators. In 1876 he took his family to Clarinda, Iowa, and was extensively engaged in the grain and lumber business until 1882, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Florida and engaged in the lumber business. He founded the town of Grand Ridge, Florida, naming it in honor of his old Illinois home. About fifteen years ago, during President Cleveland's administration, he was appointed United States commissioner for the western district of Florida, which position he still holds, and he is likewise one of the prominent citizens and business men of the state. His wife, whose ancestors were of the Scotch Presbyterian type and among the first to cross the Alleghanies into western Pennsylvania, is also still living, and they have a pleasant and happy home in Grand Ridge.

Mr. Porter lived on a farm to the age of twelve years, and then got his first taste of business life under his father at Grand Ridge, Illinois, working during the months he was not in school. He evinced an aptitude for mechanical invention, and made several useful devices. He was of great assistance to his father, and is still remembered at Grand Ridge as being a boy of exceptional talents and usefulness to his parents. He went with his father to Clarinda, and was with him in the grain and lumber business there. After the removal of his father to Florida

in 1882 he remained at Clarinda in charge of the business. In 1885 he decided to go into business on his own account, and accordingly came to Kansas, locating at Wakeeney, in the western part of the state, and was in the lumber business there until 1890. In that year he came to Pittsburg, and has been here ever since. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Carey-Lombard Lumber Company and is also manager of the local plant. The headquarters of this company are in Chicago, and the Pittsburg office, of which Mr. Porter has charge, is headquarters for Kansas. Mr. Porter also has large individual timber interests in the south, and is each year adding to his holdings of valuable timber lands.

For several years Senator Porter has taken a prominent part in Crawford county Republican politics, being a member of the county executive committee of three and in other positions. He has great power as an organizer, and keeps thoroughly in touch with every phase of the local political situation. In 1900 he was nominated and was elected state senator from Crawford county and the ninth senatorial district. In the senate he has been chairman of the mines and mining committee, mining being Crawford county's largest industry. He was also on the ways and means committee and on the federal and state charitable institutions committee. But Mr. Porter had a special purpose in going to the senate, and that was to push his favorite measure, the manual training school law, which has brought him most of his fame as a legislator. For some years he has recognized the value of manual training as a phase of modern education, and he has lent all his influence to the establishment of free manual training schools in connection with the regular public schools. As a member of the school board of Pittsburg he had been instrumental in having established in this city the first public manual training school in the west. He saw the need, however, of an institution for the training of teachers who could properly direct the labors of the youth in such schools, which in a few years will have an established place in the educational systems of the state and country. So that on his entrance into the senate he at once put forward a bill for a state

normal manual training school at Pittsburg. The measure was enacted into law, and the school was organized at Pittsburg, being one of the few such institutions in the United States. Both the public and the normal manual training schools at Pittsburg are monuments to the energy and educational zeal of Senator Porter, and also bring considerable celebrity to the city in an educational way.

The first educational bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Porter was one establishing manual training as a part of the curricula of the public schools of Kansas, and this was passed without objection. The Porterian Society in the Pittsburg State Manual Training School is an association of students named in honor of Mr. Porter.

Mr. Porter was married at Clarinda, Iowa, in 1882, to Miss Anna I. Berry, and they have two children, Houston H. and Harold B.

JAMES H. EVANS.

James H. Evans, of Monmouth, has been one of the prominent and successful citizens of Crawford county since 1867, from pioneer times, in fact, for when he came railroads and other modern advantages had not yet made their appearance, and he has thus been a witness of the march of progress as it has affected all departments of life and activity in this section of the state. He has had a busy and prosperous career, and during the first years of his budding manhood he was a soldier in the Civil war, in which he sacrificed much for his country.

Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, April 29, 1845, he was in the same year taken to what was then the territory of Iowa, where he grew up and spent his early years until the spring of 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under Colonel Kenedy; was sent south to Vicksburg, and was with Sherman's army all the way from Chickamauga to the sea, participating in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Big Shanty, Burnt Hickory;

at the siege of Atlanta the Thirteenth Iowa suffered terrible loss, especially of officers; from Atlanta they went on to Savannah and the sea, and thence up through the Carolinas and were engaged in active operations until the surrender of Johnston's army and the close of general hostilities. For twenty-one days of their campaigning the men of this regiment were compelled to live on hardtack and what they could find in the country about them. From the Carolinas they went on to Richmond, thence to Washington, where they participated in a grand review, and at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Evans was finally mustered out as a corporal, after which he returned to his Iowa home, with the consciousness of having performed well his duty to the Union.

Mr. Evans's parents were Jesse and Louisa (Looney) Evans, both natives of Indiana, and in 1845 they moved to the territory of Iowa and became early settlers at Kalona, in Washington county, where they lived until 1867, when they moved to Monmouth, in this county, their first home here being a log cabin. The mother died at Elk City at the age of sixty and the father at Lake City, Colorado, aged sixty-two. He had been a farmer and merchant, was a successful business man, and was well known in Masonic circles. There were the following children in the family: Margery, James H., Mary, Jane, Diana, Jesse, Fremont, DeWitt, Isabelle and Ellsworth.

Mr. James H. Evans was reared and educated in Iowa, in boyhood often assisting his father in the store, and when twenty-two years of age came to Kansas, where he has lived ever since. He was married in Iowa to Miss Anna Hendrix, who died in 1868, after they had moved to this county and settled on a homestead west of Monmouth, on the place later known as the Jordan farm. In 1869 Mr. Evans married Miss Emma N. Fry, who was born near Iowa City, Iowa, and was reared and educated in that state, being a daughter of Jacob and Lettie (Harris) Fry, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Hagerstown, Maryland. Her father was one of the early settlers of Johnston county, Iowa, having settled there when Iowa was a territory, and in 1868 he

became an early settler in Crawford county, Kansas, but thirteen years later returned to Iowa, where he lives at the age of seventy-eight. His good wife died in January, 1903, at Kalona, Iowa, being seventy-two years old. They were both devoted adherents of the Christian church, the father having been a church worker since boyhood, and they helped organize the church in Iowa, and were also charter members and foremost workers in the denomination at Monmouth in this county. There were six children in the Fry family, three of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Evans, Ella and Albert, and the three deceased were Lucretia, Maggie and Bruce. The father was a Jackson Democrat of the good old type.

Mr. Evans is the owner of two excellent farms in this locality, one, of eighty finely improved acres, lying south of the town of Monmouth. His home in Monmouth is also surrounded by a fine plot of seven acres, on which he has a complete equipment of good buildings, and he has everything comfortable and in good shape, showing how capable has been his management and direction of affairs. It is especially creditable to him that he has thus prospered financially since he lost his eyesight as a result of fever contracted in the war, and he has prosecuted his subsequent activities under many obvious disadvantages. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and he has always been an active and hearty worker for Republican success in political affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans have the following children: Olive Painter; Blanche Adams, of Iowa, formerly a teacher; Ed; Frank, a railroad agent at Blaine, Kansas; Jesse; and David.

CHARLES L. NORTON.

Charles L. Norton, justice of the peace at Cherokee and one of the well known and old-time citizens of Crawford county, was born in Allegany county, New York, August 16, 1839. During his lifetime of

sixty-five years he has had a varied yet successful career, having been a farmer, soldier and public official, and having shown himself worthy of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens in whatever relation of life he has been placed.

He was the son of Leonard Norton, also a native of New York state and a descendant of ancestors who, in the early history of the country, crossed the Atlantic and became pioneer settlers on Martha's Vineyard. The mother, Margaret (Carr) Norton, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who was captured at the historic Wyoming Massacre and held captive by the Indians for seven years. Leonard Norton died at the age of eighty-two, and his wife at the age of seventy-three. They were farmers, and people of the highest integrity and honor.

Mr. Norton, being reared in New York to the age of eighteen, early learned the trade of plasterer and mason, and was also a first-class general mechanic, and he followed his trade for years. The family came out to Knox county, Missouri, in 1858, and he was there at the time the Civil war broke out. He enlisted at Edina, in Knox county, in Company D, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, under Captain Nick Murrow and Colonel Dave Moore. Going into camp at Athens, Missouri, they were then sent to Hannibal, and thence to Pittsburg Landing and took part in the battle of Shiloh and were under Grant at Corinth; also at Columbus, Kentucky, at Memphis, on the Meridian raid under Sherman, and thence back to Memphis. In 1863 he went home on a furlough as a veteran and then went back to the front again. He was in numerous operations, being at Tupelo, Holly Springs, and Oxford, Mississippi; was then sent to Memphis, to Cairo, and on to St. Louis; fought Generals Price and Marmaduke in Missouri and Arkansas; was at Harrisonville, Pleasant Hill and Lexington, Missouri, and at numerous other campaigning points throughout the Mississippi valley. It is estimated that the regiment, in marches, boat and railroad travel, made fourteen thousand miles during its active service, as it was almost con-

stantly on the move and the endurance of its hardened veterans was tested to the utmost. Mr. Norton was promoted first to orderly sergeant and then to first lieutenant of his company, and came out of the war with a gallant and enviable record in all departments of his service. After the war he was a resident of McDonough county, Illinois, until 1880, since which year he has been a resident of Crawford county. He is a stanch Republican. He has served as justice of the peace for some years, and his judicial rulings have been made with utmost impartiality and on the firmest basis of equity, so that he has dignified his office and made it as worthy of honor and consideration as the higher courts. He is frank and genial as a business man and citizen, and has gained a large acquaintance in the county and has many warm friends.

Mr. Norton was first married in Missouri, to Miss C. Fowler, a daughter of R. T. Fowler of Ohio. She died in Missouri, leaving two children, Gertie Lessenbee, of Cherokee, and Alzena, of California. In 1882 Mr. Norton married Rachel Clugstat, a native of McDonough county, Illinois, and a daughter of Robert and Isabel Clugstat, of that state. They are the parents of two children, Jessie Davis, of Cherokee, and Ada, at home.

L. G. PORTER.

L. G. Porter, postmaster at Hepler, Crawford county, is an old and esteemed resident and business man of this county, and has lived within the boundaries of the county almost continuously for over thirty years. While engaged in farming he was very successful, as a business man likewise enjoyed profitable trade, and in public office has acquitted himself in an especially creditable manner. He is a genial and popular man among his fellow citizens, and his career from his boyhood days of fighting for the Union until the present has been worthy of the honor and respect which are universally accorded him.

Mr. Porter was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, October 3, 1846,

being a son of L. G. and Eliza J. Porter. His parents moved later to Kankakee county, Illinois, where his father died in 1899, at the age of eighty-four, and his mother in 1901, at the age of eighty.

Mr. Porter received his education in the common schools of Illinois. In 1863, when seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, and his company was among the first to enter Richmond during the last days of the war. He participated in several engagements, and received his honorable discharge at Chicago August 2, 1865, when still under age. In March, 1873, he came out to Crawford county, Kansas, and for eight years followed farming in this county. He then bought a farm in Bourbon county, and in 1883 was elected to the office of register of deeds in Bourbon county, which office he held for four years. In 1887 he moved to Hepler, and has since made this his home. His store was burned out in 1893, and he lost his entire stock of general merchandise, in which he had been dealing since moving to the town. He then embarked in the grocery business, but sold out in 1896. October 10, 1899, he was appointed to the office of postmaster, and he has given a most satisfactory administration of the affairs of the office to the present time. He was at one time a candidate for county clerk of Crawford county, but was defeated. He owns a nice farm in Crawford county and one in Bourbon county, and also his residence in Hepler.

Mr. Porter is a Republican in politics, and has fraternal affiliations with the Court No. 1000, M. W. A., at Hepler. He married, in November, 1872, Miss Rosa A. Roe, of Illinois, and they have three children: Jennie, the wife of M. S. Whitehead, of Walnut township, Crawford county; Maud, the wife of Paul McGuire, of Windsor, Missouri; and E. Ross, who conducts a drug store in Oxford, Kansas.

FRANK F. ATKINSON.

Frank F. Atkinson, of McCune, is one of the well known citizens of this place. A man of integrity and honest purposes in life, with

an honorable career of varied activity behind him, he holds an assured place in the esteem and regard of his fellow men. He has already passed the seventieth milestone of his career, and it is his happy lot to be able to pass the declining years in the material comfort and pleasures of friendship and home such as his useful past has deservedly won.

Mr. Atkinson has the honor of having been one of the first men to go to the defense of the Union in the Civil war. He was living at Baltimore when the war broke out, where he had belonged to a crack military company for some time and was already a finished soldier in drill and knowledge of tactics, and six days after Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, under Colonel Thomas B. Van Buren. The regiment went into camp near Washington, and took the field early. Mr. Atkinson saw much hard service during the early part of the war, and at the battle of Antietam he was wounded by a shot through the left lung. He was confined by this dangerous wound in the hospital for eight months, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He later served in the quartermaster's department in General Sigel's division.

Mr. Atkinson was born in the city of Philadelphia, in August, 1833, being a son of Samuel C. Atkinson and Christina L. Coffield. The latter was of a prominent and wealthy Maryland family, planters and slaveowners, her brother, Thomas Coffield, being an owner of slaves, and the latter's son, George C. H. Coffield, being a rich and leading business man of Baltimore. Samuel C. Atkinson, who was born in New Jersey, was a surveyor by profession, and was a member of the Friends church. Politically he was a Whig and a Republican. He died at the age of eighty-nine, and his wife at eighty-six. They had the following family: Twin boys who died in infancy; Frank F.; and Caroline, deceased.

Mr. Atkinson was reared in the city of Baltimore, where he enjoyed excellent educational advantages. He held a fine position with good salary when he left to go to the war. After the war he held a clerkship in the government service at Washington for three years, until his health

failed, and since then he has traveled much and followed outdoor pursuits mainly. He was in California, Oregon and Washington for some time, and he also took up a homestead near Manhattan, Kansas, on which he lived for two years. After being in Philadelphia for a while he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence out west to the Pacific coast again. He lived at Parsons, this state, and has since made his home at McCune, where he has a comfortable residence and material blessings in abundance.

He was first married at Washington, when twenty-six years old, to Miss Elizabeth Champion, who died at Ferndale, California, leaving six children, namely: Florence L., Nettie, Lennie, Effie, Ferd and Bert, and the daughter Ella May died at the age of four years. Mr. Atkinson was married at Colfax, Iowa, in 1889, to Mrs. Jennie E. (Fullington) Hill. Her husband, William C. Hill, who had been a soldier of Company B, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and was prominent in G. A. R. circles, died at Colfax in January, 1876, leaving four children, John H., Emma, Nancy and Carl. Mrs. Atkinson was born in Burlington, Vermont, a daughter of Artemus H. and Fannie B. (Buel) Fullington, both of Vermont and both now deceased. Her father was a farmer, politically a Democrat, a member of the Baptist church, and his death occurred at the age of seventy-eight, and his wife passed away at seventy. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, and two of the Fullington boys, Edgar B. and G. Jackson, were soldiers. The Fullington family first removed from Vermont to Union county, Ohio, and thence to Colfax, Iowa.

Mr. Atkinson has a pleasant and well furnished cottage home in McCune, a library of good books, and he and his wife are people of taste and refinement and popular in the best social circles. He is a Republican, and is adjutant of Osage Post No. 156, G. A. R. Fraternally he affiliates with Cossia Lodge No. 15, of the Masons, and has passed all the chairs in the local Odd Fellows lodge.

COLONEL GEORGE E. HOWARD.

Colonel George E. Howard, prominent in Pittsburg and Crawford county as a real estate dealer and financier and in connection with the military affairs of the state, was one of the first settlers and merchants of this county. When he came to this country thirty-five years ago the corporate limits of the county had not yet been defined, a waving sea of prairie grass billowed on each side of the trails along which moved the prairie schooners of the hardy emigrants, and only the industry and persevering efforts of an indefatigable class of pioneers could unlock the golden resources of the rich soil. Colonel Howard has therefore progressed with his adopted home county, and in its development and prosperity his enthusiastic and far-sighted endeavors have been of great value and have borne fruit both for himself and for his fellow citizens. He has been interested in many enterprises which have placed the financial affairs of the county on a solid basis, and has been especially helpful in promoting the upbuilding of Pittsburg during the past fifteen years, to which city, as to the county as a whole, he has attracted many substantial and thrifty citizens of industrial and business worth.

Colonel Howard was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846, a son of Samuel and Anna (Bramhall) Howard. His ancestry on both sides is old and distinguished in the annals of the country. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Bramhall, fought in the war of 1812, and his paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Another notable ancestor was Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and a paternal ancestor was among the passengers of the Mayflower. Samuel Howard, the father of Colonel Howard, was a well known Boston business man, and died in that city in 1876.

George E. Howard received his education mostly in Chelsea, Massachusetts. At the conclusion of his school days he went into a wholesale dry goods house, where he learned the business in all its details, and finally embarked in business on his own account, making a success of

it. He early became interested in military affairs, which was quite natural since his boyhood days were passed during the Civil war conflict, and during the latter half of the war he became prominently connected with the Massachusetts militia, serving in the home guards, and was one of the first members of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment.

In 1869 he decided to come west, and in that year located at the old town of Crawfordville, Crawford county. That was then about the only village in the county, but has since dwindled to little more than a name. At that time in the history of the county the nearest railroad was forty miles north of Fort Scott. In Crawfordville Mr. Howard opened a general store, which he conducted about a year, and then, Girard having been started and made the county seat, he followed the general exodus and moved his business to that place, which was two miles and a half away. Later he engaged in the grain business, and for three years was bookkeeper for the Bank of Girard, which was the first bank in that town. In 1889 he located at Pittsburg, and this has been his residence ever since. At first he was in the grain and feed business, and afterwards engaged in his present occupation, dealing in real estate and in general financial affairs. He has been secretary of the Pittsburg Water Supply Company since its organization in 1890.

While living in Girard Mr. Howard became prominently connected with the state militia of Kansas, and was one of its first officers. In 1883 he was elected captain of Company D, First Kansas Regiment, and later was commissioned major, then lieutenant colonel and finally colonel. He is now on the retired list, with all the privileges, however, of the military rank of colonel.

Colonel Howard was married at Girard in 1876 to Miss Phoebe W. Playter, the youngest sister of Frank Playter, now deceased, who was one of the wealthy men of the county, and, more than any other one man, built up Girard, and later took an equally active part in the development of Pittsburg. Mrs. Howard died in 1893, leaving one daughter, Miss Blanche Howard.

H. H. KARNS.

H. H. Karns, of Englevale, is one of the most extensive farmers in this part of the county, and has the further distinction of being the founder of the town of Englevale. He has been in the county since 1880, and while his individual prosperity has greatly increased in these twenty-four years, his own success has visibly affected all the interests in this section of the county, and he has added much to the sum total of general wealth and public progress and upbuilding.

Mr. Karns was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1849, being a son of John H. and Rachel (Hixson) Karns, both of that state. His parents passed all their lives in the state of Pennsylvania, and his father died in 1895 and his mother in 1897.

Mr. Karns enjoyed all his educational privileges at the common schools where he was reared, and the first twenty-one years of his life were spent on the home farm. He then began farming on his own account, and continued his operations in that industry in his native state for several years. In 1880 he sold out and came to Crawford county, Kansas, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and proceeded to develop a farm. His landed estate now comprises eight hundred acres, and in this as in every other of his undertakings his spirit of progressiveness and enterprise has accomplished excellent results. In 1891 he started the town of Englevale, and in partnership with L. H. Lashley engaged in the lumber, grain and hardware business. He sold out these mercantile interests in 1892 and returned to the farm. In 1902 he opened a coal shaft on his place, and on August 17, 1903, leased it to the Pittsburg Coal Company, which now operates it on a royalty basis. On March 1, 1903, he bought the David Dick place, and a part of it he laid out into town lots, since which time eleven new houses have been erected on this addition to the town.

Mr. Karns is a Populist in politics, and has served in the office of justice of the peace. He affiliates with Lodge No. 481, I. O. O. F.,

and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married August 4, 1870, to Miss Mira Shaffer, a daughter of Isaiah and Sarah Shaffer, of Pennsylvania, but both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Karns are the parents of the following children: Ida, wife of C. A. Strawalley, weigh boss at the coal shaft; Scott, a farmer in this township; L. B. is now partner in the Pittsburg Coal Company at Englevale, and he is also interested in the large mercantile establishment of the village; Harry is general superintendent of the Pittsburg Coal Company and is also interested in the mercantile trade; and Jessie, Sadie, Irvin, Pearl, Clarence and Hattie, still at home.

IRENEUS J. ADAMSON.

Ireneus J. Adamson, a prominent and well known farmer and stock-raiser of Crawford township, Crawford county, has been familiar with this county since the days of boyhood when he trudged into its boundaries behind his father's prairie schooner. He came at a time when pioneer conditions were on every hand, and his young and plastic mind received lasting impressions from those early days. His career has been very active and useful, he has made an honorable name and has gained a fair share of this world's goods, and his place among Crawford county's honored and enterprising citizens is secure.

Mr. Adamson was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1856, being the second of the children of William C. and Hannah (Moser) Adamson. His father was a contractor and builder. He brought his family to Girard, Kansas, in 1869, and bought a deserted claim of one hundred and sixty acres not far from town. While engaged in farming he also carried on his work as a contractor, and in that capacity built the first court house of Girard and the first Presbyterian church, besides many of the stores around the square. He lived on his farm until his death, which occurred November 4, 1894, when he was at the honored and ripe age of seventy years. His wife died

March 4, 1895, at the age of sixty-four years. They were the parents of seven children: Emma, who is the wife of F. S. Wolf, of Kansas City; Ireneus J.; Dr. L. P.; William H., of Laveta, Colorado; Maggie, wife of George Baker, of Laveta, Colorado; Minnie, a teacher of Trinidad, Colorado; and Anna, wife of Horace Meloy, of Calhan, Colorado.

Ireneus J. Adamson was educated in Greenville, Pennsylvania, and at the age of thirteen came to Kansas with his parents. He walked all the way from Kansas City to Girard. He worked at home on the farm until 1877, and then went to Leadville, Colorado, where he was engaged in contracting and building, and later was in the grocery and butcher business. He was in that town five years, and for two years was in Colorado Springs. In 1885 he returned to Kansas, and for the following three years farmed a place near his father's farm. He then engaged in contracting and building in Kansas City, and was there until 1900, when he purchased the old home farm and took up his residence thereon. He owns two hundred and eighty-one acres of first-class agricultural land, and engages extensively in stock-raising and general farming.

Mr. Adamson was married July 30, 1884, to Miss May La Fontaine, who was born at Joliet, Illinois, August 11, 1859, being a daughter of Damose and Lucy (Brezee) LaFontaine. Her father was in the ice business at Joliet for a number of years, and both her parents are now living with their son, the Rev. C. B. LaFontaine, at Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Adamson was a school teacher before her marriage, having taught in Grand Ridge, Illinois, and in the academy at Brooklyn, a suburb of Joliet, for six years, and was also a teacher for four years in the district schools of Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. Adamson have the following children: Earl L., Ireneus J., Lillian May, Grace Evelyn, Paul Damose, Gladys Anna and Frank William. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Adamson affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

WILLIAM LEONARD EDDY.

William Leonard Eddy is the proprietor of the Crystal Jar Dairy and Maplewood stock farm on section 15, Crawford township, Crawford county, and his business has become an important and profitable one, owing to capable management and untiring industry on the part of the owner. Mr. Eddy is a native son of New England, his birth having occurred in Leicester, Massachusetts, on the 1st of June, 1845. His parents were Leonard and Isabella (Newton) Eddy, also natives of Massachusetts. During his active business career the father followed the occupation of farming, but during the later years of his life lived retired, enjoying a richly merited rest. He died in 1893 at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed away in 1886 at the age of fifty-seven years.

William Leonard Eddy, having mastered the branches of learning taught in the common schools, continued his education in Worcester Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was but eighteen years of age when in response to his country's call for troops he enlisted in February, 1864, as a member of Company K, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. He was twice wounded during his service and was often in the thickest of the fight. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg and ten other engagements, and never faltered in his performance of duty, faithfully following the old flag into the thickest of an engagement, upon the long marches or to the lonely picket line. He received an honorable discharge at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1865, and returned home with a creditable military record. On account of the injuries which he had sustained in battle, however, he was unable to enter into active business for some time thereafter. The year 1867 witnessed his arrival in Crawford county, Kansas, and he became a factor in the development of the great and growing west as a merchant in Crawfordsville, entering into partnership relations with Colonel Percy Daniels. After a short time, however, he withdrew

from the store and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. Since 1888 he has given his entire time to the dairy business, and the Crystal Jar Dairy has become famed throughout this part of the state. He has a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres pleasantly located a mile and a half west of Girard. The place is well equipped with modern improvements and accessories. He has a fine residence, and there is also a most commodious and substantial cattle barn, forty by sixty feet, which was completed in the year 1903, and affords abundant shelter to the large herd of cows which he keeps upon his place for dairy purposes. Neatness and thrift characterize the farm, and the products of the dairy being of an excellent quality find a ready sale on the market. His patronage is now extensive and returns to him a good annual income.

On the 27th of November, 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Eddy and Miss Ella M. Bayless, a daughter of Jonathan and Eugene (Briggs) Bayless, natives of New York and Michigan, respectively. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy has been blessed with four children: Frank B., at home; Leonard J., who is now in Kansas City, Missouri; and Lucy Isabella and Henry Newton, who are still with their parents. Mr. Eddy and his family are members of the Methodist church at Girard and are well known people of the community, the hospitality of the best homes of the neighborhood being extended cordially to them. Mr. Eddy belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Girard and he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in General Bailey Post No. 40, G. A. R. In politics his allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but while he always votes in support of the measures which he believes will contribute most to the general progress of town, county or state he has never sought or desired office for himself, preferring to give his attention to his business interests, in which he is meeting with very desirable success.

MICA G. VINCENT.

Crawford county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Kansas, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He is now filling the position of sheriff, to which position he has been twice elected.

Mr. Vincent is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in McDonough county, on the 30th of May, 1869. His father, David A. Vincent, is represented on another page of this volume. The son was but a small boy when brought to Crawford county, and he pursued his early education in the district schools here, while later he had the opportunity of attending the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois, of which he is a graduate. He resided upon the home farm until 1883, and in 1891, after completing his education at Quincy, he returned to Girard and became a factor in its mercantile life, conducting a grocery store here for three years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and went to Texas, but after a short time he returned to Girard and was engaged in merchandising until 1896. He was then appointed under sheriff by Sheriff Adsit and served in that capacity for two years. He afterward became connected with an implement business, and also clerked for H. P. Gurnd, while subsequently he purchased stock for his father. In the fall of 1899 he was elected sheriff of Crawford county for a term of three years, and in 1902 was re-elected to the office, so that he is now serving for a second term. He is fearless and faithful in the discharge of his duties, regarding a public office as a public trust, and his record in connection with the shrievalty has been most commendable.

Jessie L. M. Vincent

Miss J. Vincent

On the 24th of February, 1897, Mr. Vincent was united in marriage to Miss Jessae L. Hursh, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Hursh, residents of Girard. Mrs. Vincent is now spending considerable time in Arizona, Tennessee and other southern states for the benefit of her health. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vincent hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal church and are numbered among its consistent representatives. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 412; the subordinate lodge and the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 63; the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Aid. His political support has always been given to the Republican party, and it was upon that ticket that he was elected to his present office.

J. A. CURRY.

J. A. Curry, of Cherokee, commander of Shiloh Post No. 56, G. A. R., has lived in this part of Kansas since 1877, thus being one of the old settlers. He is well known and highly esteemed in Crawford county, and he has made a fine record, not only as a man of affairs and a successful business man, but as an honored soldier in the country's greatest war.

He was a young man living in the state of Illinois at the time the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted at Chambersburg, Pike county, November 1, 1861, in Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Moore, Colonel J. Barret (Lincoln's brother-in-law), and Lieutenant Colonel Wickersham. The regiment was organized for western frontier service, but was sent south instead, and made a long and gallant record in the Mississippi valley. From the camp at Springfield, Illinois, the regiment was sent into Missouri and did rough rider service in that state and Arkansas against General Price. In 1863 they campaigned among the Iron mountains, thence went to Helena and Little Rock, and in the spring of 1864 went south by boat to New Orleans.

They were employed in operations about Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, and then took part in the Red River expedition of General Banks. At the close of the war they escorted General Sheridan across Texas to San Antonio. Mr. Curry received his honorable discharge and returned home with the consciousness of having performed long and faithful service in behalf of his country.

Mr. Curry was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, near Cornishville, March 11, 1836. One of his uncles served in the Mexican war. His parents, William and Nellie (Cunningham) Curry, were both born in Kentucky, and moved to Illinois in 1842, locating in Brown county, where the father, who was a farmer, a Jackson Democrat and a member of the Christian church, died at the age of forty-eight, and the mother at forty-seven. They left seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Mr. Curry was reared on the Illinois farm, and after his school days were over he gave himself to learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed successfully while living in Illinois. In 1877 he came to Crawford county and bought a farm near Cherokee, but during the past thirteen years has resided in Cherokee and followed his trade. He has been a successful manager, and is held in high esteem wherever he is known.

He was married in Brown county, Illinois, in November, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Byrns, who was born in Portage county, Ohio, and was reared and educated there and in Carroll county. She went to Illinois when she was sixteen years old. Her parents were James and Margaret (Gonvales) Byrns, both natives of Ohio, and the latter died in Ohio at the age of fifty-two. Her father, who died in Illinois at sixty-six, was a farmer, a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Quaker. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Curry, four of whom are living, as follows: Frank, of Kansas City; Myrtle, of this county; Olin, at home; and Adna Bumcrot, of Cherokee. The son William died in Illinois, Herbert died in childhood, and Mrs. Mary A. Tharp died,

leaving a son, Marion F. Tharp, who is now five years old and living with his grandparents.

Mr. Curry is independent in politics. He served as township trustee for three terms, and was on the school board of Cherokee county for twelve years. Fraternally he affiliates with the United Workmen, and he is a member of the Christian and she of the Methodist church.

GEORGE C. MASON.

George C. Mason, of Arcadia, is one of the stock farmers of his township, and he has followed out a career that has been unusually successful, viewed both from the standpoint of material circumstances and that of personal worth and character. He has spent most of his life in Crawford county, and his family is one of the old and prominent names of the county, with residence here since 1869, only a year or so after the county was organized and when primitive conditions of living were manifest on all sides.

Mr. Mason was born December 30, 1853, in the state of Kentucky. His parents, J. G. and Eliza (Wilson) Mason, natives of Virginia, in 1869 came west from Kentucky and took up their abode on the still wild and virgin prairies of Crawford county. They were very successful people, and by their industry and good management as farmers had accumulated, at the time of their death, six hundred acres of choice land in the vicinity of Arcadia. J. G. Mason died here July 28, 1895, at the age of seventy-three, and his good wife passed away on August 14, 1899, being seventy-one years old.

Mr. George C. Mason was reared and educated in the states of Kentucky and Kansas, and took up the occupation of farming when twenty years old. Though a stanch Democrat in politics, Mr. Mason has little time to devote to such matters. He and his wife are both members of the Corinth Christian church in Lincoln township, and Mrs. Mason is a member of the ladies' aid society.

December 2, 1875, Mr. Mason married Miss Mary E. James. Her father, John W. James, a veritable pioneer of pioneers in this county, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, May 16, 1824, and was reared and educated there. In 1858, almost ten years before Crawford county was organized and when this section of the state was still known as the Neutral Lands, he came to Arcadia and located on the farm on which his widow until recently resided. He married, March 21, 1850, Caroline Williamson, who was born November 28, 1828, and died October 9, 1904. Mr. James died February 3, 1870.

JOHN FRANKLIN PRICE.

John Franklin Price, editor of the Cherokee *Sentinel* and prominent man of affairs in Crawford county, now postmaster of Cherokee, also one of the old-time farmers and business men, took up his home in this part of southeastern Kansas in 1866, before the county was organized, before the Indians, the wild animals and other phases of uncivilization had passed on, and has been identified with the growth and upbuilding of the county as only very few other men now living have been. In various other parts of this work Mr. Price is mentioned for his participation in pioneer affairs, politically and as a newspaper man, and there follows also a brief sketch of the main points of his life history.

Born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, August 6, 1838, a son of Perry and Melinda (Eagle) Price, both natives of West Virginia, he accompanied the family on their removal to Iowa when he was eighteen years old, and in Taylor county of that state he grew up among rather primitive surroundings, without much schooling, and prepared for a busy career by early actual contact with life's duties. His parents both died in Taylor county, Iowa.

Mr. Price lived in Iowa until 1866, and then, with his young wife, came to Crawford county and made settlement out on the prairie about three miles west of where the town of Cherokee now lies. He put up a

rough kind of cabin, such as was typical of all the early homes of the county, and farmed his claim until 1877, in which year he moved to Cherokee and went into the mercantile business. This he also continued eleven years, until 1888, and then took charge of the local weekly paper, the Cherokee *Sentinel,* on whose pages his name has ever since appeared as editor and proprietor. He has conducted this journal with excellent success, he being one of the oldest men, in point of length of service, in the newspaper business in Crawford county. Mr. Price is a trenchant, effective writer on all matters affecting local affairs, and combining this talent with good business ability he has taken place among the few successful editors and publishers of the county. Also an entertaining public speaker, with definite convictions and well thought out opinions, his services in this regard have been much in demand, at political meetings, old settlers' reunions and other public gatherings. Perhaps no one excels him in knowledge concerning the early history of the county, knowledge based on personal experience and abiding interest in the annals of his county, and his articles along these lines written a few years ago for the *Sentinel* were greatly enjoyed by all residents of the county. Mr. Price serves as city clerk of Cherokee, and for many times has served as city councilman, treasurer, township trustee and in other offices.

In April, 1866, Mr. Price was married in Iowa to Miss Christina Larson, and the three children born of this marriage are Mrs. Mamie Breyfogle, Harry B. and Miss Jennie Florence.

DR. A. C. BROOK.

Dr. A. C. Brook, of Opolis, is a physician of the eclectic school, and during his career in Crawford county has created for himself an unusual degree of success and obtained a high position among the medical fraternity. Dr. Brook is especially progressive and ambitious

toward high attainment in his profession, and the field of his endeavor and usefulness is continually broadening.

Dr. Brook is a son of a physician and is thus almost an inheritor of his profession. He was born in Jackson county, Indiana, in 1859. His father, Dr. William Brook, born in North Carolina, came with the family when it made settlement in Jackson county, Indiana. His career as physician extended over a great many years, and he was a man of prominence and esteem wherever he lived. From Indiana he moved out to Randolph county, Missouri, in the earlier seventies, and about 1883 came to Kansas and located at Cherokee, Crawford county, whence about two years later he removed to Opolis, where he died in 1893. His wife was Elizabeth (Sharp) Brook, also a native of North Carolina, and her death, which occurred in Jasper county, Missouri, preceded that of her husband.

Dr. A. C. Brock, being a boy when he went to Missouri, received most of his early education at Rennick, in Randolph county, and during several years of residence at Moberly, Missouri, he studied pharmacy, and later conducted a drug store in that city for five years. He came to Kansas with his father in 1883. Taking up the study of medicine, he spent some time at the American Medical College in St. Louis; then attended the Kansas City Medical College at Kansas City, and from there transferred his matriculation to the Independent Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1896. He is an adherent of the eclectic school of medicine, which, untrammeled by dogmas ancient or modern, to his mind embodies the best and most progressive principles of the great science of healing. His first practice was in Opolis, and he has continued his work here ever since, and with increasing and marked success. In order to broaden his sphere of usefulness in every possible way, he took a course in "suggestive therapeutics" under Dr. George C. Pitzer, of the American Medical College at St. Louis, one of the prominent authorities and teachers in that subject.

Dr. Brook is also a capable business man, and has given his energies

to many affairs that concern the growth and welfare of his community. He built the Brook Hotel in Opolis, besides several other buildings, and his interest in the progress of this town has taken practical form in many ways, and his efforts for its development are unstinted and given in a most public-spirited manner.

Dr. Brook was married at Opolis in 1893 to Miss Una Odle. They have a nice home, which is made happier by three children, Leona, Elnora and Clifford Erle.

WALTER FALWELL

Walter Falwell who has for many years been identified with educational work in Kansas contributing to the development and effectiveness of the public-school system of the state, having served for the third term as treasurer of the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association, makes his home in Farlington. He was born in Labette county, Kansas, on the 14th of January, 1870. His parents, William T. and Martha A. Falwell, were natives of Lawrence county, Ohio, and in the year 1869 removed from that state to Kansas, settling in Labette county.

Under the parental roof Walter Falwell was reared, and in 1878 he accompanied his father to western Kansas, where they became involved in the Cheyenne Indian raid of that year, but fortunately escaped unharmed. He pursued his education in the schools of Independence, Kansas, and Chillicothe, Missouri, also in the West Plains Academy at West Plains, Missouri, and in the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, Kansas, although his course was not continuous. In the years 1883-4 he engaged in clerking in the postoffice at West Plains, Missouri, and in 1885 provided for his support by making ties in oil trough bottoms of the White river in Arkansas. The following year he was employed on the railroad in Missouri, and in 1887-88 he traveled extensively in western and southern Texas and in old Mexico. Desiring, however, to better qualify for life's practical duties by a more advanced education he

entered the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott in 1888, pursuing his studies in that institution for a year. In 1889 he engaged in teaching school in Bourbon county, Kansas, and the following year again entered the Normal School at Fort Scott. In 1891 he resumed the work of teaching in Bourbon county, remaining there for three years, and in 1894 again entered upon a period of travel, visiting many places in the western portion of this country, and in southwestern Kansas. Once more he became identified with the work of public instruction in Bourbon county, Kansas, in 1895, but in 1896 went to the northwest and operated a diving suit in search of gold in the rivers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the employ of the Alaskan Milling & Mining Company. During that year he also crossed the Bitter Root Mountains over the famous Lolo trail and pass.

In 1897 Professor Falwell came to Farlington, Kansas, as principal of the schools of this place. During his incumbency his efforts were effective in placing the schools of the town among the best in Crawford county. He is deeply interested in his work, zealous and energetic, and has the faculty of inspiring the teachers under him and the pupils with much of his zeal for educational advancement. He was instructor in the Teachers' Normal Institute in Crawford county in 1900, in 1903 and in 1904, and he holds a life certificate to teach in the state of Kansas. In 1901 he was elected treasurer of the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association, an organization covering nineteen counties in this part of the state, and in 1902 and 1903 was re-elected. In May, 1904, Mr. Falwell was appointed by the secretary of the interior to take charge of the town site work in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, which place he held until January 19, 1905. On January 19, 1905, he was promoted to the office of United States supervisor of schools and special disbursing agent for the Creek Nation; office, room 310 Iowa building, Muskogee, Indian Territory. His home is still in Farlington, Kansas, and he will not move his family to Muskogee.

In 1891 Professor Falwell was united in marriage to Miss Chris-

tiana Belle Deesler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Deesler, of Pawnee, Kansas. Anna, their only child, was born in 1895. Mr. Falwell is prominent in Masonry, having attained the Knight Templar degree, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a stanch advocate of Republican principles and an earnest worker in the local ranks of his party. In 1902 he served as chairman of the Crawford county delegation to the Republican state convention at Wichita. He has traveled extensively throughout this country and Canada, thus gaining wide information concerning its resources and its peoples and adding much to his fund of general knowledge. His interest now centers in his school work, and his labors in behalf of public instruction have been attended by beneficial results.

THOMAS BARNARD.

Thomas Barnard, foreman and pit boss at one of the large producing coal mines in the vicinity of Cherokee, has been in the coal mining industry for twenty years past, and by his industry and first-class ability has attained his present position of responsibility. He is very popular among his associates, and during the four years in which he has held his present position he has given every evidence of utmost competency for the management of the duties entrusted to him.

Like many successful miners, Mr. Barnard is a native of old England. He was born in Nottinghamshire some forty-seven years ago, of a family noted for its industry, honesty and integrity. His father, who was a shoemaker by trade, and a good one at that, came to America when Thomas was a small boy, locating near Rochester, New York, and after working there for two years he was well enough fixed so that he could send for his family to follow him across the waters. The family afterward moved to Springfield, Missouri, and later to Weir City, Kansas.

The shaft at which Mr. Barnard is foreman extends eighty feet from the surface to a vein of forty-inch coal of superior quality, and under the present management is one of the best paying shafts in the locality. Mr. Barnard having spent practically all his active life at his industry is thoroughly conversant with its every detail, and is recognized as one of the most efficient foremen and pit bosses in the county. He is just now in the prime of his life and his powers, and his career is one of which he may be proud. He is well informed on the general topics of the day, and takes an intelligent interest in the world about him as well as in his immediate business. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, and has passed all the chairs in his lodge.

He was married to Miss Clara Debraner, and they are the parents of four children, Victor, Thomas, Virgil and Will.

JOHN R. DERRY.

John R. Derry is a well known and prominent citizen of Englevale, where he conducts a general merchandise store. His store in Englevale is first-class in every particular, his stock is large and well selected, and his customers have proved steady and increasingly numerous since he had his opening day.

Mr. Derry was born in Brown county, Ohio, February 22, 1869. His parents, O. H. and Matilda (Wilkes) Derry, were also natives of Ohio, and in 1874 left that state and located in Iowa. They now make their home near Girard. His father has been a minister of the Christian church for the past forty years.

Mr. Derry attended the public schools, which were the fount of his early education and training. When eighteen years old he began teaching, which alternated with farm work for several years. He also learned the trade of printer, and in 1898 he bought out the *Independent News* plant at Girard. He continued as editor and publisher of this paper for five years and a half, and then sold out his interests at Girard

and moved to Englevale, where he bought a stock of goods and opened his present business enterprise. In addition to his store he also owns his pleasant home in Englevale.

Mr. Derry affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 1612, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He was married on March 31, 1891, to Miss Lenora Blue, of Iowa. They have four children: Harold, Ruth, Aleen and Beth. (At this date, 1905, Mr. Derry is editor of a paper in Seneca, Kansas, where he resides.)

HON. PETER McCALL.

Hon. Peter McCall, superintendent of the Devlin-Miller Mining Company at Frontenac, Kansas, has for a number of years been in responsible positions in the coal industry and has also been highly honored in political affairs. Mr. McCall is your true man of affairs, one who has "rubbed against the world" from the time he was at the tender age of eleven, who was an underling and in the ranks long enough to know the value of discipline and self-control, and who gradually achieved by honesty and industry inherent in his character and race a position where he himself has directed the efforts of others, and where his worth and individuality have gained their deserved rewards. From exact familiarity with one line of industry he passed to a corresponding familiarity with men, and he has wielded influence and leadership in circles large and small, his popularity at one time placing him among the Illinois state legislators, where his ability was no less effective than in managing an industrial establishment.

Mr. McCall was born in Northumberland, England, in 1857, a son of John and Anna (Flynn) McCall. His father was a native of Ireland, but became a miner in Northumberland, England. He emigrated to the United States in 1864, locating at Duquoin, Perry county, Illinois, where he began work in the mines, and in the following year

sent to England for his family, who arrived in 1865. He continued his work at Duquoin until he was killed in a mine there, January 2, 1866. His wife died at the same place March 19, 1867.

Peter McCall was eight years old when he came to the United States, and at the age of ten was left an orphan, without a berth except such as he should make for himself. Thus circumstanced, after his mother's death he went to New Pittsburg, St. Clair county, Illinois, where on April 14, 1868, at the age of eleven years, he began working in the coal mines, and has been closely identified with the various phases of that industry ever since. He was employed in the mines around New Pittsburg until 1871, then went to the mines at Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, and from there to the collieries at Collinsville, Madison county, in the same state, where he resided until 1883, having in the meantime been married to his estimable life partner.

From 1883 to 1885 he was in the mines of Macoupin county, Illinois, and then for about a year worked in nearly all the coal-mining districts of the west and south, including Texas. In 1886 he returned to Illinois and located first in LaSalle county and then in Bureau county, where two years later he had become so popular and well known that he ran as the Republican candidate for the legislature, and was elected and served two years in the thirty-sixth general assembly, including the extra session called by Governor Joe Fifer. As a lawmaker he was chiefly active in securing legislation safeguarding miners, and performed a valuable part in this direction. He is by nature a politician in the best sense of that term, presents a statesmanlike front on all occasions, and his winning personality gains friends by the hundreds.

From Bureau county Mr. McCall went to Brookside, Colorado, where he had charge of the coal mines, and in March, 1892, came to Crawford county, Kansas, to take the position of top foreman of the Chicopee mines of the Cherokee and Pittsburg Coal and Mining Company. Two years later the company sent him to Frontenac as foreman of the No. 1 mine, and he has made this town his home ever since. After

James A. Smith

being foreman of No. 1 for four years he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Frontenac Mines of the Mount Carmel Coal Company, and on September 1, 1903, became superintendent of the Devlin-Miller mine, located three miles north and one mile west of Frontenac, and which is owned by Charles J. Devlin, of Topeka, who is also president of the Mount Carmel Company.

As far as his responsible duties have permitted Mr. McCall has taken an active part in the Republican politics of this section of Kansas, for several years has been a delegate to the county and state Republican conventions, and was elected and served one term as police judge in Frontenac.

Mr. McCall was married in 1878, while living in Collinsville, Illinois, to Miss Anna Fox. They have eight children, as follows: Mrs. Anna Laidler; Miss Catherine, who is assistant postmaster at Frontenac; B. Loretto, John, Sarah, Peter, Nellie, and Charles Joseph. The family are all communicants of the Catholic church at Frontenac.

JAMES A. SMITH.

James A. Smith, lawyer, ex-county attorney and ex-probate judge, and often known as the "father of the Crawford county bar," has lived a life of extreme usefulness and honor, and nearly forty years of it have been passed in this part of the great Sunflower state. He has made his mark both as a soldier and as a civilian, has found a worthy part to play in every sphere of activity where he has been called, and to-day no citizen is more honored and respected in Crawford county than this veteran lawyer and soldier.

Mr. Smith was born in Warren county, Illinois, May 5, 1840, a son of Seth and Catherine P. (Tuttle) Smith. His father was a native of Connecticut, born January 1, 1812, but was reared in Boston, and came out to Illinois in 1838. He was a farmer by occupation, and came to Kansas in 1868 and bought land and made a farm near Fort Scott.

He lived a retired life in Girard from 1888 until his death, April 7, 1901, at the great age of eighty-nine years. His wife, who was born February 5, 1814, died five days later, on April 12, 1901, so that they had traveled a common way in life for over sixty years. They were members of the Congregational church, and most esteemed and worthy people. He was elected and served as sheriff of Warren county, Illinois, in 1858, the same year in which Lincoln and Douglas made their famous canvass for the United States senate. After the war he was city marshal of Monmouth, Illinois, for several terms. He was quite prominent in local politics. He gave two years of service to the Union cause, and of the seven sons which made up his family of children five were soldiers in the war, and five of the seven are still living.

Mr. J. A. Smith attended the public schools of Illinois, and was just entering the junior year at Monmouth College when the Civil war called him into the ranks. He enlisted, April 17, 1861, in Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, being sworn in for state service, and on May 25 was enrolled for the three years' service in the United States. He was in the battles at Frederickstown (October 21, 1861), at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, at the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender on July 4, 1863, and was afterward detailed for duty in the commissary department until his muster out, June 4, 1864. He then took a position in the commissary department, holding it until the close of the war, first at Cairo, Illinois, then at Columbus, Kentucky, and finally at Fort Scott, Kansas, which brought him to the state of his future career and successes on January 1, 1865. While at Fort Scott he began reading law with General C. W. Blair and later with Judge W. C. Webb, and was admitted to the bar in Fort Scott in the fall of 1866. He then came to Crawford county, or what was then known as the "Neutral Lands," and was elected county attorney on the Neutral Lands. He served until after the division of the county in 1867, and was then chosen attorney of the newly created Cherokee county, in November, 1867, and discharged his duties as the first county attorney until

January, 1869. He then went to Wilson county, Kansas, and entered a claim, and during the county-seat war he and his wife published a paper at Altoona.

Mr. Smith came to Cherokee, Crawford county, in 1873, and until the fall of the following year practiced law under his own name. He was then elected probate judge of Crawford county, and by successive re-elections served three terms of eight years, and one term at a later date gave him altogether ten years in that office. When not occupied with judicial duties he has been one of the foremost attorneys of the county ever since. He has been a justice of the peace for some ten years, holding that office at present, and has also served on the city council of Girard. His long residence in the county and eminent usefulness as a member of the bench and the bar entitle and secure for him an unusual degree of honor and esteem among all Crawford county citizens.

Mr. Smith married, September 1, 1869, Miss Carrie Stearns, who was born in Vermont and reared and educated in Erie county, New York, being a daughter of Henry Stearns. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had three children. Helen, who died June 6, 1899, at the age of twenty-seven, was the wife of Rev. William M. Mason, a Presbyterian minister of Syracuse, New York, and they had one child, Helen Smith Mason. Mrs. Mason was an accomplished musician, a graduate of Girard high school, spent some time under the best of instruction in Boston, and was a successful teacher and one of the best of women. Grant S. Smith, the second child, is in the freshman year of college at Parkvale, Missouri, and Katherine C. is in the sophomore year of the same school. The family all hold membership in St. John's Episcopal church at Girard. Mr. Smith is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and has been master high priest and commander of the commandery. He has also filled all the offices in his Grand Army post. He is a stanch Republican in politics.

JOSEPH FLETCHER.

Joseph Fletcher, superintendent of the Mount Carmel Coal Company, at Frontenac, Kansas, is an old and experienced coal miner and operator, having known no other business since he set out in boyhood to make his own living. He has attained a creditable degree of success in his life work, has the satisfaction of having made steady progress toward better things from the first to the present, and by his integrity of character and wholesomeness of action has gained the esteem and respect of all associates and friends.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1855, being the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cotherington) Fletcher. His mother died while they still lived in England, and about 1870 his father came to the United States with his family. He went to Bureau county, Illinois, and followed the occupation of coal miner in that county until his death.

Mr. Fletcher was fifteen years old when he came to this country with his father, and in his native land he had already gained his elementary education and got a taste of coal mining as prosecuted in the old country. He began work in the Bureau county mines, and during nineteen years' residence in that county advanced from the ranks of his occupation to a position of responsibility. His ability became known to Charles J. Devlin, who at the time was manager of the coal department of the Santa Fe Railroad, engaged in the exploiting of mines from Illinois to New Mexico. Mr. Devlin appointed Mr. Fletcher to the position of mine inspector for these mines, and the latter discharged those duties until Mr. Devlin left the Santa Fe and organized the Mount Carmel Coal Company, in 1897. Mr. Fletcher then left his former position and became superintendent of the new company's mines in Crawford county, Kansas, the collieries being located at Frontenac and at Chicopee, Mr. Fletcher making his home at the former place. The two mines at Frontenac and the two at Chicopee have an enormous out-

put. In addition to these mines the Mount Carmel Coal Company operates the properties of the Pittsburg Coal and Mining Company and the Osage Carbon Company, besides a number of other mines at Osage, Peterton and Scranton, it being one of the largest mining concerns in southeastern Kansas. Charles J. Devlin is president of the company, and Jonathan D. Norton is secretary, the main office being at Topeka.

Mr. Fletcher affiliates with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks and still retains his membership in Bureau county. He was married in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1879 to Miss L. C. Wilhite, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of the county and a member of a well known and esteemed family there. They have three children, Arthur J., Lottie E. and Joseph, Jr.

HENRY KALM.

Henry Kalm is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser in Lincoln township, where he has been a resident and active participant in affairs since the year 1871, so that he deserves to be classed among the old-timers of Crawford county. He has been steadily successful in his various endeavors since taking up his home in this land of America, and is one of the honored German-American citizens who at all times and in all places have effected so much for the permanent welfare and progress of their adopted country.

Mr. Kalm was born in Lübeck free state, March 18, 1829, of one of the sturdy and respected families, his parents living and passing to their final reward in that country. His father was Henry, Sr., and his mother's maiden name was Foe, the latter dying when the son Henry was a baby. The father was a basket-maker, and also a dealer in fruit.

Reared in his native locality and attending, according to good old German usage, the schools until he was fourteen years old, Mr. Kalm spent his early life in his native fatherland, but when still a very young man emigrated to this country. On his arrival here he says he possessed

only a five-franc piece as capital for his new world ventures, and was besides in a strange land among foreign people, hardly knowing a word of their language. But his record throughout has been most praiseworthy and he has gained a success which is honorable in the highest degree.

He came out to Adams county, Illinois, settling near Quincy, and was there married to Matilda Teton, a native of Germany, who died leaving one child, Matilda Bird, of Illinois. Mr. Kalm later married an American woman, born, reared and educated in Illinois. In 1871 they left Illinois and came to this county, where Mr. Kalm has made his home ever since. He has a beautiful farm of two hundred and forty acres in Lincoln township, rich and productive land, improved with excellent dwelling, barn and other up-to-date accessories, attractive and the more valuable by reason of the orchard and grove of sugar maples, and is withal one of the model farmsteads of Crawford county.

Mr. Kalm has also lost his second wife, but his home has been blessed with the following children: Della, Elmer E., Charles, Mary, William, Harround, Lotta, Myrtle, the three youngest being still at home. Mr. Kalm is also one of our Civil war veterans, having offered himself with the same patriotism as animated the native sons to service for his adopted land. He enlisted in 1864 and served nine months in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, during which time he saw considerable hard campaigning in Kentucky and at the end of his time he received an honorable discharge. He is a member of the Christian church, as was his good wife, who was active in all good works, kindly and charitable, a willing worker, and beloved at home and in the community, so that her death meant a great personal loss not alone in her household but to her many friends.

ALBERT G. ROBSON.

Albert G. Robson, city engineer of Pittsburg and county surveyor of Crawford county, is a well known engineering expert in this section

of the state, and his work has been of a very important nature, both in connection with private enterprises and in his official capacity, in which he has well substantiated the confidence placed in him by his fellow citizens. He has spent most of his life in southeastern Kansas, and his endeavors have been such as to add materially to the welfare of his community in addition to promoting his own prosperity.

Mr. Robson was born at Altona, Illinois, in 1873, being a son of William H. and Lottie (Purdy) Robson. The late William H. Robson, well known and honored in Pittsburg, where he was a pioneer citizen, and in other parts of the state, was born in Northumberland county, England, on the river Tyne, in 1834. He was of Scotch parentage, his ancestry having belonged to the Robson clan, of old and interesting history. He was born and reared in the coal-mining country of England, began coal mining at an early age, although he was not deprived of any of the means of education and was excellently prepared in scholarship. He came to the United States at the age of fifteen, in 1849, and located in the mining region of West Virginia. He made good use of his native intelligence and training and industry, and became a mining engineer and superintendent, and later a mine operator, and gained the reputation of an expert in the location and operation of coal mines. After leaving West Virginia he located in Ohio, and then for some years was located about Altona, Illinois, in the mining industry. From there he went to Iowa and to Wyoming, in the interests of the coal mining business, and in 1878 arrived in Pittsburg, Kansas, which town was then in its first stages of growth and development. His experienced eye, however, took in the future possibilities of the place as a coal-mining center, and at that time he predicted the future greatness of Pittsburg provided a first-class water supply could be secured. A sure source of water was the great deficiency at Pittsburg in those days, and it was not until after the unfailing flow of the artesian wells had been established that Pittsburg progressed by leaps and bounds into the ranks of the foremost cities of Kansas, and since then the town has had practically no checks.

not even during the panic of 1893. Mr. W. H. Robson remained in Pittsburg only about a year at the time of his first arrival, for he was so favorably impressed with the farming opportunities of this region that he decided upon that occupation. He located on a farm in Coffey county, where he remained for some years. In the fall of 1898 he returned to Pittsburg and became a coal operator. He was a very successful business man, and his death on December 30, 1899, was severely felt throughout the city. The coal business that he established is still carried on by his sons, Robert H. and William E., under the name of the Robson Brothers Coal Company.

Mrs. W. H. Robson still survives her husband, and is living with her younger children in the Robson homestead in this city. She is one of the esteemed ladies of the city, gracious, kind and benignant of character, and a model mother to her family. She was born in Pennsylvania, and was married at Altona, Illinois. She is the mother of ten children, as follows: Robert H., William E., Frank H., Harry E., Albert G., Miss Jean, Mrs. Lottie Spence, Miss Mabel, Miss Bessie and Roy.

Mr. Albert G. Robson passed most of his youth in Coffey county, where he received his education in the public schools, finishing at the Burlington high school. He prepared himself for the profession of engineer, being a student, both in theory and in practice, under his father. He also took a correspondence course at the well known International School at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He did a great deal of mine and land surveying, and after coming to Pittsburg with his father advanced into such favor as an engineer noted for his competency and skill, that he was honored with two important offices. He was elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket in 1902, and is still the incumbent, and on May 1, 1901, was appointed to his present position of city engineer, which is a very important office in a rapidly growing city like Pittsburg. He was also a member of the city board of education for four years, being president of the body for one year. Mr. Robson is unmarried, and makes his home with his mother.

HENRY C. WILLARD.

Henry C. Willard, recognized as one of the most eminent business and personal characters of Pittsburg, although now retired from active connection with business affairs, is, as he has been for the last twenty-five years, thoroughly and closely identified with the city's material, social and civic welfare and prosperity, lending his efforts with unusual display of public spirit and generosity to such enterprises as mean a permanent, steady progress for Pittsburg. For such reasons Mr. Willard stands foremost in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and his name and memory must stand during subsequent generations as a synonym for civic integrity and personal uprightness and ability.

Mr. Willard was born in Rockingham, Vermont, in 1837, a son of Alpheus and Mariah (Sabin) Willard. His father brought the family to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1839, and located there on a farm, where both parents died. Mr. Willard grew up and obtained his education in Peoria county. He went to the city of Peoria and learned the mercantile business, and finally got into business there for himself. He came from Peoria to Pittsburg in 1880, in which year Pittsburg was practically at the beginning of its great commercial growth. Going into the mercantile business, for sixteen years he continued as one of the largest merchants of the city, selling his store and retiring from active business in January, 1897. At the present time he is secretary of the Seymour Dry Goods Company, is vice president of the National Bank of Pittsburg and has valuable real estate and coal interests.

Mr. Willard and his wife have two daughters, Mrs. Lavon Lanyon and Mrs. Alice McWhirt, wives of men prominent in the affairs of this county.

ALBERT G. LUCAS.

Albert G. Lucas, A. M., long an active minister of the Christian church, almost throughout his long lifetime writer for or editor and

publisher of newspapers, a man of varied experience in public, business and professional affairs, is now closing up his life accounts in his home at Girard, and at the age of eighty odd years is active in mind and body and hopes to continue so until the summons to the great beyond.

Mr. Lucas not only has a long personal history but also his family annals cover and are closely identified with the most important phases of American nationality. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1823, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Blair) Lucas, who were the parents of nineteen children, fourteen sons, of whom our subject was the youngest, and five daughters, but Mr. Lucas is now the only survivor of this large family. His mother, who was a woman of excellent intellect, transmitting many of her qualities to her children, was related to the ancient Scotch stock of the Montgomerys, Campbells and McPhersons. On the paternal side Mr. Lucas has reason to be proud of the patriotic record of his forebears, for his grandfather served five years and six months in the war for independence, was with Washington at Valley Forge, at the fighting in New Jersey, at the famous crossing and recrossing of the Delaware river, and at the surrender of Cornwallis. Afterward he served nearly three years in the Indian wars, and he lived to the great age of one hundred and three years. The entire family are noted for vigor of mind and body, and longevity is one of their marked characteristics.

Going back into the old ancestral lines, there is ample documentary evidence to prove that the Lucases descended from a long line of Saxon barons, who were among the first to accept the Lutheran reformation, and, although the more immediate ancestors married into a family of Irish Catholics, Mr. Lucas' father never yielded one jot of his Protestantism, but was himself a stout Presbyterian with all that word implied a hundred years ago.

Samuel Lucas, the father, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1778, and was a farmer and a school teacher. He voted for Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew

Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He served eighteen months in the war against Great Britain in 1812-15.

Mr. Albert G. Lucas, who is the only living representative of his parents' large family, was reared in Pennsylvania mostly, and began his education as a child, both parents taking part in his instruction and thus supplementing the meager work of the public schools. At his sixteenth year he was considered competent to teach, a pursuit which he entered upon in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, beginning February 14, 1839, and he taught every winter and some in the summers until the winter of 1850. In March of the latter year he graduated in medicine at Philadelphia, and in the April following took up practice. He continued to pursue his studies, literary and otherwise, with unremitting ardor till in 1878, when the faculty and management of Abingdon College, Illinois, saw fit to bestow upon him the honorary degree of "Magister in Artibus." He also holds two state teacher's certificates, one for Illinois and one for Missouri, and by hard study and honest industry attained the degrees of M. D. and A. M.

At the outset of his career for a year or so he was inclined to ramble, incidentally forming habits of intemperance, which, indeed, he inherited to a great extent, it being customary in those days to drink on all public occasions and also in the family. As already stated, his first step was school teaching, by which he was enabled to continue his studies, and which also gave him an opportunity to study human nature, which he did to the extent of his ability. His life experience has in fact been a rather checkered one. He began writing for the press when only fourteen years old, and from that time on there was not a year when he did not produce something to appear in print. In 1847 he was engaged as associate editor of the Franklin (Pennsylvania) *Gazette*, a mildly Whig paper. His productions were all of an anti-slavery cast, and mostly in poetry.

While living in Ohio in the early forties he was married, and he continued to reside in that state until the spring of 1845, when he re-

turned to Pennsylvania, where he lived until the autumn of 1854, engaged in teaching, preaching, and studying medicine and the German and Latin languages. Becoming somewhat disgusted with the uncertainty of the "healing art," he left for Illinois, where he intended to put in his time teaching and preaching. Here he fell in with a homeopathic physician, and soon was convinced that if there is any science in therapeutics it is found in the statement "similia similibus curantur," and it was not long before he was ranked among the "little pill" doctors. He followed the practice of homeopathy in connection with his preaching for more than twenty years, at the same time devoting himself to study and literature. It was during this time that he edited and published the Linn County (Iowa) *Patriot* (political) and the *Herald of Truth* (religious). Also during this period he wrote some of his best articles in prose and verse, and among the latter was one written in the National cemetery near Washington, and which was published in a Washington paper at the time and afterward copied into various papers.

During the Civil war period Mr. Lucas was in the secret service about six months, resigning his position to take charge of the Linn County *Register* (*Patriot*), in November, 1863. He also served in the army under Sherman in the celebrated march to the sea, and was mustered out July 12, 1865, at the present time drawing a pension of twelve dollars a month for his war record. Politically he has always been active, yet never ran for a civil office. He was elected county school commissioner once, and served on the local school board several times. He was anti-slavery from his boyhood, and voted for James G. Birney, J. P. Hale, Abe Lincoln and U. S. Grant, and would have voted for Hayes and Garfield if he had been where he could have used his franchise. From 1844 on he took an active part in every political campaign until 1880, when his environments shut him off. In '44, '48, '52, '56 and '60 he held numerous public debates on the political questions of the times, besides writing somewhat voluminously for the public journals. His expressed political views and convictions have more than once

brought him into conflict with local public opinion. During the summer and fall of 1862 he was watched by a class of men and boys who were too cowardly to go into the Confederate army and too disloyal to enlist in the Union army; and this was kept up until one evening, in the postoffice when the house was full, Mr. Lucas announced publicly that, as he carried a good 45-calibre six-shooter, it need not surprise anyone if two or three of the hounds who were on his track should be found lying at the roadside some morning. This put a stop to the cowardly surveillance. He was then president of the Union League of his community. In October, 1871, while teaching and preaching at Libertyville, St. Francis county, Missouri, he received five dagger cuts in his left shoulder, the only reason assigned therefor being that he had dared to take the *Missouri Democrat* (afterward the *Globe-Democrat*), and had it sent to that office, where no Republican newspaper had ever been seen before.

Mr. Lucas came to Kansas in 1884, and to Crawford county in 1888, as pastor of the Christian church at Girard. After one year there he went to Farlington, this county, where he built up a church and erected a meeting house. He returned to Girard in the fall of 1890, and served one year as deputy district clerk. He then bought the *Western Herald* and conducted it until the winter of 1894, at which time he lost his first wife, after they had lived together in happy love and mutual esteem for fifty-two years and five months. This bereavement bore heavily upon Mr. Lucas, and he sold out his newspaper and for nearly a year endeavored to do nothing, but unsuccessfully. Since then he has continued as one of Girard's honored citizens, and has kept himself actively employed at some useful tasks, not allowing himself to rust out in his declining years.

Fraternally Mr. Lucas has been a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance, the Temple of Honor, Good Templars, Temperance Watchmen, Union League, G. A. R., and Farmers' Alliance, and belonged to one other secret society which is still

a secret, and which he will probably so keep until he is beyond the reach of calumny and danger. On the 8th day of December, 1840, he united with the Church of Christ at Antioch, Clinton county, Ohio, and on the first Lord's day in the following March made his first attempt to preach, but was not ordained for the ministry until seven years thereafter. And now, for sixty years, whatever else he had done, he has never forgotten the high and holy calling of the gospel ministry, laboring sometimes as evangelist and sometimes as pastor; and in these years he has brought into the congregations where he has labored about five thousand persons, and half of that number he has baptized.

Mr. Lucas' first wife was Mary Jane McGrew, and they were married August 20, 1841, at Antioch, Ohio. The ten children by this long and happy union were as follows: John C., born August 15, 1842, who enlisted in the Fifth New York Cavalry on August 21, 1861, was married March 29, 1864, and in the following May was taken prisoner at Reams Station, Virginia, and died in Andersonville prison, August 19, 1864; William F., born February 19, 1845; Mary Emily, November 27, 1847; Hannah E., April 26, 1850; Eugene M., August 11, 1852; Lucinda C., January 30, 1855; A. Emma, July 7, 1857; Flora E., October 29, 1859; C. Albert, February 13, 1862; and a baby, September 21, 1864, dying in infancy. Mr. Lucas' present wife was Louisa Ellen Smith, a widow. Although he has resided temporarily in different places, Mr. Lucas has regarded Girard as his permanent home, and here he wishes to be laid to rest by the side of his first wife.

CLIFFORD E. WOODBURY.

Clifford E. Woodbury, clerk of the district court at Pittsburg, is well known in the public life of Crawford county, and as a representative of some large financial and real estate interests has been a factor in promoting the development and general welfare of his county. Mr. Woodbury is a capable, popular and wide-awake young business man,

and, his life having almost in its entirety been spent in southeastern Kansas, he is thoroughly identified with the best interests of this section of the state and by his ability is able to wield a large influence in its affairs.

Mr. Woodbury was born near Pontiac, in Livingston county, Illinois, in 1867, being a son of Forest H. and Martha (Garner) Woodbury. The family is of old New England stock. His father was born at Woodstock, Vermont, and lived there to the age of sixteen. He was a stock farmer and became a rich man in that business. He first engaged in the business in Livingston county, where he located in 1855, and from there in 1874 he came to southeastern Kansas and continued his extensive stock industry in Cherokee county. In that early day he found the country exceedingly well adapted to his purposes, and his prosperity continued unabated. In 1890 he moved north into Crawford county, and three years later he died at the age of fifty-four, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, whither he had gone to recuperate his health. Mr. Woodbury's mother was a native of Ohio, and she died at Girard, Kansas, in 1890.

Mr. Woodbury's early rearing was on a farm, and in the meantime he attended the public schools and in 1890 graduated from the state normal school at Fort Scott. For the three years following he was in the live-stock business with his father. Upon his father's death in 1893 he was appointed administrator and trustee to settle up the estate, which was a large and rich one. These duties took up his time for some years, but as the settlement was gradually effected and he had time for other matters, he turned his attention to private affairs, principally grain buying. For several years past he has made his home in Pittsburg, and in 1900 he engaged in the real estate business in this city. Although still retaining his interests in this line, most of his time and energies are given to the duties devolving upon him as clerk of the district court, an office to which he was elected on the Republican ticket in November, 1903, taking up his duties on January 12, 1904, for a

two years' term. Mr. Woodbury owns some valuable real estate, and he is directly and public-spiritedly interested in all that pertains to the growth and uplift of his county and city.

Mr. Woodbury was married at Pittsburg, December 31, 1903, to Miss Lydia A. Nichols, who is a descendant of John G. Howland, one of the passengers on the famous ship Mayflower, and her Pilgrim ancestry afterward intermingled with that of the Knickerbocker families along the Hudson. Mr. Woodbury's sister, Miss Bertha Mabel Woodbury, is distinguished as a musician, and she conducted her piano studies for four years under some of the most noted masters in Berlin and Vienna.

JOHN N. HODGES.

John N. Hodges, manager of the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Company, Pittsburg, Kansas, is one of the most able executive business men in this city. Pittsburg, financially and industrially, is built on its great coal mines, and the fact that Mr. Hodges was a pioneer in the development of these resources is sufficient for considering him among the founders of Pittsburg, as, indeed, he was located here when there was nothing that could have been dignified with the name of town, and in addition to his part taken in uncovering the coal deposits was also one of the first merchants of the place. His life throughout has been a most busy and useful one. For a number of years he was connected with contract work on railroad construction in various parts of the country, and his first introduction to the site of Pittsburg was obtained in this connection. He has been engaged in numerous industrial and commercial enterprises, and his known executive ability and his reliability and financial integrity have caused him to be the depositary of important trusts and business matters. He is likewise actively interested and public-spirited in all matters pertaining to the public welfare and the advancement of civic progress.

J. N. Hodges

Mr. Hodges was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1849, being a son of A. B. and Martha (Mitchell) Hodges. His father was a native of Buffalo, New York, and in young manhood moved west to Illinois, and later lived in different parts of the middle west. He settled in Kansas in 1856, being one who braved the terrors of the political situation of these days of warring slave and anti-slave elements. He spent most of his life in Topeka, where he died in 1897. His wife died in that city in 1900.

Mr. John N. Hodges was reared to manhood in Topeka and vicinity, and gained his education in the public schools of that place. As a young man he began working for a real estate firm in Topeka, and later took a contract for construction work on the Santa Fe Railroad in Kansas. He became associated with J. D. Criley in a contract for construction work on the Scioto Valley Railroad between Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio. He left there in 1876 and came to Kansas again. He joined Jack Armell in a contract which that gentleman had for construction work on the Joplin and Girard Railroad, running from Joplin, Missouri, to Girard, Kansas. In this work they made their headquarters on the present site of Pittsburg. The only evidences of a town at that time was a graded country road, with a small building here and there on the prairie, and the name of the settlement was New Pittsburg. So that Mr. Hodges was here from the very beginning of the town and in connection with an enterprise which had a wonderful influence on the future development of the town.

While engaged in his railroad operations here Mr. Hodges found that some prospecting in the coal fields of the vicinity had been going on, and a little surface mining, with the crude means of pick and shovel and teams was being attempted. As a railroad builder he knew the efficacy of the steam shovel for excavation and grading, and he conceived the idea of bringing from Ohio one of these machines for doing surface mining. This project was carried out, and during the fall and winter of 1876-7, with Mr. Armell, he stripped off coal from the surface at

Carbon (now Litchfield) near Pittsburg. The steam shovel, though not made for that business, did the work of thirty or forty teams, and effected a great advance in the style of mining as previously carried on, and in fact it was the first machinery used in the Pittsburg district.

In the following summer Mr. Hodges went into partnership with M. M. Snow in the mercantile business, and they erected a small building for a store, on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth, where the Wright building now stands. They conducted this store until the spring of 1879, when Mr. Hodges sold his interest to Mr. Snow, and returned to Topeka. For the following ten years he was engaged in contract construction work for the Santa Fe Railroad, on their main and branch lines through western Kansas, Indian Territory and the Panhandle of Texas. In 1889 he returned to Pittsburg, and has made this his permanent home ever since.

For the first six months he operated a flour mill, now known as the Pittsburg Modern Milling Company. For several years he was engaged in prospecting and locating coal lands and mines for various companies in this district. For three years he was receiver of the Pittsburg Gas and Electric Light Company, and after the receivership he continued his successful operation of the plant for two years, and left it in the best condition it had ever been. During all these years Mr. Hodges has been closely identified with the Lanyons in their various enterprises here, and in 1902, on the re-election of officers of the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Company, of which A. K. Lanyon is president and A. H. Lanyon secretary and treasurer, he was made manager, and has since acted in that capacity. Their coal industry is located at Midway, where they have three mines and some strip work.

Mr. Hodges has been otherwise prominent in city and county affairs. He was treasurer of the first school board of Pittsburg. In 1896 he was the candidate of the Republican party for county treasurer, and although the Populists swept the state and he made no serious effort to secure election, his defeat was by the narrow margin of only one hundred and

thirty-five votes. He has considerable influence in local politics, and has always exerted it toward getting good, clean men in public positions. Fraternally he affiliates with the Elks and the Masons.

Mr. Hodges was married at Topeka, Kansas, in July, 1879, to Miss Effie Baxter, a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He had the misfortune to lose his wife by death within a month after their marriage.

DR. WILLIAM T. EMBREE.

Dr. William T. Embree is recognized as being in the foremost rank of dentists of Pittsburg and southeastern Kansas, where, during a residence of about seven years, he has come into possession of a large and profitable practice, built up entirely on the basis of practical skill, thorough knowledge, and progressive and energetic prosecution of all departments of his work. Coming to Pittsburg with a fine theoretical equipment obtained from study in one of the best schools of the country and also from practical experience, Dr. Embree was not long in proving his class and ability, and since then his practice has been limited only by his capacity for attending to it.

Dr. Embree was born at Moberly, Randolph county, Missouri, in 1870. His parents were C. and Savanna (Bunnell) Embree, and his father, a native of Missouri, and by trade a carpenter, has for many years been a merchant, and, with his wife, who was born in Kentucky, is now living in Jasper county, Missouri.

Dr. Embree's primary education was obtained in the Moberly public schools, and he took the course and graduated at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1889. Then, at the age of nineteen, he began teaching school, and for two years was principal of the school at Ianthe, Missouri. He began his preparation for the dental profession as a student in the Western Dental College at Kansas City, and in April, 1896, graduated from the Anatomical department of that institution. The first impression that one forms concerning Dr. Embree

is that he is progressive and ambitious, and his desire for advancement and high attainment in the work which he had chosen for a life occupation led him to attend the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1897. The Ohio College of Dental Surgery is the dental department of the University of Cincinnati, and is the second oldest dental college in the United States and has turned out many of the most noted dentists of the country. While attending these professional schools Dr. Embree filled up his vacation periods by practicing at different places, principally at Caney, Kansas, and at Dallas, Texas, where he passed the examination of the state board of dentistry and was licensed to practice. After finishing at Cincinnati he practiced for a time under a preceptor at Lamar, Missouri, and early in 1898 he located in Pittsburg. Here he has built up a practice that keeps him constantly busy, and he receives patients from some of the leading physicians of the city, who have the utmost faith in his skill and ability. He earnestly works for the maintaining of the profession of dentistry on a high ethical plane, and he deprecates any tendency that would lower the dignity of dentistry, which he rightly holds should be recognized by law and public opinion as in the same class with medicine and surgery. He maintains that dentistry will eventually embrace more of the physician's and the surgeon's work than even it does now, and thus its requirements and standards will be raised. He himself keeps thoroughly in touch with the growth of the science, and directs his influence and efforts not only for the increase of his own skill and advantage but for the progress and betterment of the profession in general. Dr. Embree is a Mason, and highly esteemed as a citizen and social factor.

J. N. LAWLER.

J. N. Lawler, who is engaged in dealing in general merchandising at Farlington and is also operating in real estate and acting as land agent for the Frisco Railroad Company, was born in Vermilion county,

Illinois, on the 17th of February, 1858. He is a son of William and Amanda (Hale) Lawler, residents of Girard, where the father is now living retired. They came to this county in 1873 and located on a farm three and a half miles west of Farlington, but at the present writing Mr. Lawler is engaged in no active business pursuit but is enjoying the fruits of his former toil in a period of well-merited rest.

J. N. Lawler came to Kansas in his boyhood days, being a youth of fifteen years when his parents removed to Crawford county. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Illinois and he continued his studies in the high school of Girard, Kansas, with Professor Quick as his preceptor. When he was but eighteen years of age he became imbued with the idea that he might make a fortune more rapidly in some other way than by following the occupation of farming, to which he had been reared. His father, willing that he should try what he could do, gave him twenty-five dollars and he started away from home, making his way to Webb City, Missouri. There he secured employment in the mines, but three months sufficed to show him that his rose-tinted hopes were without material foundation and he wrote his father telling him that if he would send him thirty dollars with which to pay off his debts he would gladly return to the farm. The father again consented and Mr. Lawler once more took up his abode on the old homestead. At the age of twenty-three years he assumed the management of the farm, which he operated continuously and successfully for ten years. He and his father then traded the property for a stock of hardware in Girard and were connected with mercantile interests in that city, but at a recent date they disposed of their store there. Mr. Lawler then turned his attention to real estate operations as a partner of N. J. Johnston, of Nevada, Missouri, and spent one year in that place. He afterward came to Farlington and he traded one hundred and sixty acres of land in western Kansas for the store and stock which he now owns. At that time the store contained but fifty dollars' worth of goods, but he has constantly enlarged

this until he now carries a stock valued at about three thousand dollars. On the 2d of January, 1901, he purchased his father's interest in the business and has since been sole proprietor. In the conduct of his mercantile enterprise he follows progressive and modern methods and at the same time he is strictly honorable in all his trade transactions, so that he enjoys the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellow men. In addition to his store he also owns four lots and a good residence in Farlington. He deals to some extent in real estate, places loans and is also land and immigration agent for the Frisco Railroad Company.

In March, 1883 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lawler and Miss Lillian F. Spicer, the eldest daughter of J. W. Spicer, of Pittsburg, Kansas. They now have two children: Roscoe C., who is associated with his father in the conduct of his store; and Lota Pearl, who at the age of sixteen years is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Lawler hold membership in the Baptist church, taking an active part in its work and contributing liberally to its support. He is also identified with Girard lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M., and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 6072. He has been township trustee for four terms and as a public official is loyal to the general good, while in all matters of citizenship he seeks the general welfare, and in his community he has co-operated largely in measures for the improvement and progress of the town along substantial lines. He is indeed a wide-awake business man, recognizing the possibilities of the great and growing west and he is contributing his full share to the promotion of community interests.

GEORGE W. H. LUCAS.

George W. H. Lucas, mayor of Cherokee and a leading real estate dealer, is honored and esteemed as one of the oldest citizens of Cherokee, having made this his home continuously for thirty years, and his con-

nection with this section of the Sunflower state antedates this by about ten years, so that very few men in these whereabouts are more thoroughly identified with the life and progress of this region. He belongs to a family, in fact, which has kept pretty well on the advanced frontier of civilization in the United States, and through more than one member become conspicuous by the part taken in administrative and business affairs. The nearly seventy cycles of time which Mr. Lucas has filled out have been from an early age teeming with industrious and useful effort, and the many honors and emoluments rewarding his career have been as the recognition of a high merit and a conscientious and high-minded performance of responsibilities and duties.

Mr. Lucas was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1835, being a son of Samuel and Nancy (Hitchcock) Lucas, both natives of Ohio. An uncle of Samuel Lucas was General Robert Lucas, one of the noted military and public figures in the history of the middle west during the early half of the last century. He earned his military reputation and rank with General Cass, and was a soldier with a distinguished record during the war of 1812 and in the later Indian wars in the west. He was governor of the state of Ohio for two terms, and was later appointed governor of the territory of Iowa when it formed a part of Wisconsin territory, and was also its governor when it became a separate territory. He tendered his nephew, Samuel Lucas, an appointment as Indian commissioner in the Iowa territory, and the latter, in the pioneer year of 1837, with his entire family, moved from Ohio to Iowa, locating at Bloomington, now Muscatine. That was the frontier of western civilization in those days, and there were only a few houses in the settlement of Bloomington. As Indian commissioner Mr. Samuel Lucas helped in the removal of the Sac and Fox Indians further west. He lived in Muscatine a long period of years, and died there in 1877. His wife survived him, and died a few years later in Kansas.

Mr. George W. H. Lucas was accordingly reared to manhood from the time he was two years old at Muscatine, Iowa, or near that place,

most of his boyhood being spent on a farm. He remained in his native state until the Civil war, in which conflict the Lucas family were well represented. He and three of his brothers were Union soldiers. He enlisted at Muscatine in 1862 in Company F, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and was at once commissioned second lieutenant. He was put in the Trans-Mississippi department under General A. J. Smith, and his service was along the Mississippi river. He was appointed an aide on the staff of General Tuttle, of the Third Brigade, and as such took part in the Red River expedition, and for his bravery during this was brevetted major by General Banks.

He was mustered out at Davenport in 1865, and then came to southeastern Kansas. He took up a claim in Cherokee county not far from the present town of Cherokee, but on account of an ailment contracted in the army his health was poor in this vicinity, and he returned to Muscatine. His brothers, Joseph and Jesse, located at Cherokee at the same time. He remained in Iowa until 1874, and then returned to this part of Kansas and located at Cherokee, Crawford county, where he has lived ever since. His first enterprise here was in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1878, and he then engaged in the grain and coal business and also dealt in real estate. He took a prominent part in the development of Cherokee and this part of the county. He was secretary of the company that was organized to build the Cherokee and Parsons Railroad, a narrow-gauge road, now consolidated with the Frisco System. Mr. Lucas is now in the real estate business almost exclusively, and is the owner of valuable coal and farm lands in Crawford and Cherokee counties.

Mr. Lucas was elected to his present office of mayor of Cherokee in April, 1903, and previously he had filled several terms as councilman and in other local offices. He is one of the prominent Democrats of this section of the state, and has been a delegate to numerous conventions and chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He is affiliated with the Masons and other local lodges.

Mr. Lucas was married at Cherokee to Miss Lola E. Hitchcock, who is herself a woman of much business ability, as is evidenced by the fact that she is a director in the First National Bank of Cherokee. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have three children, Charles, Mrs. Lillie Heap and Frank E.

LEONARD C. BAXTER.

Leonard C. Baxter, manager for the Long-Bell Lumber Company at Pittsburg, has lived in Crawford county for the greater part of thirty years, and his greatest successes have been achieved near the home of his boyhood, for he was only twelve years old at the time of his location in this county. He has been connected with the lumber business ever since he attained his majority, and is one of the ablest and best known lumber men in this section of the state. His long connection with the Long-Bell Company, one of the largest in the country, shows how high he stands in their confidence and esteem, and his ability and enterprising spirit have contributed in no small measure to their success in this city.

Mr. Baxter was born on a farm near Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, being a son of Abram and Hannah E. (Westlake) Baxter, the history of whose worthy and influential careers in this county will be found on other pages of this work.

Mr. Baxter came out to Crawford county, Kansas, with his parents in 1872, and was reared to manhood on the homestead farm four miles east of Pittsburg, where he remained until he was twenty-one years old. He completed his education in this county, and on leaving the farm went to Pittsburg, where he entered the employ of his brother, Sylvester W., in the lumber business. In the fall of 1881, however, this brother sold his business to the Long-Bell Lumber Company, and then the two brothers both worked for that company. Mr. L. C. Baxter continued this employment until 1884, when he went west and located at

Fresno, California, where he was in business for four years. As soon as the Long-Bell Company heard of his return to Pittsburg in 1888, they at once offered him a position, which he accepted on October 15. He became their local yard manager, first at Pittsburg, then at Hennessy, Oklahoma, where he remained about five years, and was then manager of the company's yards at Weir City, Kansas. In 1899 he was once more placed in charge of the yards at Pittsburg, which important position of manager he still holds. He is considered a first-class lumber man, with long years of experience to increase his usefulness in this sphere of activity, and for a long time he has held the confidence and esteem of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, whose interests extend over a large territory of the middle west.

Mr. Baxter affiliates with the Masonic, the Modern Woodmen and the Maccabees fraternities. But his most cherished connection, outside of his own fireside, is with the Christian church, of which he has been a worthy member for a number of years. He was married at Pittsburg to Miss Ida Kelly. They have five children, Myrtle, Abram, Sylvester Westlake, Ruth and Milton.

[The following sketches of the Hathaway and Jewell families, containing biographical and descriptive matter of greatest importance to the history of Crawford county, were prepared by Mr. F. A. Jewell and owing to unavoidable delay did did not reach the publishers in time for their proper insertion on earlier pages.]

Philip Wing Hathaway, a pioneer of Iowa and the Cherokee Indian Neutral Lands, was born on a farm near Wareham, Massachusetts. His early life was little unlike that of most boys of his day—spent in farm work with few school advantages, intermingled with pleasures and griefs. He stayed at home until 1832, when his father died, which parent left surviving him a wife and six children—two daughters, Adline and Sophia; four boys, Albert, Andrew, Philip and Mathias.

Young Philip, tiring of the farm, sought other pursuits more in keeping with his endowed talent as a mechanic. At the age of nineteen,

he entered the machine shops and rolling mills at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then followed his trade in the cities of Harrisburg and Philadelphia until soon his energies, natural and acquired abilities brought him in favor with the masters of his trade and promotions followed successively. Finally he became a partner in the ownership of one of Philadelphia's rolling mills and machine shops which after a few years of successful operation burned down with sad disaster to its owners; and to satisfy their creditors Mr. Hathaway sacrificed his beautiful home and most of his other property, having barely money enough left from the sale to convey himself and family in 1849 to Allamakee county, Iowa, where he located a beautiful homestead twelve miles from Lansing. Here he met J. A. Wakefield, who afterward became famous in making Kansas early history. These men being near neighbors and each members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and strangers to a new country, their friendly relations were that of brother to brother. In 1856, through his friend Wakefield, who had sold out and gone to Kansas a year previous, Mr. Hathaway was induced to sell out and go to Kansas. He bought a squatter's claim near Lawrence, but when he returned with his family he found another had possessed his claim, having later purchased it of the same settler. In May, 1857, in company with his old friend Judge Wakefield, a tour of southeast Kansas and the "Neutral Lands" was made and on their return they stopped at a place on the military road about three quarters of a mile north of the present city of Arcadia, Kansas, where lived a man by the name of Howell, who had married a Cherokee Indian woman, thus giving him a head right in the Indian lands, and who had begun the building of a double log house, which Hathaway finished and lived in until he erected a frame building in 1871, a half mile south on the Howell tract. Hathaway gave Howell $1,000 cash for his 320 acre claim, Howell agreeing to and did give his new purchaser a permit which was passed on by the tribal chief and the same permit was renewed each year thereafter until said land became subjected to government entry. This is the first treaty recorded

that a settler ever made with the Indians on the neutral lands for his head right or claim.

At the age of twenty-six in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, young Hathaway had met, wooed and wedded Elizabeth, the accomplished and college-educated daughter of a Mr. Gregg, an Englishman and a merchant of that city. Her father was so opposed to the wedding of his daughter to the machinist, thinking her too good for a tradesman, that when each of the lovers sought his consent by argument and persuasion, they only met with rebuke, until finally Cupid was bound no longer, and as lovers of today are, so they were of yore, and leaving the stern parent in his rage they stepped across the street to the home of a magistrate and were married.

Mr. Hathaway's ancestry are those of English history, the American branch of which came with the Pilgrim fathers to the shores of the Atlantic. Mr. Hathaway followed farming and stock-raising and erected a shop and followed his trade both in Iowa and Kansas and it is said that he was one of the best mechanics that ever came west and wrought in both wood and metal, and seemingly could manufacture anything from a common sewing needle to a locomotive. Here on his place he established the first postoffice south of Ft. Scott, named in honor of its founder, which he kept until after the war, in 1865, when it took the name of Arcadia. In April, 1858, fever took away his happy companion and wife, and interment of her body on the old homestead is that of the first who slept in the old Arcadia cemetery. The death of this kind and affectionate mother and devoted wife left Mr. Hathaway to console and care for his five motherless children, two boys—M. Ellis and Albert S., who are now gold miners and ranchers in northern California, and three girls, Adaline E., widow of E. J. McCoy and now living with her brothers in the west; Sophia N., the widow of the late Lewis R. Jewell and who resides on the old Hathaway homestead; and Harriet E., wife of James Nichols, who resides with her husband and family in Woodward county, Oklahoma.

COL. LEWIS R. JEWELL

In 1860 Mr. Hathaway married Jane Carroll, a lady of Cherokee Indian descent, who was of fair skin, tall, light hair and blue eyes. She was a good and loving mother and dutiful wife, but lived less than a year after her marriage.

Mr. Hathaway was a very pronounced anti-slavery advocate, and was refused enlistment in the union army on account of physical disability. On the night of May 20, 1864, Henry Taylor, a sheriff of Vernon county, Missouri, before and after the war, at the head of a guerrilla band of eighty well armed and mounted men, entered the military road at the present city of Arcadia, Kansas, and took Mr. Hathaway prisoner, who, however, miraculously escaped, with other prisoners, at Wheeling, five miles northeast of his homestead on the state line, when this band of bushwhackers was fired upon by a party of Wisconsin union soldiers headed by George Pond—an attack which occasioned Tayler's great confusion and rapid retreat to his home in Missouri.

In November, 1874, Mr. Hathaway having been afflicted for years with the chronic disease of gravel which he contracted in the rolling mills of Pennsylvania, was conquered by the grim messenger of death. He had been a man of fine physique, broad shouldered and six feet tall, well informed in biblical, political and current topics; a man quick to anger and as soon to forget and forgive, and yet a man of deep convictions, and generous to a fault. No man was ever turned away from his door hungry, be he a federal or confederate soldier.

Colonel Lewis R. Jewell, son of Lewis and Deborah (Brooks) Jewell, was born August 16, 1822, at the old Jewell homestead at Marlboro, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, where his brother John L. yet resides. He was of the seventh generation in the line from Joseph, who was the third son of Thomas Jewell of near Boston, Massachusetts, of whom earliest authentic record found was in 1639. The name has been changed and modified from Jule, Joyell, Jewel to the present Jewell. At what times in English history the modifications of the name took

place, the family record fails to show. He was raised, schooled and trained under the stern Christian parents of the Methodist belief and while yet in his teens his uncle Abiga Brooks, then a leading merchant of Harmer, Ohio, sent for him to assist in the mercantile business, which he did until he entered into a contract with the Spalding Pump Manufacturing Company by the terms of which the company agreed to keep him supplied with its factory's output. In a short time the firm enlarged and increased the capacity of the factory to its uttermost, the young salesman having met with such marked success in his first "self-reliance" business that the fatory was months behind with the filling of orders. He decided to enter the mercantile business with David Putnam, which he did, and bought an interest therein.

Mr. Jewell was married to Susan, daughter of John and Nancy (Warren) Hutchinson, March 15, 1843, and after the purchase of a few household goods he found his capital stock in cash was less than four shillings. Thus was Jewell beginning his married life.

In 1854 having sold out his interest in the mercantile business with David Putnam, he purchased of Douglas Putnam an undivided one-fourth interest in the Harmer Manufacturing Company's business and property, and in this business was employed as a general and traveling salesman at a salary of $1,500 per annum to sell the company's product, consisting of all kinds of machinery, moulded and turned, and buckets. While traveling through the east he found like factories were being erected whose products would soon come in competition with those of his factory, and hence thought it a wise time to sell his interest in the factory, which he did to John Pool, of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1856.

He then had a steamboat built, christened "Martha Putnam," named in honor of his early partner, David Putnam's, daughter. The boat was equipped with modern machinery from his old factory and in 1857 made its initial trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, carrying 300 passengers and its capacity of freight. The boat remained in commission on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers until it was burned

at Cairo in the dead of winter with considerable loss to its captain and owner, although it was heavily insured.

In the spring Mr. Jewell, hearing and reading of the great possibilities of the great territory of Kansas, embarked therefor in 1859, and finally arrived in the Cherokee Neutral Lands, in the winter of the same year. Fifteen miles south of Ft. Scott in the pleasant valley west of Arcadia, he located claims and began farming and stock-raising, which he continued until his enlistment in the army in 1860. His first difficulties in the neutral lands occurred when Captain Sturgis, commanding a company of United States troops in company with the Indian agent, beginning at the lower part of the neutral lands, had burned the improvements of and driven away the settlers thereon. They continued their destruction of property until they reached within a few miles of Jewell's home, where they were met by Mr. Jewell and a delegation of settlers, demanding a hearing of their rights or a fight. Captain Sturgis, knowing the feeling and seeing the determination of the settlers, agreed to meet them at Cato, Kansas, which he did on the following day. Where the settlers gathered and formed in battle array confronting the United States troops, arguments and speeches were the program of the day; an agreement was finally reached that a delegation consisting of three should be sent to Washington to lay their troubles before the president. Captain Sturgis agreed to wait their report, which he did and which report was to the effect that no further trouble should be given the settlers of the neutral lands for a year, during which time it was partially guaranteed that all trouble would soon be amicably settled. The excitement of the approaching national troubles seemed to have absorbed any further consideration of such neutral land troubles until after the war.

Mr. Jewell was beginning on a large colonization scheme by which eastern people were to settle in this part of the state and a great commercial and manufacturing city be founded. This plan was frustrated by the outbreak of the Civil war. On the eleventh day of August, 1861,

he was elected captain of Company D of the home guard "Frontier Battalion, District of Ft. Scott," and later Gov. Charles Robinson of Kansas commissioned him Lieutenant-Colonel of the United Reserve Corps. On August 27, 1861, he was mustered into the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry Regiment stationed at Ft. Scott, Kansas. On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, September 1, 2, and 3 respectively, 1861, the newly formed Kansas regiment narrowly escaped a great battle with Generals Price and Reins, who had concentrated their army of twelve thousand men in Vernon county, across the line from Ft. Scott, with Lexington, Missouri, as their objective point. Several skirmishes were had, including the battle of Drywood, resulting in several fatalties on each side. This was the first awakening of the Civil war by artillery and musketry roar that Kansas felt in this section. Fortunately General Price took up his march for Lexington while General Lane withdrew most of his 2,500 troops from Ft. Scott to Ft. Lincoln and gave orders to Colonel Jewell to burn the city of Ft. Scott at once, to which the Colonel replied, "When General Price begins his occupancy of the city then your order will be obeyed." But General Price did not come and thus the city was saved from fire. During the fall and winter of 1861-1862, Colonel Jewell with the Sixth Kansas maintained headquarters at Ft. Scott, guarding the Kansas border and insuring safety to lives and property of the settlers and routing or capturing roving bands of bushwhackers and confederate detachments which infested the border. Following in the spring in Colonel Weer's Baxter Springs, Grand River, Ft. Gibson and Tahlequah campaigns, Colonel Jewell was in the command of the Sixth Kansas, defeating and putting to flight by cavalry charge Colonel Standwait's command, and assisting in the capture of Colonel Clarkson's confederate forces and train of supplies and arms, and the Cherokee Indian Chief—John Ross—with the archives and treasury of his nation. After the return of the white troops from their successful "Indian Expedition" to Ft. Scott, followed General Blunt's "Lone Jack" expedition, in which the Sixth Kansas did valiant

service and effective work against the retreating confederate forces under Colonels Cockrell and Coffee, who were driven from the state of Missouri, during the expedition. Again, after returning to Ft. Scott for much needed supplies and general recuperation of the army and while awaiting the enemy's movements across into his district, General Blunt ordered the campaign of southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas, which was begun in the late summer with Colonel Jewell's Sixth Kansas, participating in the battle of Newtonia, Missouri, and continuing in successive and victorious battles on to Boston. It was in Cove Creek Valley near Cane Hill, Arkansas, when near the close of a day's hard-fought skirmishes, on November 28, that General Blunt (first tendering the command to General Cloud) called for volunteer officers to lead a cavalry charge against the gathering confederate forces. Colonel Jewell promptly responded. Then in turn volunteer companies were called for, which instantly came forward and, their commander leading the way down the valley, the valiant soldiers charged in face of a four gun rebel battery and musketry fire. The gallant command put to flight the enemy and captured the battery, but for failure of support from infantry as had been previously agreed upon, the rebel reinforcements came up and recaptured the battery, shot down the Colonel's horse, mortally wounded and took him prisoner. With his captured comrades he was sent back to the regiment in exchange. The Colonel died of his wounds at Cane Hill November 30, 1862. His remains were sent to his family in Kansas under escort of the company he first raised and was given military burial according to the following order in a national cemetery:

Head Quarters, Fort Scott, Dec. 9, 1862.

Special Order, No. 71.

EXTRACT.

I. The funeral ceremonies of the late Lieut. Col. L. Jewell, 6th Kans. Vols., mortally wounded in the recent battle near Cane Hill, Arkansas, will take place at 2 o'c. P. M. tomorrow, 10th inst.

II. The escort in the absence of a sufficient number of Cavalry Companies, will consist of Cos. "E" and "F," 1st U. S. Infantry, and a Section of Blairs 2d Kans. Battery.

III. The following named Officers are selected to act as pall bearers, Major Blair 2d Kans. Major Wright 2d Indian H. G. Captain R. H. Offley 1st U. S. Infantry. Captain M. H. Insley, A. G. M. Captain Ayers 2d Kansas. Captain R. W. Hamer C. S.

IV. The National Colors will be displayed at half staff from 2 o'c. P. M. until Retreat. Officers casually at the post will join in the procession in Uniform and side Arms.

V. Rev. R. P. Duval, Chaplain 6th Regiment Kansas Vols. will read the burial service.

B. S. Hennix
Major 3d Wis. Cav.
Cmdg. Post.

The Colonel had the profoundest respect and confidence of his men and he for them had the highest regard, and looked closely to their every need and welfare. He never asked his men to go where he would not willingly lead. His memory ever lives in the hearts of his countrymen for whom he bled and died. Jewell county, Kansas, Pleasanton Post and Girard's S. of V. Camp are named in the Colonel's honor. The Confederate General Jo Shelby, who was the first Confederate officer to see him after captain, treated him with that fitting due respect becoming an officer for a fellow officer and has eulogized the Colonel by voice and pen.

June 1, 1872, his son Lewis removed the Colonel's remains from the National to the Evergreen Cemetery at Ft. Scott, Kansas, and in 1903 from there removed to their final resting place in the family lot in Arcadia Cemetery, where a fitting monument has been erected to his memory. Surviving the Colonel were his widow and only two children: Sarah E. and Lewis R. His widow married, in 1869, George A. Irvin, a Presbyterian minister and late Chaplain of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and he died at Anaheim, California, October, 1897. She now resides with her son's family in the vicinity of her first Kansas home. Sarah E. married Henry P. Ledger, Captain of Company L, Sixth Kansas Regiment, in 1864, and he died August, 1868. She married Louis Trower July 3, 1871, and she died April, 1874.

Franklin A. Jewell, son of Lewis R. and grandson of Colonel Jewell, was born June 30, 1867, in Crawford county, Kansas, near Arcadia. He received his early education in the public schools and completed his studies at the Kansas Normal College at Ft. Scott, Kansas, and later taught school. He served his apprenticeship on the farm and at the case, and edited and published the News (Reporter) prior to its sale to its present editor. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the District Court, Crawford county, Kansas, and while the allied forces of Democrats and Populists defeated him at the polls yet he was given a very complimentary vote, receiving a greater number than any of his fellow candidates. Mr. Jewell is president of the Arcadia Town Council, member of the A. O. U. W., M. W. A., F. A. A., and Past Master of the A. F. & A. M., and a thirty-second degree Mason, having finished his last degree in April, 1905. At present he is engaged in real estate business and holds a railroad emigrant agency.

Mr. Jewell with a company of his friends tendered his services to Governor Budd to do duty in the Philippine Islands, according to the following letter:

May 10, 1898.

F. A. Jewell, Post Master
Arcadia, Kansas.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram to Governor Budd, of date May 8th, tendering the services of a company of Kansas boys for Military duty in the Philippine Islands, and I am instructed by the Governor to express to you his appreciation of your patriotic offer.

The first call of the President has been responded to by volunteers from the National Guard of California, and there are many thousand applications on file in the office of the Adjutant-General for volunteers in the event of another call by the President. However, by instructions of the Governor, your application has been filed in the Adjutant-General's office.

Yours respectfully,
J. M. Todman,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Jewell is interested in the advancement of his city and offers liberal inducements for new enterprises to locate thereat.

Lewis R. Jewell, son of Col. Lewis R. Jewell, was born August 13, 1846, in Gallipolis, Ohio, and at the age of fourteen he moved to Kansas with his father's family. He worked on his father's farm until he began his studies at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. In 1864 he enlisted in Company L, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, his father's old regiment, of which he was made clerk. After being mustered out in June, 1865, he entered the mercantile business in Old Arcadia of which new named city he became first postmaster, and later in the present city of Arcadia, of which he was one of the prime founders and promoters. He was its second postmaster, being appointed in 1882. He was identified with every enterprise for the advancement of his town and country surrounding. In 1882 he established the first newspaper in Lincoln township, the Arcadia *Reporter*, and was agent for the lands of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, and conducted a general land, loan and insurance business; he was appointed United States pension attorney and successfully practiced before the Department in behalf of the Old Soldiers.

Socially Mr. Jewell was a Master Mason and had completed the degrees of the York Rite; a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Fraternal Aid Association, also an active member of the G. A. R. Post and the Loyal Legion of Honor. He married March 25, 1866, Sophia N., the daughter of Philip Wing and Elizabeth (Gregg) Hathaway. To their union were born ten children: Franklin A., Frederick L. (deceased), Susan E., Lewis R., William W., Jessie M., Lena M., Joseph C., Maude S., and Harriet A.

Mr. Jewell died February 12, 1899, of locomotor ataxia, due to diseases contracted in the army. His remains were laid to rest under the auspices of the Masonic order in the family burying ground of the Arcadia cemetery. He was a prominent politician of wide acquaintance and an exceptionally good entertainer. He, like his father, was a man of large physique and over six feet tall and of commanding appearance.

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